This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

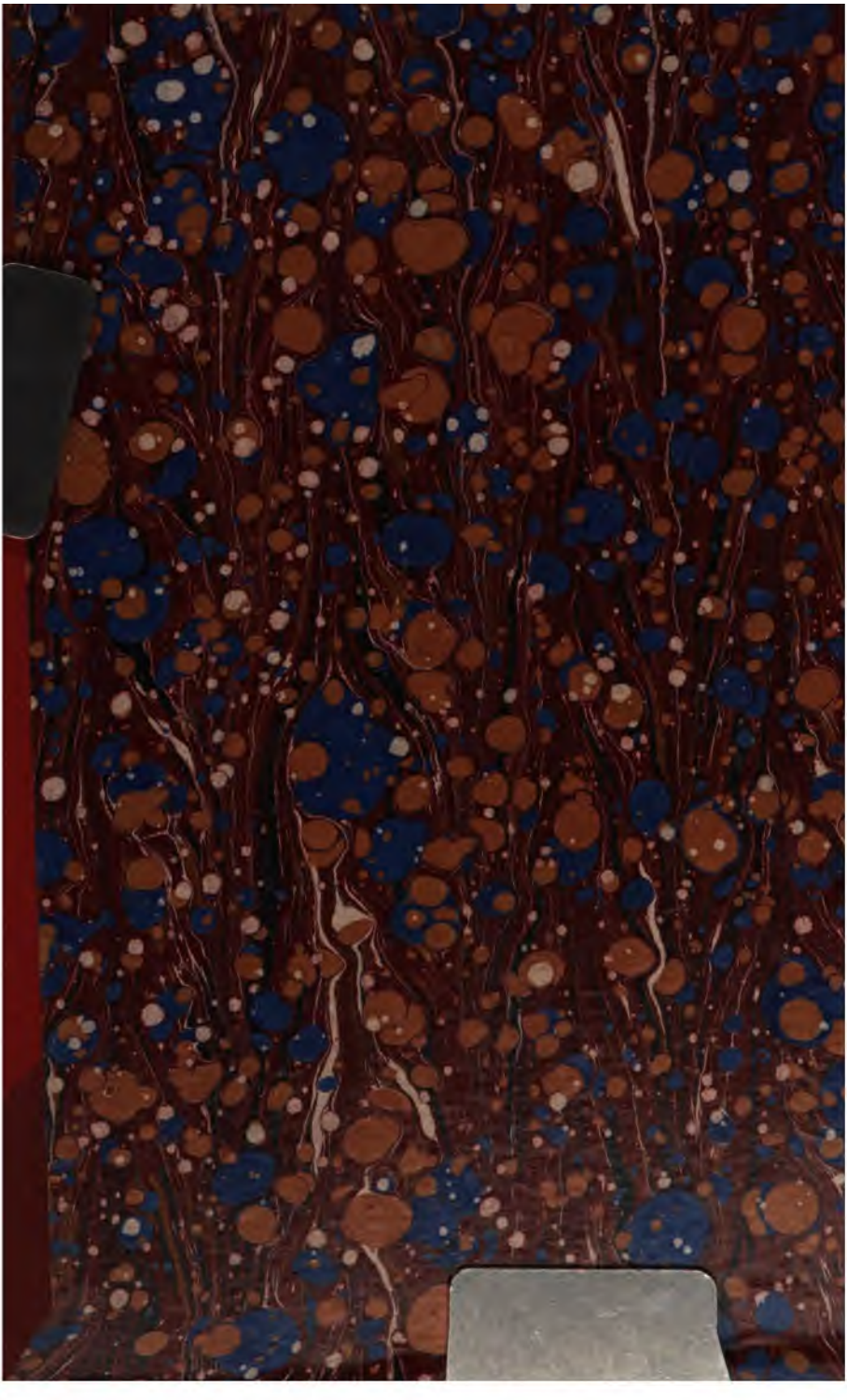
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



381.64
M946
Ed 2

4/23/

SELECT EXTRA-TROPICAL PLANTS,

READILY ELIGIBLE FOR

Industrial Culture or Naturalisation,

WITH INDICATIONS OF THEIR NATIVE COUNTRIES AND SOME OF THEIR USES;

BY

BARON FERD. VON MUELLER,

K.C.M.G., M.D., PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S., H.M.R.I.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.C.S., F.R.G.S., C.M.Z.S., H.M.R.H.S., H.C.M.S.A., H.F.R.B.S., H.M.G.S.E. & Manch., H.M.B.S.E., C.M.Pharm.Sc., H.M.Hist.S., H.M.Scot. & Bradf., N.H.S., Corr. Memb. Inst. France; Foreign Memb. Acad. Munich, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Boston, Goettingen, Upsala, Lund; Memb. Acad. Leop. Carol.; Memb. Inst. Egypt and Suisse; Hon. Memb. Acad. San Francisco, Philadelphia, Accl. Soc. and Agric. Soc. France, Alzate Soc. Mexico, Rural Soc. Argentina, Imp. Soc. Moscow, Germ. Bot. Soc., Dendrol. Soc., Nat. Hist. Soc. of Ural and Braunschweig, and numerous other Science-Unions,

GOVERNMENT-BOTANIST FOR VICTORIA.

"*Omnia enim in usus suos creata sunt.*"—SYRACH XXXIX, 21, 26.

Ninth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

By Authority:

ROBT. S. BRAIN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

1895.

LIBRARY OF THE
LELAND STANFORD JR. UNIVERSITY.

U. 44359

SEP 18 1900

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In the volumes, issued by the Victorian Acclimation-Society from 1871 to 1878, five contributions have appeared concerning such industrial plants, as are available for culture in extra-tropical countries or in high mountain-regions within the tropics. These writings were mainly offered with a view of promoting the introduction and diffusion of the very many kinds of utilitarian plants, which may be extensively reared in the forests, fields, pastures and gardens of temperate geographic latitudes. But the work thus originated became accessible merely to the members of the Society, while frequent calls arose for these or some similar data, not only throughout the Australian communities, but also abroad. The whole was therefore re-arranged and largely supplemented, first for re-issue in Victoria and later also for publication in India, there under the auspices of the Central Government at Calcutta. Subsequently the work was likewise honoured by being reprinted, with numerous additions, for the use of New South Wales; and at nearly the same time it went through a German translation, by Dr. Goeze, in Herr Th. Fischer's publishing establishment of Cassel. In 1884 it appeared, revised and still further augmented, more particularly for North-American use, through the generous interest of one of the most enterprising scientific publishers in the United States, Mr. George Davis of Detroit. Four Victorian editions having become exhausted, the present one is offered now, again further enlarged by such notes, as could be added recently. As stated in the preface to the original essays, they did not claim completeness, either as a specific index to or as a series of notes on the respective rural or technologic applicability of the plants enumerated. But what these writings may perhaps aspire to, is to bring together some condensed data in popular language on all the principal economic plants, hitherto known to prosper beyond the equinoctial zone. Information of this kind is widely scattered, and often only accessible through voluminous and

costly works in various languages; furthermore, such volumes may apply only to countries with a climatic zone far narrower than that, for which these pages were written. Many, but not all the books, which it was desirable to consult, were at the author's command; thus the necessity of further successive supplements will be apparent, even irrespective of needful references to future discoveries; because in the progress of geographic, rural, medical, technologic and chemical inquiries many new plants are likely to be disclosed, and additional uses of known plants to be eludicated. Thus, for instance, among the trees and shrubs, or herbs and grasses, occurring in the middle and higher altitudinal zones of Central Africa, or nearer to us of New Guinea and the Sunda-Islands, many specific forms may be expected to occur, which we could advantageously transfer to any extra-tropical countries or to mountains in other equatorial regions. The work has found its way into such notice and use, as it received, without any ordinary advertisement. Moreover the writer would modestly hope, that his local efforts may prove to be useful also in other parts of the globe for extending rural pursuits; indeed, through the generous action of an enlightened American, Capt. Ellwood Cooper, President of the State-Board of Horticulture of California, the first fragmentary publications, then offered for Australian use, were deemed worthy of re-issue in San Francisco. Gradual or partial reprints had also previously appeared in weekly journals of Sydney and San Francisco and in some other periodicals, some under re-arrangement. But notwithstanding various suggestions, offered to the writer, he has seen no reason to deviate in the slightest from the original plan of the work; nor seems the title of the book assailable; for although the number of recorded plants is large, they still remain quite "select," inasmuch as they form only a remarkably small percentage of the species, which constitute the universal Flora of the world. The author feels proud, that Professor Naudin, a great leader in scientific cultivations, has adopted this book in a somewhat altered and enlarged French form more especially for the use of the countries on the Mediterranean Sea ("Manuel de l'acclimateur," 1887). Some ruralists have thought, that various plants, here alluded to as promising, were not deserving of any efforts to acquire them. In answer we may single out the instance of Vacciniums. How here we also would delight in seeing naturalised all over the Australian Alps every one indeed of the numerous species, affording edible fruit—however small—all entirely new for this part of the world, and surely some as capable of cultural improvement—as

strawberries and others of our most relishable table- or kitchen-fruits, partly arisen from quite unpromising stock. Furthermore as methodic forestry is as yet limited everywhere to indigenous kinds of trees, except in India and at the Mediterranean Sea, where Eucalypts much through initiating early efforts of the writer became reared on a forestal scale, it may be presumed, that the present pages will also aid in vastly amplifying forest-operations by transfers of peculiarly superior kinds of sylvan trees from hemispheres to hemispheres in a truly cosmopolitan spirit, so far as this can be carried out within climatic scope, renewal and even originating of forests becoming anyhow so needful in many regions of the world. Then by diversifying more extensively the cultural crops, such occasional failures as of the rice in India, potatoes in Ireland, rye in Russia, would be less felt, and the concomitant famines could be largely averted or mitigated. Moreover the greater the diversities of culture, the less also the extent of diseases arising from fungs and insects. In numerous instances the author has preferred, to quote the statements of others on the value of various culture-plants, than to advance opinions from his own experience, even when they were quite coinciding; but in most cases such notes had to be much abridged, to render the volume concise, readily portable, quite inexpensive and quickly usable. As already intimated, the rapid progress of tillage almost throughout all colonial dominions and in other new States is causing a growing desire for general and particular indications of such plants, which a colder clime excludes from those northern countries, in which many of the colonists spent their youth; and it must be clear to any reflecting mind, that in all warmer latitudes, as compared with the Middle-European regions, is existing a vastly enlarged scope for cultural choice of plants. Thus, indicative as these notes merely are, they may yet facilitate selection. More extensive information can then be sought for in larger and expensive, though less comprehensive and handy works already extant, or likely still to be called forth by local requirements in other countries. The writer should even not be disinclined under fair support and encouragement, to issue collateral to the present volume also another, exclusively devoted to the industrial plants of the hotter zones, for the promotion of tropical culture, particularly in Australian continent. Considerable difficulty was experienc fixing the limits of such remarks, as are at all admissible in present pages, because certain plants may be important only particular climatic conditions and cultural appli or portance may have been overrated in regard to

relative value of their yield. It was therefore not always easy, to "sift the chaff from the grain," when these notes were gathered; the remarks, offered in this work, might indeed under less rigorous restrictions have been indefinitely extended; and although the author has during more than twenty years been watching also for industrial tests the plants, introduced by him into the Melbourne Bot. Garden, and has during nearly as long a time of travels been scrutinising the circumstances of the spontaneous occurrence for vast multitudes of species, he had still to a very large extent to rely implicitly on the experience of other observers elsewhere. It may also at once be stated here, that when calculations of measurements and data of weights were quoted, such always represent, if not already anyhow absolute, the maximum as far as hitherto on record. It was not always found easy, to determine with accuracy the geographic range of the species for this work in brief terms, as even some of the best and newest taxologic books on plants relate not with sufficient distinctness, what is truly indigenous and what merely naturalised in any particular part of the globe. Furthermore schematic indices, to facilitate general views over the geographic distribution of plants, such as given for Australia in "a systematic census of plants with geographic and literary annotations," have not as yet been forthcoming for any of the other great divisions of the earth with completeness, although Nyman has published a full list of European plants with mentioning of the countries of their nativity there. The restitution of some of the oldest specific names has been effected from Hooker and Jackson's Index Kewensis. To draw prominent attention to the primarily important among the very many hundreds of plants, referred to in these pages, the leading species have been designated with an asterisk. It has not been found easy in numerous instances, to trace the original source of whatever information on utilitarian plants we find recorded in the various volumes of phytographic or rural or technologic literature; many original observations are however contained in the writings, accessible here, of Bernardin, Bentham, Bentley, Boehmer, Brandis, Brockhaus, Candolle, Chambers, Collins, Drury, Engelmann, Engler, Flueckiger, Fraas, Goeze, Asa Gray, Grisebach, Hanbury, Hilgard, Hooker, Husemann, King, Koch, Krichauff, Langethal, Lawson, Lindley, Lorentz, Loudon, Maiden, Martius, Masters, Meehan, Meyer, Michaux, Molineux, Naudin, Nuttall, Oliver, Pereira, Philippi, Porcher, Rosenthal, Roxburgh, Sargent, Seemann, Semler, Simmonds, Trimen, Watt, Wiesner, Wilkinson, Wittstein and others, to whose names reference is cursorily made in the text. The volumes of the Agricultural Department

at Washington, the Austrian Apotheker-Verein, the Journal of Applied Science, the Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation de France, the Gardeners' Chronicle, the Anales de la Sociedad rural Argentina, the Revue Agricole of Mauritius, the Indian Forester, the Journal of the Society of Arts, Therapeutic Gazette, Dyer's Kew Bulletin, Christy's New Commercial Plants, Progress-Reports of the Victorian Royal Commission on Vegetable Products edited by Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw, the Garten-Flora, the Wiener Garten-Zeitung, Capetown Agricultural Journal, the Calcutta Agricultural Ledger, Meehan's Monthly, Erfurt Deutsche Gaertner-Zeitung, Bulletins of the Agricultural Departments of Sydney, Melbourne, South-Australia and Western Australia and several other periodicals have likewise afforded data, utilised for this work. B. D. Jackson's "Vegetable Technology," up to 1882, is an admirable guide to the vast literature in this direction. The six volumes by Dr. Watt on the economic products of India, hitherto issued, have especially been consulted. Many therapeutic notes have been obtained from the recent works of Bartholow, Brunton, and Phillips. Special praise should be bestowed on the great Kew-establishment for originating or sustaining the culture of so many new plants, particularly in the British colonies. In selecting notes from general rural literature great caution had to be exercised, to guard against being misled by perhaps sometimes faulty nomenclature, whether phytographic or popular. So also, in choosing or elaborating the data for entries into this work, it had constantly to be kept in view, that the information is intended for the bread-winning portion of communities in young colonies mainly if not exclusively; little beyond this is aimed at. Consummate discrimination had therefore to be exercised, to circumscribe the information offered in this plain book. Mischief may also be done by careless introductions; thus Madia may be singled out as an instance of a very invasive and therefore objectionable weed avoided by pasture-animals, although it continues to be much praised up as an oil-plant. Indigenous plants of special local value and of even easy restoration are often neglected here and elsewhere, instance our incomparable Redgum-Eucalyptus, Sheep Salt-Bushes, Kangaroo-grass. What may another century have to say about their indiscriminate annihilation? More rotation of crops may ward off various diseases of plants and defertilisation of fields, and this without impairment of remunerativeness of harvests. Soil analysis should precede manuring in any kinds of extensive culture, so as to render that operation always most rational, with most of gain, least of exhaustion and remaining clearness.

The cost of rural production will all over the world become more equalized, as by increased facilities of traffic through steam-communications the rate of wages will rise in countries with as yet very cheap labour, and the reverse will take place in regions, where handicraft is still very expensive. By this equalisation many plants will become far more widely cultivated than hitherto proved remunerative, not to speak of the labour-saving of more and more application of ever improving machinery; thus it is now possible to supply lucratively fresh orchard-fruits and kitchen-vegetables from the southern to the northern zone and *vice versâ*, so as to provide articles of daily sustenance accessible at all seasons.

In grouping together at the close of this volume all the genera, arranged according to the products, which they yield, facility is afforded for tracing out any series of plants, regarding which special economic or technic information may be sought, or which may at any time prominently engage the attention of the cultivator, the manufacturer or the artisan. Again, by placing together in index-form the respective industrial plants according to their geographic distribution, as has likewise been done in the concluding pages, it is rendered easy, to order or obtain from abroad the plants of such other countries, with which any settlers or colonists may be in relation, through commercial, literary or other intercourse. Lists like the present may also help in naming particular species and their products with scientific correctness in establishments for economic culture or for technologic or other educational collections. If the line of demarcation between the plants, admissible into this list, and those, which should have been excluded, has occasionally been extended in favour of the latter, then it must be pleaded, that the final value of any particular species for a peculiar want, locality or treatment cannot always be fully foretold. Doubtless, many plants of primary importance for rural requirements, here again alluded to, have long since been secured even for new colonies by intelligent early pioneers of immigration, who timely strove to enrich the cultural resources of their adopted country. In these efforts the writer, so far as his public or private means would permit, has endeavoured for more than a third of a century to take an honorable share. But although many such plants may have been introduced, they are not in all instances as yet widely diffused, nor tested in all desirable localities and for all needful purposes; thus for the sake of completeness even the most ordinary cultural plants have not been passed, as the opportunity seemed an apt one, to offer some cursory remarks on their respectiv-

Even the geographic limitation of the work nominally to extra-tropic regions involves a somewhat arbitrary admission or exclusion of those intra-tropical plants, which occupy cooler mountain-regions, and those which extend even from low lands almost within the equinoctial zones fully to both tropical circles of geographic demarcation. An armful of hay or straw may help many a tender seedling over the first cool season, or a bit of brush may shelter infant-plants against scorching in the first summer. In fact, a work like this can pass only strictly equatorial and sub-equatorial lowland-plants, the isothermal lines not rarely receding much from those of geographic latitude, as for instance here in Eastern Australia. In viewing some of the recommendations, contained in these pages, the prospect of remunerativeness may seem scant; yet it should not be forgotten, that vast saving of labour is effected nowadays through machinery becoming more and more ingeniously perfected quite as much for rural purposes, as for application to the printing process, to paper-making, sugar-production, sewing and many other kinds of work in technology or even domesticity. Hence assuredly we are not to continue for ever all the tedious manual operations in tea-manufacture, perfume-isolation and other industrial operations; indeed, the changes for expediting technic processes and for saving raw material have been great already, more particularly so within the last few decades. Vernaculars have been but sparingly used, being so often of duplicity or even multiplicity in their application, and so frequently also misleading; for instance the word "Cow-Berry," though intended for a literal translation of Vaccinium, is so utterly devoid of any meaning, that Wittstein argued, the latter should be altered into Baccinium. We should strive to simplify nomenclature, and reduce popular names to such solitary and logic expressions, as most readily can be understood in each instance. Is it not as easy, to bear in memory the word Casuarina as the very objectionable appellations Sheoak and Heoak? So much botany might or should be taught henceforth at any evening elementary school, that the Latin or Greek names of the principal utilitarian plants of the world become universally understood. But whoever likes to render himself fully acquainted with English or any foreign provincialisms of plants, can readily refer to W. Ulrich's and to W. Miller's special dictionaries, both of comparatively recent date. The permission of re-issuing this work is only accorded
derstanding, that no alterations for the mere purpose of
s of wordings or passages be made, as such would
ut not real improvement, and would destroy the

originality, and this can best be preserved by additional notes appearing in a distinct form or as an appendix to any posthumous edition. The fact, that this work through successive editions and extensive issues came into use over a large portion of the world, whether for educational or rural or journalistic or touristic wants, has been most gratifying to the writer; but this brightness is dimmed by the circumstance, that the book has not unfrequently been used even in public departments with perhaps unintentional evasion of all literary or any other acknowledgment. Nor did frequently words of appreciation reach the author from wherever rural successes were gained through even practical exertions of his own, at all events the direct encouragement expected for the benefit of the author's establishment was generally out of proportion to the services hoped to be rendered.

The writer entertains a hope, that a copy of this plain volume may find also a place in the libraries of any of our schools and mechanics' institutes for occasional and perhaps frequent reference to its pages, and that it may further become available on board of ships and otherwise to travellers and emigrants, so that the varied wideness of cultural range in mild climates—as yet so imperfectly understood—may more fully and readily be recognised, particularly also for the advantage of these southern colonies. Indeed the book, if kept at hand for all days life, would instil information to domestic circles, calling forth discussions conversationally, when opportunities arise, as pleasant and impressive means for education even of the juveniles in very practical subjects. The increased ease of communication, which more latterly has arisen between nearly all parts of the globe, places us here also now in a fairer position for independent efforts, to suggest or promote introductions of new vegetable treasures from unexplored regions, or to submit neglected plants of promising value to unbiased original tests. It may merely be instanced, that after the lapse of more than three centuries since the conquest of Mexico only the most scanty information is extant on the timber of that empire, even in reference to its numerous kinds of splendid oaks, and that of several thousand species of tropical grasses not many dozen have been tried as yet with rural or chemical exactitude for pasture-purposes, not to speak of a multitude of prominently utilitarian trees, shrubs and herbs, restricted to temperate mountain-regions within the tropics, but never yet carried to the lowlands of higher latitudes. For inquiries of such kind every civilised State strives now to afford in well planned, thoughtfully directed and generously supported special scientific establishments the needful aid,

not merely for adding to the prosperity, comfort and enjoyment of the present generation, but also with an anticipation of earning the gratitude of posterity; and this is ever done with a sensitive jealousy, to maintain also thereby the fair fame of any country for scientific dignity and industrial development. Friendly consideration will recognise the fact, that a desire, humbly to aid in such a spirit of emulation, has much inspired the writer, to offer these pages, he feeling assured, that enlightened statesmanship far and wide will foster these aims, through liberal, energetic and circumspect support.

Melbourne, July, 1895.

SELECT PLANTS,

READILY ELIGIBLE FOR INDUSTRIAL CULTURE AND NATURALISATION

IN

EXTRA-TROPICAL COUNTRIES.

Aberia Caffra, J. Hooker and Harvey.

The "Kei-Apple" of Natal and Kaffraria. This tall shrub is praised by Professor MacOwan above all others as a South African hedge-plant. It resists severe droughts; in California it stood a temperature of 20° F. but succumbed at 16° according to Mr. C. Shinn. The rather large fruits are acid, and when boiled edible, and can also well be converted into preserves. They should suit for drying, by which process the sourness might also become lessened. Seeds require to be sown as soon as gathered [Sim]. Allied South-African species are A. Zeyheri and A. tristis (Sonder). A. verrucosa (Hochstetter) from the mountains of Abyssinia has also edible fruits. Aberia is almost congeneric with Dovyalis.

Acacia acuminata, Bentham.

A kind of "Myall" from Western Australia, attaining a height of 40 feet. The scent of the wood comparable to that of raspberries. One ton of wood yields fully 1 lb. of highly fragrant oil on distillation [Capt. Noyes]. This species occurs through wide regions in vast abundance. It is the best of West-Australian woods for charcoal. The stems much sought for fence-posts, very lasting for this purpose, even when selected young. Sheep will browse on the foliage, should better feed be failing. Several phyllodineous Acacias now render important services as forage-plants in arid regions of North-Africa [Naudin]. A very similar tree with hard and scented wood is A. Doratoxylon (A. Cunn.), of the dry regions of South-Eastern Australia.

Acacia aneura, F. v. Mueller.

Arid desert-interior of extra-tropic Australia. A tree, never more than 25 feet high. The principal "Mulga" tree. Mr. S.

Dixon praises it particularly as valuable for fodder of pasture-animals; hence it might locally serve for ensilage. Mr. W. Johnson found in the foliage a considerable quantity of starch and gum, rendering it nutritious. Cattle and sheep browse on the twigs of this and some allied species, even in the presence of plentiful grass, and are much sustained by such Acacias in seasons of protracted drought, but it is really valuable only as an admixture to fodder, as otherwise it leaves an undigested fibrous substance behind. Dromedaries in Australia crave for the Mulga as food. Wood excessively hard, dark-brown, used preferentially by the natives for boomerangs, sticks to lift edible roots, end-shafts of Phragmites-spears, woomerangs, nulla-nullas and jagged spear-ends. Mr. J. H. Maiden determined the percentage of mimosa-tannic acid in the perfectly dry bark as 8·62.

Acacia Arabica, Willdenow.

The "Kikar" or "Babool." Northern and Central Africa, also in South-Western Asia, growing in dry, calcareous soil. The Egyptian Acacia of Dioscorides, Plinius and Virgilius. This small tree can be utilised for thorny hedges. It furnishes a good kind of gum arabic for medicinal and technical purposes. Pasture-animals devour the leaves. The lac-insect lives also on the foliage, and thus in Sind the lac is mainly yielded by this tree. The stem attains exceptionally a circumference of 10 feet. The astringent pods are highly valuable for tanning, also the bark, which is known as "Babool" bark, and produces leather of peculiar paleness; the wood is very durable if water-seasoned, extensively used for wheels, well-curbs and many kinds of implements, also for the knees and planks of boats. This species is of comparatively quick growth; A. vera and A. Nilotica are varieties of it. The import of gum arabic into Britain during 1886 was 75,591 cwt., valued at £295,464. A. Ehrenbergiana (Hayne) is among the species, which yield gum arabic in North-Africa. A. latronum (Willdenow) and A. modesta (Wallich) form thorny hedges in India according to Sir D. Brandis.

Acacia armata, R. Brown.

Extra-tropical Australia. The Kangaroo-Thorn. Much grown for hedges, though less manageable than various other hedge-plants, and not so fire-proof. More important for covering coast-sand with an unapproachable prickly vegetation.

Acacia binervata, De Candolle.

Extra-tropical East-Australia. A tree attaining a height of 40 feet. The bark used by tanners, but not quite so valuable as that of A. decurrens [W. Dovegrove], although Mr. J. H. Maiden determined the percentage of mimosa-tannic acid in perfectly dried bark as 30·4. The wood is light-coloured, close-grained and easily worked.

Acacia Catechu, Willdenow.

India to East-Africa, up to 5,000 feet. A tree, attaining 80 feet in height with a stem-circumference of 9 feet. Will bear some frost [Brandis]. Wood hard, heavy, extremely durable, locally chosen for underground-posts particularly and mill-work. The extract, prepared from the bark and heart-wood, is one of the catechus of medicine or cutch of tannery. Pure cutch is worth about £25 per ton ; 4 tons of bark will produce 1 ton of cutch. The tree also yields a gum, which is superior to that of A. Arabica [Dr. G. Watt]. A. Suma (Kurz) is closely allied. The two other principal kinds of catechu are tropical products from Areca Catechu and Nauclea Gambir, that of the latter being obtained from some congeners also. The import of cutch and gambir into the United Kingdom during 1886 was 28,352 tons, valued at £654,218.

Acacia Cavenia, Bertero.

The "Espino" of the present inhabitants of Chili, the "Cavan" of the former population. A small tree with exceedingly hard wood, resisting underground moisture. The plant is well adapted for hedges. The husks contain 32 per cent. tannin [Sievers], particularly valuable as a dye-material.

Acacia concinna, De Candolle.

India, China. Praised by Dr. Cleghorn as a valuable hedge-shrub. The pod contains saponin.

Acacia cyclopis, Cunningham.

South-Western Australia. A tall shrub, delighting in coast-sands, but allied to A. Melanoxylon, to which it stands almost in the same relation as A. Sophorae to A. longifolia. According to Mr. A. W. Heywood it has been utilised in South-Africa for fixing drift-sand on sea-shores.

Acacia dealbata, Link.

South-Eastern Australia and Tasmania. This tree is generally known amongst Australian colonists as Silver-Wattle. It prefers for its habitation humid river-banks, and sometimes attains there a height of 150 feet, supplying a clear and tough timber, used by coopers and other artisans, but principally serving as select fuel of great heating power. From the thinly-split wood elegant baskets can be made. The bark of this tree is thinner and inferior in quality to that of the Black Wattle, yielding generally much less quantity of tannin-principle. Mr. J. H. Maiden de[illegible]the average proportion of mimosa-tannic acid in absolutely 21·22 against 30·08 of A. mollissima. He relies o[illegible] reaction, given by a drop of concen[illegible] sulphuri[illegible] most valuable for roughly ascertaining [illegible]ngth o[illegible] that from the rich wattle barks give [illegible]adder

give shades of colour proportionate in tint to the percentage of tannin. Bark chiefly employed for lighter leather. This tree is distinguished from the Black Wattle by the silvery or rather ashy hue of its young foliage; it flowers early in spring, ripening its seeds in about 5 months, while the Black Wattle occurs chiefly on drier ridges, blossoms late in spring or at the beginning of summer, and its seeds do not mature in less than about 14 months. This hardy Acacia could doubtless, for tan purposes, be remuneratively reared so far north as the Channel-Islands. It was cut down by frost during an unusually severe winter in the Isle of Wight, but sprung up again from the root [Ewbank]. It bears more cold than A. decurrens, A. mollissima and A. pycnantha. At Abbazia in Adriatic Austria it endured a transient temperature of 14° F. [F. Abel].

Acacia decurrens, Willdenow.

The Black or Green Wattle of New South Wales, extending to the southern part of Queensland and North-Eastern Victoria. Finally a middle-sized tree, closely resembling A. mollissima in appearance as well as in usefulness, and many of the notes given under that species apply also to this. Its leaflets are longer and further apart and its flowering time is earlier. The wood is comparatively light, tough, used principally for staves, also for rustic seats and supplies an excellent fuel. The principal value of the tree consists however in its bark, which is one of the best for tanning in the whole world; Mr. J. H. Maiden, the Director of the Sydney Technological Museum obtained 48·74 per cent. of extract and 32·33 per cent. of catechu-tannic acid from it; the Queensland Commissioners for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 reported the contents as: extract 26·78 per cent., tannin 15·08 per cent.; discrepancies ascribable to different localities. The Hon. Dr. J. Cox considers it inferior to that of A. mollissima. The tree yields gum copiously which is fit for glueing. It is sometimes used instead of isinglass for making jellies, also employed by tanners, with admixture of glue, for sizing leather [J. H. Maiden].

Acacia erubescens, Welwitsch.

Western Tropical Africa. A small tree only, but affording the best gum in Angola and the nearest regions [Dr. Welwitsch]. Tropical Acacias have proved hardy in the mild extra-tropic zones, thus also this species might merit introduction elsewhere. Another Acacia of Western Africa, the "Ahna," particularly occurring in Damaras, bears a profusion of reddish pods, which form a nutritious food, not only for pasture-animals, but even for the nomadic natives. The Ahna occasionally attains a height of 100 feet and a stem-circumference of 30 feet. The bark yields strong tan [T. Christy].

Acacia estrophiolata, F. v. Mueller.

Central Australia. A tree, attaining a height of 30 feet and a diameter of 1 foot, enduring the extremest of dry heat; suitable

for cemeteries on account of its pendent branches. It flowers almost constantly, and accommodates itself to all sorts of soil, even sand. Wood very durable, locally much used for implements and especially wheelwright's works [Rev. H. Kempe]. Bark rich in tannin.

Acacia excelsa, Bentham.

The Ironbark-Acacia of Queensland, extending into New South Wales. Attains a height of 80 feet. Branches pendent. The wood is dark-coloured, hard, heavy and durable, well adapted for furniture and implements; towards the centre it is of a deep pinkish colour. The tree exudes a large quantity of clear gum [O'Shanesy], and sprouts again from the root after the stem is cut. Also particularly eligible for cemeteries.

Acacia falcata, Willdenow.

Extra-tropical East-Australia. A small tree. Important for its bark in tanneries.

Acacia Farnesiana, Willdenow.

Indigenous to Southern Asia; found eastward as far as Japan; a native also of the warmer parts of Australia, as far south as the Darling-River; found spontaneous in tropical and sub-tropical America, but apparently not in tropical Africa. The scented flowers, inappropriately called "cassie" flowers, are much sought for perfumery, and develop successively. 100,000 lbs. of these flowers are annually gathered near Grasse in France. This species may well be utilised as a hedge-plant; a kind of gum arabic may also be obtained from it. The scent perhaps obtainable from the fresh and slightly moist flowers by gentle dry distillation under mere steam heat. Ordinarily the odorous essential oil is withdrawn from the flowers by the enfleurage-process; many Australian Acacias might be thus treated for perfumery.

Acacia fasciculifera, F. v. Mueller.

South-Queensland. Tree, sometimes to 70 feet high; branches pendent. Desirable for culture on account of the excellence of its easily worked dark wood. Eligible also for cemeteries.

Acacia giraffae, Willdenow.

South-Africa. The Camel-Thorn. This tree attains a great age and a height of 40 feet. The trunk assumes a large size, and supplies a wood of great hardness. The tree will grow on the driest soil and in the hottest clime. It produces a portion of the Cape-Gum.

Acacia glaucescens, Willdenow.

Queensland and New South Wales, in mountai
3,000 feet. Extreme height abou[illegible] 70 feet. A l
with hard, dark, elastic, prettily [illegible] wood, whi

fragrant than that of some other species. The flowers have a strong agreeable scent. The bark is locally used in a decoction to destroy Aphis and other minute parasites on cultivated plants; the aborigines used it for stupefying fish [Crawford].

Acacia Greggii, Asa Gray.

From Southern California to Arizona and Texas. A small tree, allied to A. Wrightii (Bentham) of the Rio Grande-region. A kind of lac is copiously obtained from this tree in the Mojave- and Colorado-Deserts [Prof. Stilman]. This plant lives at a rainfall of 3 inches a year.

Acacia gummifera, Willdenow.

This tree yields principally the Gum Arabic of Morocco [Sir Joseph Hooker and John Ball]. The principal collecting time extends over six weeks in midsummer.

Acacia harpophylla, F. v. Mueller.

Southern Queensland. A tree, sometimes attaining a height of 90 feet, furnishing locally a considerable share of the mercantile wattle-bark for tanning purposes, particularly for light leather. Wood, according to Mr. P. O'Shanesy, brown, hard, heavy and elastic, somewhat of violet odor; it splits freely and is thus also well adapted for fancy lathe-work; used by the natives for spears. The tree grows naturally on sand-lands, almost to the exclusion of other trees and shrubs. Saplings, used as stakes in vineyards, have lasted 20 years and more. The tree yields also considerable quantities of gum. It is one of the principal "Brigalows" in the scrubs of that designation.

Acacia heteroclita, Meissner.

South-Western Australia. This or an allied species furnishes a particular sort of edible gum, called by the autochthones "Quannot" [Sir John Forrest].

Acacia homalophylla, Cunningham.

The principal "Myall," extending from the desert of South-Australia into New South Wales. Never a tall tree. The dark-brown wood is much sought for turners' work on account of its solidity and fragrance; perhaps its most extensive use is in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Allied species pass under the aboriginal appellation "Boree." Some or most will grow in the bleakest and most arid localities, wherever frost is not severe.

Acacia horrida, Willdenow.

The "Doornboom" or "Karra-Doorn" of South-Africa. A formidable hedge-bush with thorns often 3 inches long, readily available for impenetrable hedge-rows. It exudes also a gum of good

quality, but often of amber-colour. This is the principal species used for tanners' bark in South-Africa. In Kaffraria it is the only bark so employed [Sim]. Leucospermum conocarpum (R. Br.) is also extensively employed for the same purpose [McGibbon], though it imparts an unpleasant odor to the leather made with it [MacOwan]. Stirring the seeds for some few minutes in hot water stimulates their power of germination, particularly if they are old [B. Hellier].

Acacia implexa, Bentham.

Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland. A tree of middle size, content with poor soil. Wood firm and close, dark-brown with yellowish stripes ; much in demand for turnery, cogwheels and other purposes, which need tenacity and strength [Dickinson]. Bark available for tanneries. Foliage extremely bitter. Flowers much later in the season than most of the numerous other Australian species, about 300 being distinguishable.

Acacia Koa, A. Gray.

Hawaii ; there one of the most valuable of timber-trees. Stem reaching a height of 60 feet, topped by wide-spreading phyllodinous foliage. Wood easy to work, particularly in a fresh state ; formerly much used for boat-building and for building purposes generally ; also suitable for cabinet-work. Species of Metrosideros, some ascending to 8,000 feet, one over-topping all other trees, furnish a large share of hard, tough and very durable timber in the Hawaian islands. Their wood varies from a light red to a purplish hue [Hon. Judge McCully].

Acacia leiophylla, Bentham.* (*A. saligna*, Bentham not Wendland.)

South-Western Australia, where it is the principal tree chosen for tanners' bark. It is a wide-spreading small tree, fit for avenues ; emitting suckers. The weeping habit fits it particularly also for cemeteries. It comes into flower simultaneously with the Cherry-tree, or somewhat later, and blooms profusely. The bark contains nearly 30 per cent. of mimosa-tannin, and is extensively used by tanners in West-Australia. Perfectly dried leaves yield from 7 to 8 per cent. mimosa-tannic acid, giving a lead-precipitate of a light yellow colour ; the leaves contain also a considerable quantity of sulphate of lime. The London price of fair West-Australian gum from this species was from 46s. to 49s. per cwt. in 1879. The tree has proved in Algeria to resist the sirocco better than most species [Dr. Bonand]. Cultivated extensively in South-Africa also for tan-bark. A. cyanophylla (Lindley) is a closely allied species, serving the same purposes.

Acacia longifolia, Willdenow.

South-Eastern Australia. This tree is introduced inasmuch as the very bushy variety, known as

Brown), renders most important service in subduing loose coast-sand, the lower branches striking root into the soil; it should therefore be disseminated on extensively bare sand-shores in regions, where no severe frosts occur. The bark of A. longifolia is only half as good as that of A. mollissima for tan, and used chiefly for sheep-skins. The tree is of quick growth.

Acacia macrantha, Bentham.

From Mexico to Argentina, also in the Galapagos-Group. This tree, usually small, provides the "Cuji-pods" for tanning [Simmonds].

Acacia Melanoxylon, R. Brown.*

South-Eastern Australia. Ascends to sub-alpine country. Generally known as Blackwood-tree, passing also under the inappropriate name of Lightwood-tree. In irrigated glens of deep soil the tree will attain a height of 80 feet, with a stem several feet in diameter. The wood is most valuable for furniture, railroad-cars and carriages, boat-building (stem and stern-post, ribs, rudder), for tool-handles, crutches, stethoscopes, some portions of the work of organ-builders, billiard-tables, pianofortes (for sound-boards and actions) and numerous other purposes; it has also come into use for casks, which need however previous long soaking. Planks 12 feet by 4 feet are occasionally obtainable for select purposes. Specific gravity of the dry wood 0·664-0·777. The Victorian Railway-Commissioners report it for railway-carriages better adapted than almost any other timber, being handsome and durable, and not particularly expensive; wood from hilly country is also in this instance superior to that from low and particularly wet localities. The fine-grained wood is cut into veneers; it takes a fine polish, and is considered almost equal to walnut. The best wood in Victoria for bending under steam; it does not warp and twist. Local experiments gave the strength in transverse strain of Blackwood equal to Eucalyptus-wood of middling strength, approaching that of the American White Oak, and surpassing that of the Kauri. The bark contains up to 20 per cent. mimosa-tannin. The tree has proved, with A. mollissima and A. dealbata, hardy in the Isle of Arran [Rev. D. Landsborough]. Mr. T. R. Sim states that it thrives well in Cape Colony wherever it finds plenty of root-moisture, but without that it dies out early.

Acacia microbotrya, Bentham.

South-Western Australia. The "Badjong." A comparatively tall species, the stem attaining a diameter of 1 to 1½ feet. It prefers river-valleys, and lines brooks naturally. According to Mr. Geo. Whitfield, a single tree may yield 50 lbs. of gum in a season. The aborigines store the gum in hollow trees for winter-use; it is of a pleasant, sweetish taste.

Acacia mollissima, Willdenow.*

The Black Wattle of South-Eastern Australia and Tasmania. It seems best to re-adopt the systematic names, by which our three principal feather-leaved wattles were distinguished during the first half of the century. The systematic affinity of A. mollissima is nearer to A. dealbata than to A. decurrens, the differences having already been set forth under those two species. It is generally a middle-sized tree, its wood being used for staves, occasionally also for pick-handles and similar purposes, but principally serving as an excellent fuel. A chief use of the tree would also be to afford the first shelter in treeless localities for raising forests in regions where no severe frosts occur. It also exudes a useful gum. By far its greatest importance however rests upon its bark, so highly valuable for tanning; indeed it seems destined to stand ahead of all the other tan-trees of the world through the facility of its culture in suitable localities and the strength of its product. Mr. James Dickinson states that he has seen 10 cwt. of fresh bark obtained from a single tree of gigantic dimensions at Southport. A quarter of a ton of bark was got from one tree at Tambo, without stripping all the branches. The height of this tree was 60 feet, and the stem 2 feet in diameter. The English price of the bark ranges generally from £7 to £12. In Melbourne it averages about £5 to £10 per ton. It varies, so far as experiments made in my laboratory have shown, in its contents of tannic principle from 30 to 40 per cent. in bark completely dried, but this is not all pure tannic acid. In the mercantile bark the percentage is somewhat less, according to the state of its dryness, it retaining abont 10 per cent. moisture. 1½ lbs. of Black Wattle-bark give 1 lb. of leather, whereas 5 lbs. of English Oak-bark are requisite for the same results; but the tannic principle of both is not absolutely identical. Melbourne tanners consider a ton of Black Wattle-bark sufficient to tan 25 to 30 hides; it is best adapted for sole-leather and other so-called heavy goods. The leather is fully as durable as that tanned with oak-bark, and nearly as good in colour. Bark, carefully stored for a season, improves in tanning power considerably. From experiments made under the author's direction it appears, that no appreciable difference exists in the percentage of tannin in Wattle-bark, whether obtained in the dry or in the wet season. The tannin of this Acacia yields a grey precipitate with ferric and a violet colour with ferrous salts; it is completely precipitated from a strong aqueous solution by means of concentrated sulphuric acid. The bark improves by age and desiccation, and yields about 40 per cent. of catechu, rather more than half of which is tannic acid. Bichromate of potash added in a minute quantity to the boiling solution of mimosa-tannin, produces a ruby-red liquid, fit for dye-purposes; and this solution gives with the salt of sub-oxide of iron black pigments, and with the salts of the full oxide of iron red-brown dyes [F. v. M. and Rummel]. As far back as 18[illegible] solid extract of Wattle-bark was shipped to London, fetchi[illegible] an extraordinary price,

1 ton of bark yielding 4 cwt. of extract of tar-consistence [Simmonds], thus saving much freight and cartage. Messrs. Borrow and Haycroft, in South Australia, are now producing a thick fluid extract from Wattle-bark and twigs by steam machinery, the average percentage of mimosa-tannic acid in this extract being 38·20. Catechu can be realized from the thick tan-liquid by mere exsiccation.

Tan-extract is best obtained from the bark by hydraulic pressure and evaporation of the strong liquid thus obtained in wide pans under steam-heat, or better still, to avoid any decomposition of the tannic acid, by evaporation under a strong current of cold air. For cutch or terra japonica the infusion is carefully evaporated by gentle heat. The estimation of tannic acid in Acacia-barks is effected most expeditiously by filtering the aqueous decoction of the bark after cooling, evaporating the solution and then re-dissolving the residue in alcohol and determing the weight of the tannic principle obtained by evaporating the filtered alcohol-solution to perfect dryness.

The cultivation of the Tan-Wattle is extremely easy, being effected by sowing either broadcast or in rows. In Australia particularly it is capable of immense extension, often on otherwise unutilised ground, and within the grasp of the crudest of labour. Tanners in colder countries might acquire in the nearest warmer regions poor inexpensive land, to provide an independent supply of this valuable bark from comparatively near shipping places. Seeds can be obtained in Melbourne at about 5s. per lb., which contains from 30,000 to 50,000 grains; they are known to retain their vitality for several years. For discrimination in mercantile transactions it may be noted, that the seeds of A. mollissima are somewhat smaller, comparatively shorter, rounder and not so flat as those of A. dealbata, while the funicular appendage does not extend so far along the seeds, nor is the pod quite so broad; from those of A. pycnantha they differ in being shorter, thus more ovate than elliptical. See in reference to this and kindred subjects also J. H. Maiden's "The useful native plants of Australia."

Seeds should be soaked in warm water before sowing. Any bare, sterile, unutilised place might most remuneratively be sown with this Wattle-Acacia; the return could be expected in from five to ten years. Full-grown trees, which supply also the best quality, yield as much as 1 cwt. of bark. The rate of growth of the tree is about 1 inch in diameter of stem annually. It is content with the poorest and driest soil, although in more fertile ground it shows greater celerity of growth. Bark from trees, grown on very calcareous soil, is less strong in tan. This Acacia is perhaps the most important of all tan-yielding trees of the warm temperate zones, for its strength in tannic acid, its rapidity of growth, its contentedness with almost any soil, the ease with which it can be reared and its early yield of tanner's bark, and indeed also gum and stave-wood. This tree is to be recommended for poor land, affected with sorrel. It is hardier than Eucalyptus globulus, thus enduring the climate of

South-England, although unlike A. dealbata it hardly extends to sub-alpine elevations. Pasture-animals browse on the foliage.

Tasmania exports about £40,000 worth of wattle-bark annually. In 1880, the United Kingdom paid, according to Mr. P. L. Simmonds, three million pounds for tan-barks, and one and a quarter million for other tan-substances. The wood of this Acacia, particularly when the trees are in an unhealthy state, is sometimes bored by the large larva of a moth, namely that of Eudoxyla Eucalypti, also by beetles of the genus Phoracantha [C. French].

For fuller information the "Report on Wattle-bark," presented in 1878 to the Parliament of Victoria by a special commission, may be referred to.

Acacia moniliformis, Grisebach.

Argentina. The "Tusca." The young pods are used for feeding horses and cattle [Dr. Lorentz], like those of Acacia Cavenia in South-Western America.

Acacia Nilotica, Delile.

Arabia, Egypt, and Nubia. Closely allied to A. Arabica. Wood very hard. The growth of the tree is comparatively quick; it succeeds also on sandy and brackish ground [Dr. Schweinfurth].

Acacia Osswaldi, F. v. Mueller.

Widely distributed through the desert-country of Australia. Pasture-animals browse on the foliage [Rev. J. M. Curran].

Acacia pendula, Cunningham.

New South Wales and Queensland, generally in marshy tracts of the interior. The "Boree" or "Weeping Myall." Reaching 35 feet in height. Wood violet-scented, hard, close-grained, beautifully marked; used by cabinet-makers and turners, in high repute for tobacco-pipes [W. Hill]. The tree is desirable for cemeteries. The leaves are eaten greedily by stock. It exudes large quantities of superior transparent gum.

Acacia penninervis, Sieber.

Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland. A small tree, so hardy as to occupy sub-alpine localities. The bark contains about 18 per cent. of tannin. Mr. A. R. Crawford found the bark of singular tanning strength, and producing a soft and pale leather.

Acacia Peuce, F. v. Mueller.

Central Australia. Wood one of the heaviest in existence; dark-coloured. Specific gravity Blackett].

Acacia polybotrya, Bentham.

New South Wales and Queensland. Attains a height of 40 feet and yields, according to Mr. O'Shanesy, a good tan-bark.

Acacia pycnantha, Bentham.*

Victoria and South Australia. The "Golden Wattle" of the colonists. This tree, which attains a maximum height of about 30 feet, is second only to A. mollissima in importance for its yield of tanners' bark; the quality of the latter is even sometimes superior to that of the Black Wattle, but the yield is less, as the tree is smaller and the bark thinner. It is a tree of rapid growth, content with almost any soil, but is generally found in poor sandy ground, particularly near the sea-coast, where A. decurrens would not succeed, and thus also important for binding rolling sand. It does not bear severe frost. Experiments, instituted by me, have proved the absolutely dried bark to contain up to 30 per cent. tanning principle, full-grown sound trees supplying the best quality. The aqueous infusion of the bark can be reduced by boiling to a dry extract, which in medicinal and other respects is equal to the best Indian catechu, as derived from Acacia Catechu and A. Suma; it yields nearly 30 per cent., about half of which or more is mimosa-tannic acid. This catechu is also of great use for preserving against decay articles subject to exposure in water, such as ropes, nets and fishing-lines. The fresh leaves yield up to 6 per cent. and dry leaves up to 15 or 16 per cent. of mimosa-tannin. Mr. Goyder found the percentage of mimosa-tannin in the stem-bark, estimated by Loewenthal's method, to vary from about 12 to 22 per cent. While, according to Mr. Simmonds, the import of the bark of oaks and hemlock-spruce into England becomes every year less, and while the import of sumach and gambir does not increase, the annual demand for tanning substances has within the last twenty years been doubled. The import of tan-bark from South-Australia into Britain during 1886 was 71,141 cwt., valued at £51,632. A. pycnantha is also important for its copious yield of gum, which is in some localities advantageously collected for home-consumption and also for export. It is used in cotton-printing and is of particularly good gluing quality. The wood, though not of large dimensions, is well adapted for staves, handles of various implements and articles of turnery, especially bobbins [Dickinson]. It is pale and can be easily worked. By improved methods, the fragrant oil of the flowers could doubtless be fixed, though its absolute isolation might be difficult and unremunerative. The tree as a rule seeds well. An acre planted with this tree yielded five tons of bark in the seventh year, worth £8 a ton here.

Acacia retinodes, Schlechtendal.

South-Eastern Australia. Ascertained so early as 1846 by Dr. Hermann Behr to yield a good tanners' bark and much gum. This Acacia is ever-flowering, and in this respect almost exceptional. In

the South of England it needs only wall-protection [Bateman]. It likes river-banks, but never grows beyond the height of a small tree. A neriifolia (A. Cunningham) of New South Wales and Southern Queensland is a closely allied species.

Acacia Senegal, Willdenow (A. Verek, Guillemin and Perrottet).

From Senegambia to Nubia. Affords the best white gum arabic of the Nile-region, and a large quantity of this on a commercial scale. A. Etbaica (Schweinfurth) from the same region produces also a good mercantile gum.

Acacia Sentis, F. v. Mueller.

Interior of Australia. This shrub or small tree is suitable for hedges. The seeds of this species and also of A. Kempeana, A. cibaria and some others are eaten by the natives. Horses, cattle, sheep and goats browse in Central Australia with avidity on the foliage [Rev. H. Kempe]. This species will endure most protracted drought and a shade-temperature of 118° F. The foliage of this and of A. aneura and A. salicina proved a favorite food of dromedaries [Sir Thomas Elder]. Its gum is similar to the least-coloured kinds of gum arabic.

Acacia Seyal, Delile.

In the Libyan and Nubian deserts. This thorny tree exudes a brownish kind of gum arabic. It is adapted for the most arid desert-country. The foliage a prominent feed for sheep, goats and camels in some parts of Egypt [Floyer]. In any oasis it forms a large and shady tree. Native name "Soffar." Can be utilised for thorny hedges.

Acacia stenocarpa, Hochstetter.

Abyssinia and Nubia. A large tree, which yields the brownish "Suak-" or "Talha" -Gum, a kind of gum arabic [Hanbury and Flueckiger].

Acacia stenophylla, Cunningham.

On banks of water-courses in the interior of Australia, as far south as the Murray-River. A tree with exquisite, hard, dark wood, which serves the same purposes as Myall-wood; locally known as Iron-wood. Attains a height of 60 feet and a stem-diameter of 2 feet.

Acacia subporosa, F. v. Mueller.

South-Eastern Australia. Straight stems over 50 feet long are formed by this tree; the wood is tough and elastic, fit for carriage-shafts, gunstocks, various select [illegible] [L. Morton]. Australian Acacias were formerly the main [illegible] conservatories in home-countries as the first harbingers

Acacia tortilis, Hayne.

The Sahara-Acacia. North-Africa and Arabia. Eminently suited for the hottest and driest regions. The Sahara gum arabic is derived from this species.

Acanthophœnix rubra, H. Wendland.

Mauritius and Réunion. This palm has proved hardy in Florida, also as far south as Sydney [C. Moore]. Height reaching 60 feet. The upper rings of the stem are of a bright red. In gardens usually passing as an Areca.

Acanthosicyos horrida, Welwitsch.

The "Narras." In the deserts of Angola, Benguela and Damaras. This thorny, erect, cucurbitaceous shrub thrives even in absolute coast-sand, and would likely prove valuable for sandy desert-country. The tribes of Hottentots near Walfish-Bay mainly subsist, as regards vegetable food, on the Narras for some time in the year. It bears fruit of the size and colour of oranges, and of pleasant acidulous and sweetish taste. The seeds are also edible, remarkably oily and of hazel-taste [R. Marlott]; they also serve as lab. The Missionary Duparquet counted exceptionally as many as 200 fruits on one plant [Prof. Naudin]. No rain occurs in the Acanthosicyos- and Welwitschia-region, but the mean heat does not exceed 70° F., and the soil is kept somewhat moist through capillarity from beneath.

Acer Campbellii, J. Hooker and Thomson.

The chief Maple of the North-Eastern Himalayas up to 7,000 feet. A large tree. Freely reproduced by seed or coppice. Wood pale, close-grained, particularly valuable for planking [Gamble]. A. laevigatum (Wallich) is another handsome species from the same region, the wood of which is much used for building and also for tea-boxes [Dr. G. Watt].

Acer campestre, Linné.

The British Maple. Extends from Middle- and South-Europe to Northern Africa, also to many parts of Asia. Height reaching 40 feet, in shelter and deep soil; the yellow and purple tints of its foliage in autumn render the tree then particularly beautiful. Occurs in Norway to 63° 26′ N. L. [Prof. Schuebeler]. The wood is compact and fine-grained, and sought for choice furniture, machinery and musical instruments. The tree can be trimmed into hedges. Comparatively quick in growth, and easily raised from seed. These remarks apply to many kinds of maples.

Acer circinatum, Pursh.

The Vine-Maple of North-Western America, forming in some parts of Oregon impenetrable forests on account of its long branches

bending to the ground and striking root; its autumnal tint gives quite a picture to the landscape. The stem is sometimes 40 feet long, but slender. Found to be hardy as far north as Christiania or even Nyborg, in lat. 70° 10′, where the mean annual temperature is 29° F., the highest 95° and the lowest −40° F. [Professor Schuebeler]. The wood is heavier and of closer grain than that of A. macrophyllum [Dr. Gibbons]; very tough, used for helves and many implements [Dr. G. Dawson].

Acer dasycarpum, Ehrhart. (*A. saccharinum,* Linné.)

The Silver-Maple of North-America. Requires a rather warmer climate than most other American maples, but has proved hardy in Norway as far as 59° 55′ N. [Schuebeler]. Height reaching 50 feet; stem sometimes 9 feet in diameter Much praised for street-planting; growth comparatively rapid. It produces no suckers, nor is the tree subject to disease. A most beautiful tree, with a stout stem and a magnificent crown, growing best on the banks of rivers with limpid water and a gravelly bed, but never in swampy ground, where the Red Maple takes its place. Excellent trees can be raised from cuttings of this and some other congeners. The wood is pale and soft, of less strength and durability than that of many of its congeners, but makes excellent charcoal. It may be cut into extreme thinness for wood-paperhangings [Simmonds]. The tree also yields maple-sugar, though not in such quantity as A. nigrum. With other maples, an early yielder of honey to bees. The specific name, given by Linné, has priority, but does not apply to the best Sugar Maple.

Acer macrophyllum, Pursh.

Large Oregon-Maple. From British Columbia to Northern Mexico. A fine shade-tree of quick growth; sometimes reaching a height of 90 feet; stem attaining 16 feet in circumference; delights on banks of streams. The inner bark can be utilised for baskets, hats and superior mats; the hard and close wood is a substitute for hickory. It is whitish, beautifully streaked when curled. Splendid for ornamental work. Maple-sugar is also manufactured from the sap of this species [Sargent].

Acer Negundo, Linné. (*Negundo aceroides,* Mœnch.)

The Box-elder of North-America. Hardy in Norway to 59° 55′ N. [Schuebeler]. A tree, deciduous like the rest of the maples; may attain a height of about 50 feet; it is rich in saccharine sap; according to Vasey it contains almost as much as the Sugar-maple. In California it is used extensively as a shade-tree. Cultivated, the stem attains about 8 inches in diameter in 8 y[illegible]ower]. The wood is yellow, marked with violet and rosy [illegible]immonds]. Rate of growth for stem-girth in Nebraska ab[illegible]ourteen years [Governor Furnas].

Acer nigrum, Michaux.* (*A. saccharinum,* Wangenheim.)

The Sugar- or Rock-Maple. Eastern North-America, extending to Arizona. One of the largest of the genus. It is the national emblem of Canada. In the cooler latitudes often 80 or rarely 120 feet high, with a stem 3 or 4 feet in diameter. Hardy to 59° 55′ N. in Norway [Schuebeler]. Likes a deeply friable soil and cool moist positions. The wood is strong, tough, hard, close-grained, of rosy tinge, and when well seasoned is used for axle-trees, spokes, shafts, poles, furniture, exterior of pianos, saddle-trees, wheelwrights' work, wooden dishes, founders' patterns and flooring; not apt to warp; preferred for shoe-lasts; when knotty or curly it furnishes the Bird's-eye and Curly Maple-wood. From the end of February till the early part of April the trees, when tapped, will yield the saccharine fluid, which is so extensively converted into Maple-sugar, each tree affording 12 to 24 gallons of sap in a season, 3 to 6 gallons giving 1 lb. of sugar; but exceptionally the yield may rise to 100 and more gallons. The tapping process commences at the age of 20 years, and may be continued for 40 years or more without destruction of the tree [G. Maw]. According to Porcher, instances are on record of 33 lbs. of sugar having been obtained from a single tree in one season. The Sugar-Maple is rich in potash, furnishing a large proportion of this article in the United States. The bark is important for the manufacture of several American dyes. The tree is particularly recommendable in Australia for sub-alpine regions. It bears a massive head of foliage on a slender stem. The autumnal colouring is superb. In the Eastern States of North-America the Sugar-Maple is regarded as the best tree for shade-avenues. Numerous other maples exist, among which may be mentioned Acer Creticum (Linné) of South-Europe, 40 feet; A. lævigatum, A. sterculiaceum and A. villosum (Wallich) of Nepal, 40 feet.

Acer niveum, Blume.

Continental and Insular India, up on the forest-ranges. This is the tallest of the maples, attaining a height of 150 feet. Several other large maples, worthy of cultivation particularly in parks occur on the mountains of India, A. cæsium (Wallich) being one of the best.

Acer palmatum, Thunberg.

Japan. A beautiful tree, with deeply cleft leaves; several varieties, with red- and yellow-tinged leaves occur. Unhurt by frost at 0° F. [Gorlie]. Should it be an aim to bring together all the kinds of maples, which could be easily grown in appropriate spots, then Japan alone would furnish 22 species.

Acer pictum, Thunberg.

From Persia to Japan, ascending the Himalayas to 9,000 feet. Foliage turning yellow and red in autumn. Wood close-grained and

elastic, particularly sought for load-poles, ploughs, chairs and various implements and utensils [Brandis]; twigs lopped off for fodder [Gamble]. A. oblongum (Wallich), A. Hookeri (Miquel) and other maples of Upper India furnish wood for the Assam tea-boxes [Sir Dietrich Brandis].

Acer platanoides, Linné.

The Norway-Maple, extending south to Transcaucasia. Up to 80 feet high. Found hardy in Norway (cultivated) to 60° 56′ N.; attains in 59° 46′ a stem-diameter of 3½ feet [Schuebeler]. The pale wood much used by cabinet-makers. Tint of the autumn-foliage golden-yellow. The tree is of imposing appearance, and much recommended for ornamental gardening; it gives a denser shade than most of the other maples. Placed by F. Deil as one of the very best among deciduous trees for street-planting in climes not too hot and dry. Sap of this species also saccharine.

Acer Pseudo-platanus, Linné.

The Sycamore-Maple or Spurious Plane. Middle and Southern Europe, Western Asia. Hardy to 67° 56′ N. in Norway [Schuebeler]. The celebrated maple at Trons, under which the Grisons swore the oath of union in 1424, exists still [Langethal]. Attains a height of over 100 feet. The wood is compact and firm, valuable for various implements, instruments and cabinet-work; thus mangles, presses, dishes, printing and bleaching works, beetling beams, and in foundries the patterns are often made of this wood [Simmonds]; for the back, neck, sides and circle of violins, for pianofortes (portion of the mechanism) and harps it is utilised, it being free-cutting and clean on the end grain. This like some other maples furnishes a superior charcoal for intense and continuous heat [Hartig]. Will admit of exposure to sea-air. The sap also saccharine.

Acer rubrum, Linné.

The Red-Maple of North-America. Hardy in Norway to 63° 26′ N. [Schuebeler]. A tree, attaining over 100 feet in height, 5 feet in stem-diameter. This species grows well with several other maples even in dry, open localities, although the foliage may somewhat suffer from hot winds, but thrives most luxuriantly in swampy, fertile soil. It is valued for street-planting. The foliage turns red in autumn, the flaming tints being indescribable [A. J. Cook]. The wood is of handsome appearance, used in considerable quantity for saddle-trees, yokes, turnery and various furniture; that of old trees is somewhat cross-grained; knotty it furnishes a portion of the curled Maple-wood, which is so beautiful and much in request for gun-stocks and inlaying. The tree y[illegible]-sugar, but like A. dasycarpum, only in about half t[illegible] from A. nigrum [Porcher]. The flowers of s[illegible]re early frequented by bees for honey.

Achillea Millefolium, Linné.

Yarrow or Millfoil. Europe, Northern Asia, and North-America. A perennial medicinal herb of considerable astringency, pervaded with essential oil, containing also a bitter principle (achillein) and a peculiar acid, which takes its name from the generic appellation of the plant. It stimulates stagnant intestinal states, exercises beneficial catamenial forces, alleviates hæmorrhoidal sufferings, used to be a domestic remedy in ague, and is not without tonic value. Fitted for warrens and light sandy soil. Recommended by many for sheep-pastures, but disregarded by Langethal. Maintains its hold of the ground through a long series of years, therefore not easily dislodged for other plants. Found indigenous in Norway as far as 71° 10′ N. [Schuebeler].

Achillea moschata, Wulfen.

Alps of Europe. The "Genipi" or "Iva" of the Swiss. This perennial herb ought to bear transferring to any other alpine mountains. With the allied A. nana (Linné) and A. atrata (Linné) it enters as a component into the aromatic medicinal Swiss tea. A. fragrantissima (Reichenbach) is a shrubby species from the deserts of Egypt, Turkey and Persia, valuable for its medicinal flowers.

Achras Sapota, Linné. (*Sapota Achras*, Miller.)

The "Sapodilla-Plum" of the West-Indies and Central America. A fine evergreen tree, producing delicious fruit. Needs regions free of frost. Yields also guttapercha. The bark possesses tonic properties. Achras Australis, R. Brown; (Sideroxylon Australe, J. Hooker), a tree yielding also tolerably good fruit, occurs in New South Wales and Queensland. Other sapotaceous trees, producing table-fruit, such as the Lucuma mammosa (the Marmalade-tree), Lucuma Bonplandi, Chrysophyllum Cainito (the Star-Apple), all from West India, and Lucuma Cainito of Peru, might also be subjected to trial-culture in sub-tropical forest valleys; so furthermore many of the trees of this order, from which guttapercha is obtained (species of Palaquium (Isonandra), Sideroxylon, Cacosmanthus, Illippe, Mimusops, Imbricaria and Payenia), might prove hardy in sheltered woodlands, as they seem to need rather an equable humid and mild climate, than the heat of the torrid zone.

Aciphylla glacialis, F. v. Mueller.

Australian Alps. The root of this perennial herb is somewhat aromatic, and is liked by pasture animals. It may prove of culinary value. Would likely improve by culture.

Aconitum Napellus, Linné.

The "Monk's Hood." In the colder parts of Europe and Asia, extending to the Himalayas and also to arctic America, especially in mountainous regions. A powerful medicinal plant of perennial

growth, but sometimes only of biennial duration, variable in its forms. It was first introduced into Australia, together with a number of other Aconites, by the writer. All the species possess more or less modified medicinal qualities, as well in their herbage as in their roots; but so dangerously powerful are they, that the plants should never be administered except as prescribed by a qualified physician. Napellus-root contains three alkaloids ; aconitin, napellin and narcotin. The foliage contains also a highly acrid volatile principle, perhaps chemically not unlike that of many other Ranunculaceæ. Aconitin, one of the most potent poisons in existence, can likewise be obtained from the highly powerful Nepalese and Himalayan Aconitum ferox (Wallich) and probably from several other species of the genus. Aconite decreases pulsation, cardial force, respiration, febrile heat and neural sensibility; it increases renal action and induces perspiration; but it must be administered under the precaution, that bodily strength is sufficient to overcome the depressing effect of this remedy. It can thus be utilised in many and very varied diseases.

Acorus Calamus, Linné.

The "Sweet Flag." Europe, Middle and Northern Asia, North-America. In Norway indigenous to 61° N., cultivated up to 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. A perennial pond- or marsh-plant. The aromatic root is used as a stomachic and also in the preparation of confectionery, in the distillation of gin and liqueurs, and in the brewing of some kinds of beer. The flavor of the root depends mainly on a peculiar volatile oil. It is used also as antiseptic for mastication, forms a good ingredient to tooth-powder, and is therapeutically regarded as a stimulant of the nerves.

Acrocomia Mexicana, Karwinski.

Mexico, in the cooler regions up to 3,000 feet, with a mean-temperature of 65° F. [Drude]. A prickly palm, reaching 20 feet in height, accompanied by very splendid Chamædora-Palms in the shade of oak-forests.

Acrocomia Totai, Martius.

Argentina. Attains a height of 50 feet. The fruits are sweet and wholesome.

Actæa spicata, Linné.

The "Baneberry." On wooded mountains, mainly on limestone-soil in Europe, Northern Asia, and North-America. A perennial medicinal herb. Its virtue depends on peculiar acrid and bitter as well as other principles. In North-America the roots of this species and of A. alba (Bigelow) are further praised as efficacious antidotes against ophidian poisons. They have emetic properties and resemble also in other medicinal respects the root of Helleborus

Actinidia callosa, Lindley.

Japan. This climber is praised by L. Boehmer for its gooseberry-like fruits of fig-taste, but only consumable after frost.

Actinotus Helianthi, Labillardière.

South-Eastern Australia. A perennial herb, enduring slight frost, which might be utilised like the Edelweiss, Leontopodium alpinum (Cassini) for unfading wreaths and other decorative designs.

Adansonia digitata, Linné.

Warm and hot regions of Africa, fully to 23° South. Quite hardy down to the tropic of Capricorn in East Australia [Edgar]. The Boabab or Monkey-bread tree. One of the most colossal trees of the globe as regards stem-diameter, which reaches sometimes 30 feet, while the branches may spread out to 150 feet. The soon drying pulp of the fruit is of pleasant acid taste. A similar species is A. Gregorii (F. v. M.) from North-Western Australia; its degree of hardiness has not yet been ascertained. Mr. Aeneas Gunn writes that no one through hundreds of miles where this tree grows has ever seen a dead "Goutystem-tree."

Adenostemum nitidum, Persoon. (*Gomortega nitida,* Ruiz and Pavon.)

Southern Chili, where this stately tree passes by the appellations "Queule, Nuble and Aracua." Wood durable and beautifully streaked. Fruit edible. Gomortega is the elder genus.

Adesmia balsamica, Bertero.

The "Jarilla" of Chili. A small shrub remarkable for exuding a fragrant balsam of some technic value [Philippi].

Ægiceras majus, Gaertner.

Southern Asia, Polynesia, Northern and Eastern Australia. This spurious Mangrove-tree extends far south into New South Wales. It may be employed for preventing the washing away of mud by the tide, and for thus consolidating shores subject to inundation by sea-floods.

Ægle marmelos, Correa.

The Bael-Tree of India, ascending to 4,000 feet. Finally 40 feet high. Has matured its fruit near Rockhampton; the plant is readily propagated from root-cuttings and is otherwise of easy cultivation. [J. Edgar]. Fruit of medicinal, particularly antidysenteric value. The root and the leaves are also used medicinally [Dr. G. Watt].

Ægle sepiaria, De Candolle. (*Citrus trifoliata,* Linné.)

Japan. Much grown as a hedge-shrub in its native country and in China; also reared as stock for grafting on it the orange-plant.

Æschynomene aspera, Linné.

The "Solah" of tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. A large perennial erect or floating swamp-plant. Introduced from the Botanic Gardens of Melbourne early into the tropical parts of Australia. Pith-hats are made from the young stems of this plant; this pith is also a substitute for cork in some of its uses. The Solah is of less importance for cultivation than for naturalisation. Mr. Strachan, of Melbourne, makes of the pith life-waistcoats, weighing only 1½ lb., as a safeguard against drowning.

Æsculus Californica, Nuttall.

California. This beautiful tree attains a height of 50 feet, with a stem 6 feet in diameter, the foliage spreading out exceptionally over a width of 60 feet, the extremities of the branches touching the ground. In full bloom it is a magnificent ornament, with its crowded snow-white flowers, visible for a long distance. The wood is light and porous, and used for the yokes of oxen and for various other implements [Dr. Gibbons].

Æsculus Hippocastanum, Linné.

The "Horse-Chestnut-Tree." Indigenous to North-Greece, Thessaly and Epirus, on high ranges [Heldreich], where it is associated with the Walnut-tree, several Oaks and Pines, at an altitude of 3–4,000 feet, occurring likewise in Imeretia, the Caucasus [Eichwald], and possibly wild also in Central Asia, reared on the Himalayas to 10,000 feet. One of the most showy of deciduous trees, more particularly when during spring "it has reached the meridian of its glory, and stands forth in all the gorgeousness of leaves and blossoms." Height reaching 60 feet, circumference of stem sometimes 16 feet. In cool climates one of the choicest of trees for street-planting. Flowers sought by bees in preference to those of any other northern tree except the Linden. Even in Norway, in latitude 67° 56′ N., a cultivated tree yet attained a height of 60 feet and a stem-circumference of 11 feet [Schuebeler]. It will succeed even in sandy soil, but likes sheltered spots. The wood adapted for furniture, also particularly for mould-patterns in casting, the slips of pianofortes and a variety of other purposes; it remains free from insects. The fruits afford saponin. The seeds yield starch copiously, and supply also food for various domestic animals; the bark serves as a good tanning material. A variety is known with thornless fruits. Three species occur in Japan and several in North-America and South-Asia, mostly not of great height.

Æsculus Indica, Colebrooke.

In the Himalayas, from 3,500 to 9,000 feet. Height finally 70 feet; trunk comparatively short, occasionally with a girth of 25 feet. Never quite without leaves. Can be used like the Horse-Chestnut as an ornamental shade-tree. Twigs lopped off for fodder in India. Wood whitish, soft, available for various purposes, particularly

for water-troughs, drinking-vessels, platters [Gamble]. Other Asiatic species are A. Punduana (Wallich), A. Chinensis (Bunge), A. dissimilis (Blume).

Æsculus lutea, Wangenheim. (*A. flava*, Aiton.)

The "Buck-eye." North-America. This showy tree rises occasionally to a height of 80 feet. The wood is light, soft and porous, not inclined to split or crack in drying. It is valuable for troughs, bread-trays, wooden bowls and shuttles [Simmonds], also for ceiling and wainscoting [Mohr].

Æsculus turbinata, Blume.

Japan. The "Tochnoki." Height to 40 feet. Valuable as a promenade-tree for shade, some planted at Japanese pagodas spreading to extraordinary width [Dr. Méne]. The seeds are there used for human food. The hardy Chinese A. Sinensis is very closely allied to this, and flowers later than A. Hippocastanum [Dr. Masters].

Agaricus cæsareus, Schaeffer.

In the spruce-forests of Middle and Southern Europe. Trials might be made to naturalise this long-famed and highly delicious mushroom in our woodlands. It attains a width of nearly 1 foot, and is of a magnificent orange-colour. Numerous other edible Agarics could doubtless be brought into this country by the mere dispersion of the spores in fit localities. As large or otherwise specially eligible may here be mentioned, on the authority of Dr. Rosenthal, who alludes to many more, A. extinctorius L., A. melleus Vahl, A. deliciosus L., A. giganteus Sowerby, A. Cardarella Fr., A. Marzuolus Fr., A. Eryngii Cand., A. splendens Pers., A. odorus Bulliard, A. auricula Cand., A. oreades Bolt., A. esculentus Wulf., A. mouceron Tratt., A. socialis Cand., A. laccatus Scop., all from Europe, besides numerous other highly valuable species from other parts of the globe. Professor Goeppert adds as edible species, sold in Silesia and other parts of Germany: A. decorosus Fries, A. fusipes Bull., A. gambosus Fries, A. procerus Scop., A. scorodonius Fries, A. silvaticus Schaeff., A. virgineus Wulf., A. volemus Fries, besides the almost cosmopolitan A. campestris Linné and A. arvensis Schaeffer. Dr. M. C. Cooke mentions of Agarics besides as European (mostly British) kinds, fit for the kitchen: A. rachodes Vitt., A. personatus Fr., A. nebularis Batsch, A. dealbatus, Sow., A. geotropus Bull., A. salignus Tratt., A. prunulus Scop., A. mutabilis Schaeff., A. squarrosus O. Muell., A. pudicus Viv. Dr. L. Planchon noted the following among the French edible species additionally: A. vaginatus Bull., A. ovoideus Bull., A. rubescens Fr., A. caligatus Viv., A. terreus Schaeff., A. albellus Cand., A. nudus Bull., A. crassipes Desm., A. piperatus L., A. cylindrius Cand., A. pluteus Fr., A. bombycinus Schaeff. Dr. Goeze speaks particularly of A. palometus, Thore and A. graveolens, Pers. Several of these extend spontaneously to Australia.

Agaricus campestris, Linné.

The ordinary mushroom, indigenous in almost every part of the globe. The most important of all the edible Fungs, on account of its abundant spontaneous occurrence as well as for its easy culture. Mushroom beds are best made from horse-manure, mixed with one-eighth loam, the scattering of the mushroom-fragments to be effected, when the temperature of the hot-bed has become reduced to 85° F., this sowing to be made 2-3 inches deep, and 4 inches apart ; 1 inch sifted loam over the damp bed and some hay to cover the whole. After two months mushrooms can be gathered from the bed. The same bed of cultivated mushrooms will continue to yield every few days, sometimes regularly for six months [Professor Meehan]. Mushroom-beds can also be prepared in spare places of cellars, stables, sheds and other spots, where equability of mild temperature and some humidity can be secured. According to Mr. C. F. Heinemann, of Erfurt, the needful hot-beds can best be made one above another, inclined forward, generating a temperature of from 60° to 90° F., a surface-layer of cut straw being applied subsequently, to be removed after about two weeks, then to be replaced by a stratum of rich loam as a matrix for the root-like organs of the pushing fungs. In Japan mushrooms are reared on decayed split logs, and largely consumed, In France mushrooms are grown in caves to an enormous extent. Puff-balls when young are also edible, and some of them delicious [Meehan]. A. Georgii (Fries) is the only mushroom utilised by the Kaffirs for food [Professor MacOwan]. The Chinese dry A. campestris in vast quantities even for export. About Paris are about 300 establishments for the rearing of this, the most generally used of kitchen-fungs. Probably the most extensive of all rearing-places of the common champignon is that of Alex. Hatschek, of Linz, in deserted underground quarries, where the production is at a gigantic and highly remunerative scale [Dr. E. Goeze]. The following edible Agarics occur spontaneously in the colony of Victoria, according to Dr. M. C. Cooke's definitions : Agaricus vaginatus, Bull., A. procerus, Scop., A. rachodes, Vitt., A. excoriatus, Schaeff., A. mastoideus, Fries, A. naucinus, Fries, A. melleus, Vahl, A. nudus, Bull., A. cerussatus, Fries, A. infundibuliformis, Schaeff., A. expallens, Fries, A. laccatus, Scop., A. fusipes, Bull., A. esculentus, Jacq., A. ostreatus, Jacq., A. salignus, Fries, A. petaloides, Bull., A. pulmonarius, Fries, A. bombycinus, Schaeff., A. pudicus, Fries, A. mutabilis, Schaeff., A. arvensis, Schaeff., A. campestris, Linné, A. silvaticus, Schaeff., A. Candolleanus, Fries. Serve for ketchup also.

Agaricus flammeus, Scopoli.

Europe, Asia. In Cashmere particularly noticed as a large and excellent edible mushroom [Dr. Atchison]. Some of the noxious mushrooms become edible by drying. Professor Morren mentions among edible Belgian species Agaricus laccatus Scop., Russula integra Fr. Any kind of cavern might be turned into a mushroom field ; the spawn is spread on fermented manure, and kept moist by

water to which some saltpetre is added. They all afford a highly nutritious nitrogenous food, but some require particular cooking. See also the agaric-like mushrooms noticed under Cantharellus, Coprinus, Cortinarius, Russula.

Agaricus ostreatus, Jacquin.

On trunks chiefly of deciduous trees throughout Europe. The delicious oyster-mushroom, renowned from antiquity, hence prominently on this occasion mentioned. For fuller information on fungs for the table consult as very accessible works Badhams's "Esculent Funguses of England," and Cooke's "British Fungi"; for systematic characteristics see the works of Fries, Berkeley, Cooke, Saccardo and others.

Agave Americana, Linné.

One of the gigantic Aloes of Central America, hardy even in mild places of South-England. In the open air it comes into flower in about ten years or later. The flowering stem may shoot up to the extent of 10 feet in a week, and may finally rise to 40 feet. Mr. Fred. Hickox at Clunes saw the young offshoots producing also small flower-bunches, while the maternal plant was in bloom. The pithy stem can be utilised for some of the purposes, for which cork is usually employed—for instance, to form the bottoms of insect-cases. The honey-sucking birds and bees are very fond of the flowers of this prodigious plant. The leaves of this and some other Agaves, such as A. Mexicana, furnish the strong Pita-fibre, which is adapted for ropes and even for beautiful textile fabrics. The strength of ropes of this fibre is considerably greater than that of hemp-ropes; they are durable as well in as out of water. The leaves contain saponin. The mellaginous sap, which on incision flows from the young flower-stem, can be converted into an alcoholic liquid, and thus the "Pulque" beverage is prepared. Where space and circumstances admit of it, impenetrable hedges may be raised in the course of some years from Agaves; particularly recommendable for planting along railway lines as not igniting. Proof against ordinary pasture-animals, so as to need no fences when planted for naturalisation. One kind rose in Fiji also to 38 feet [Thurston]. The infusion of the leaves can be applied as an insecticide.

Agave heteracantha, Zuccarini.

Northern Mexico and Texas. The Ixtli-fibre, now extensively used for brushes, is much derived from this species. From Tampico alone have lately been shipped about 35,000 tons of this fibre annually. The average length is 24 inches [Consul Cassard]. The fibre is also worked into ropes and mats [Dr. C. Mohr].

Agave inaequidens, K. Koch.

Mexico. Closely allied to A. Americana; it seems to include A. Hookeri and A. Fenzliana, Jacobi, according to Baker (in Bot. Mag.

6589 and Gardeners' Chronicle 1871 p. 718). All these serve also grandly as scenic plants. The larger Agaves are among the best of plants to intercept bush-fires, though only available for winterless climes; they are much preferable to Opuntias, as they are not prone to stray into pastoral areas.

Agave rigida, Miller.*

Southern Mexico. The Chelem, Henequen and Sacci, furnishing the Sisal-hemp. Drs. Perrine, Scott and Engelmann indicate several varieties of this stately plant, the fibre being therefore also variable, both in quantity and quality. The leaves of the Sacci or Sacqui give the largest return. The yield of fibre begins in four or five years, and lasts for half a century or more, the plant being prevented from flowering by cutting away its flower-stalk when very young. The produce is from 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. clear fibre per acre, worth £30 to £50 per ton; in 1889 it realized from £45 to £56 per ton in the markets of London and Liverpool. In the Bahamas 150,000 acres were lately granted by the governor for Sisal-culture. The fibre is straight, glossy and strong, particularly well adapted for ropes as resisting dampness. The total export of Sisal-hemp from Yucatan had reached already some years ago in value half a million sterling [D. Morris], it has now risen to two millions. The leaves are from 2 to 6 feet long and 2 to 6 inches wide; the flower-stem attains a height of 25 feet; the panicle of flowers is about 8 feet long, bearing in abundance bulb-like buds. Other large species of Agave, all fibre-yielding, are A. antillarum (Descourtil) from Hayti; A. Parryi (Engelmann) from New Mexico; A. Palmeri (Engelmann) from South-Arizona, up to a cool elevation of 6,000 feet. A. Ixtli (Karwinski) seems to belong to A. rigida. Concerning the uses of Agaves refer also to Dr. Fr. P. Porcher's "Southern Fields and Forests," p. 596–599 (1869), and to Consul Th. J. MacLain's report on the Sisal industry in the Bahamas [Dyer, "Kew Bulletin," July 1890.]

Agave vivipara, Linné.

Mexico and Honduras. This species is cultivated for hedges in some parts of India, especially near water-courses, and has in several districts become naturalised. Flowered at Mortala [Th. Hanbury]. Latterly a fibre obtained from this plant has been sent to the London market as Bombay Aloe-fibre. Samples prepared by the Death's Fibre Machine Company were found to be of excellent quality, worth from £25 to £30 per ton. This species is of rather slow growth. Mr. J. G. Baker defines specifically 138 species.

Agonis flexuosa, De Candolle.

The Willow-Myrtle of South-Western Australia. A tree, attaining finally a height of 60 feet, with pendant branches. One

best of evergreen trees for cemeteries in a climate free from frost. Exudes a kind of kino. The foliage is rich in antiseptic oil.

Agriophyllum Gobicum, Bunge.

Eastern Asia. The "Soulchir" of the Mongols. Przevalsky says, that the seeds of this plant, wild as well as cultivated, afford a great part of the vegetable food of the Ala-Shan nomads. Several other annual salsolaceous herbs belong to the genus Agriophyllum, among them A. arenarium (Bieberstein) being closely cognate to A. Gobicum.

Agrostis alba, Linné. (*A. palustris*, Hudson.)

The Fiorin or White Bent-Grass. Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-Africa, North-America. Perennial, showing a predilection for moisture; can be grown on peat-soil. It yields a good return already in the first year, but is not so well suited for mowing as depasturing. It is the herd-grass of the United States, and valuable as an admixture to many other grasses, as it becomes available at the season, when some of them fail. Sinclair regards it as a pasture-grass inferior to Festuca pratensis and Dactylis glomerata, but superior to Alopecurus pratensis. The variety with long suckers (A stolonifera) is best adapted for sandy pastures, and helps to bind shifting sand on sea-coasts, or broken soil on river-banks. It luxuriates even on saline wet soil or periodically inundated places, as well observed by Langethal. It is more a grass for cattle-runs than for sheep-pastures, but wherever it is to grow, the soil must be penetrable. Its turf on coast-meadows is particularly dense and of remarkable fineness. For sowing, only one-sixth of the weight of the seeds, as compared with those of the rye-grass, is needed. The creeping variety is also valuable for fine and enduring lawns.

Agrostis Muelleri, Bentham.

Alps of Australia and New Zealand. Valuable there for depasturing, as well as some other grasses endemic to our alps.

Agrostis rubra, Linné.

Northern Europe, Asia and America. A perennial grass, called red-top and also herd-grass in the United States of North-America. Professor Meehan places it for value on pasture-land among grasses cultivated there next after Phleum pratense and Poa pratensis (the latter there called blue-grass), and before Dactylis glomerata, the orchard-grass of the United States.

Agrostis scabra, Willdenow.

The Hair-grass of North-America. Recently recommended as one of the best lawn-grasses, forming a dense turf. It will grow even [illegible] gravelly soil, and endure drought as well as extreme cold.

Its fine roots and suckers spread rapidly, forming soon dense matted sods [Dr. Channing]. It starts into new growth immediately after being cut, is selected for its sweetness by pasture-animals, has proved one of the best grasses for dairy ground, and suppresses weeds like Hordeum secalinum. One bushel of seed to an acre suffices for pastures; two bushels are used for lawns. A. perennans (Tuckerman) is an allied species of similar value.

Agrostis Solandri, F. v. Mueller.

Extra-tropical Australia and New Zealand. Produces a large quantity of sweet fodder in damp localities [Bailey]. Valuable as a meadow-grass [W. Hill]. In Australia it is essentially a winter-grass, but available also in our sub-alpine regions [J. Stirling]. Highly relished by all kinds of pasture-animals [Fr. Turner]. Chemical analysis in spring gave the following results: Albumen, 4·08; Gluten, 8·81; Starch, 1·34; Gum, 2·50; Sugar, 9·75 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel]. Under the name A. Forsteri (Roemer and Schultes) only some forms of this very variable grass are comprehended. Dr. Solander was the discoverer.

Agrostis vulgaris, Withering.

Europe, Northern Africa, Middle Asia, North-America. One of the perennial grasses which disseminate themselves with celerity, even over the worst of sandy soils. Though not a tall grass, it may be destined to contribute perhaps with others largely to the grazing capabilities of desert-lands; yet it will thrive also even in moist soil and alpine regions, and is essentially a grass for sheep pastures; counted by Hein and many others also among valuable lawn-grasses.

Ailantus glandulosa, Linné.

South-Eastern Asia. A hardy deciduous tree, reaching 60 feet in height, of rather rapid growth and of very imposing aspect in any landscape. Particularly valuable on account of its leaves, which afford food to a silkworm (*Attacus Cynthia*) peculiar to this tree. Wood extremely durable, pale-yellow, of silky lustre when planed, and therefore valued for joiners' work; it is tougher than that of oak or elm, easily worked, and not liable to split or warp. In Southern Europe this tree is much planted for avenues. Valuable also for reclaiming coast-sands, living even on somewhat saline soil, and to this end easily propagated by suckers and fragments of roots, according to Professor Sargent. The growth of the tree is quick even in poor soil, but more so in somewhat calcareous [illegible]. Thrives on chalk [Vasey]. Professor Meehan states, that [illegible] the spread of the rose-bug, to which the tree is destructi[illegible] hardy to latitude 63° 26′ N. [Schuebeler], but suffe[illegible] south. The bark is used in the Levant as a vermifug[illegible] will not devour saplings of this tree.

Aira cæspitosa, Linné.

Widely dispersed over the globe, reaching as indigenous also Australia. A rough fodder-grass, best utilised for laying dry any moist meadows; affords fair pasturage, if periodically burnt down [J. Stirling]. Extends to 71° 7′ N. in Norway [Schuebeler]. A. Kingii, A. antarctica and A. Magellanica (J. Hooker) are among nutritive congeners from extra-tropic South-America, the first particularly for cattle, the two other more for sheep [Hieronymus].

Akebia quinata, Decaisne.

Japan. A shrubby climber. This, as well as A. lobata (Decaisne) of the same country, bears rather large sweet fruits. The last-mentioned species extends as an indigenous one to China. Both have early and very fragrant flowers.

Albizzia basaltica, Bentham.

Eastern sub-tropic Australia. A small tree. The wood praised by Mr. P. O'Shanesy for its beautiful reddish colour and silky lustre. Cattle like the foliage. As a genus Pithecolobium differs no more from Albizzia than Vachellia from Acacia or Cathartocarpus from Cassia. The oldest generic name is Zygia, but no species was early described under that name.

Albizzia bigemina, F. v. Mueller. (*Pithecolobium bigeminum*, Martius.)

India, up to Sikkim and Nepal, ascending in Ceylon to 4,000 feet. Desirable for Australian forestry on account of its peculiar dark and hard wood. Another congener, A. subcoriacea (Pithecolobium subcoriaceum, Thwaites), from the mountains of India, is deserving of utilitarian cultivation with numerous other tall species.

Albizzia dulcis, F. v. Mueller. (*Pithecolobium dulce*, Bentham.)

Mexico. Advancing in tree-growth to 50 feet. Thorny. Has hardly a rival as a hedge-plant in frostless climes [W. Fawcett]. Particularly resisting sea-breeze. The sweet pulp of the pod is regarded as wholesome. Ripens its fruit as far south as Moreton-Bay [F. Turner].

Albizzia Julibrissin, Durazzini.

From the Caucasus to Japan. A favorite ornamental red-flowering Shade-Acacia in Southern Europe. Naturally it seeks river-banks.

Albizzia latisiliqua, F. v. Mueller. (*Lysiloma latisiliqua*, Bentham.)

Tropical America. A large spreading tree; trunk at
diameter of 3 feet; wood excellent for select cabinet-work
according to Nuttall the Mahogany in its variable ab
pear like watered satin; it is hard and close-gr

Albizzia Lebbek, Bentham.

The Siris-Acacia of Southern and Middle Asia and Northern Africa. Available as a shade-tree. It produces also a good deal of gum; the flowers much sought for honey by bees. In warm regions easily naturalised from seeds. An allied species is the North-Eastern Australian A. canescens (Bentham).

Albizzia lophantha, Bentham. (*Acacia lophantha*, Willdenow.)

South-Western Australia. One of the most rapidly growing plants for copses and first temporary shelter in exposed localities, but never attaining the size of a real tree nor very long-living. It produces seeds abundantly, which germinate most easily and retain their vitality for several years. For the most desolate places, especially in desert-tracts, it is of great importance, quickly affording shade, shelter and a copious vegetation. Cattle browse on the leaves. The bark contains only about 8 per cent. mimosa-tannin ; but Mr. Rummel found in the dry root about 10 per cent. of saponin, so valuable in silk- and wool-factories. Saponin also occurs in Xylia dolabriformis of Southern Asia. In Australia this plant is found better even than the Broom-bush for sheltering new forest plantations in open sand-lands; in rich soil known to have grown 14 feet in a year.

Albizzia micrantha, Boivin. (*A. odoratissima*, Bentham.)

India ; ascending to 5,000 feet ; growing in almost any kind of soil; hardy in sub-tropical countries. A middle-sized tree; timber particularly hard, dark-coloured, durable and strong ; well adapted for naves and felloes [Drury and Brandis]. Regarded by Roxburgh as one of the most valuable jungle-timbers.

Albizzia procera, Bentham.

South-Eastern Asia and North-Western Australia, but enduring mild extra-tropic climes. Height to 100 feet. Growth more rapid than that of the Siris. Among the limited numbers of trees fit to live on saltish land.

Albizzia Saman, F. v. Mueller.* (*Pithecolobium Saman*, Bentham.)

The "Rain-tree" or "Guango," extending from Mexico to Brazil and Peru. It attains a height of 70 feet, with a trunk 6 feet in diameter, the colossal branches expanding to 150 feet; it is of quick growth, and in outline not unlike an oak ; it is content with light soil, and forms a magnificent feature in a landscape. Truly splendid for shade; almost unapproached for rapid growth by any other tree. [illegible] it attained a stem-circumference of 9 feet in 7 years, and a [illegible]ut 50 feet, with some branches spreading over 40 feet [illegible]nk. It can be trimmed to form a tall stem [R. L. [illegible]rt Curtis it grew 6 feet in 15 months, and it fruits

there already at a comparatively early age [Edgar]. Near the Apsley-River in New South Wales, it rose to 16 feet in two years sown on very poor ground (A. R. Crawford). In India it attained in 10 years a stem-girth of about 6 feet at 5 feet from the ground, its ramifications by that time spreading out to 90 feet [Blechyndon]. It thrives particularly in the dry salt-pond-districts of the West-Indies, and likes the vicinity of the sea, "its foliage possessing the power, to an unusual extent, to attract, absorb and condense aerial humidity" [Consul for France at Laroto]. Not ascending to above 1,000 feet altitude in Jamaica; resisting drought, but very susceptible to frost. The pods mature for fodder at a time, when grass and herbage on pastures become parched. Rain and dew fall through the foliage, which is shut up at night, thus allowing grass to grow underneath. The tree thrives best, where the rainfall fluctuates between 30 and 60 inches a year. One of the best trees in mild climates for shade by the roadsides. The wood is hard and ornamental; but the principal utility of the tree lies in its pulpy pods, which are produced in great abundance, and constitute a very fattening fodder for all kinds of pastoral animals, which eat them with relish [Jenman, J. H. Stephens].

Albizzia stipulata, Bentham.

Continental and insular South-Asia, extending to the Himalayas and China, ascending to 4,000 feet. An umbrageous tree of easy culture, for which it is not quite restricted to the tropics.

Albizzia Timbouva, F. v. Mueller. (*Enterolobium Timbouva*, Martius.)

La Plata States. A good-sized tree with elastic wood, well adapted for promenades. Bark comparatively rich in mimosa-tannic acid [Prof. Hieronymus].

Alchemilla vulgaris, C. Bauhin.

Europe, West-Asia, Arctic North-America, Alpine Australia; extending in Norway to 71° 10′ N. [Schuebeler]. This perennial herb is important for moist dairy-pastures. The same can be said of other congeners; for instance, A. alpina (L.) from the coldest parts of Europe, North-Asia and North-America; A. Capensis (Thunberg) and A. elongata (Ecklon and Zeyher) of South-Africa, some Abyssinian species, as well as A. pinnata (Ruiz and Pavon) and other congeners of the Andes.

Aletris farinosa, Linné.

The "Colic-root" of the woodlands of Eastern North-America. This pretty herb is of extreme bitterness, and is employed medicinally as a tonic; inaptly called also "Star-grass."

Aleurites cordata, R. Brown.

From Japan to Nepal, also in Réunion. This tree deserves cultivation for its beauty and its durable wood in warm humid districts. The oil of the seeds serves as a varnish. Perhaps in localities quite free from frost it would be of sufficiently quick growth extra-tropically.

Aleurites triloba, R. and G. Forster.

The "Candlenut-tree," a native of some of the tropical regions of both hemispheres; it furnishes a valuable dye from its fruits and copious oil from its seeds, the yield being about one-third. I found the tree barely able to endure the winters of Melbourne, but towards Port Curtis, somewhat outside the tropics, heavy returns of seeds are annually obtained [J. S. Edgar].

Alibertia edulis, A. Richard.

Guiana and Brazil, southwards to extra-tropic latitudes, widely dispersed through the drier regions. The fruit of this shrub is edible and known as "Marmeladinha." A. Melloana (J. Hooker) of Southern Brazil seems to serve the same purpose.

Alkanna tinctoria, Tausch.

On sandy and calcareous places around and near the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Hungary. Endures a very dry clime. Cultivated in the open air to perfection up to 59° 55′ North by Professor Schuebeler. This perennial herb yields the "Alkanna-root," used for dyeing oleaginous, waxy and other substances. It might be naturalised. Can be grown in almost pure coast-sand.

Allium Ampeloprasum, Linné.

The British Leek. Middle and Southern Europe, Western Asia, and North-Africa. Called in culture the Summer-Leek, a variety of which is the Pearl-Leek. The specific name arose already from Dioscorides' writings.

Allium Ascalonicum, Linné.

The Shallot. South-Western Asia. Specific name already used by Theophrastos and Plinius. Ripens seeds even in Central Australia. [Rev. H. Kempe].

Allium Canadense, Kalm.

Eastern North-America. This Garlic could be cultivated or r moist meadows for the sake of the tops of its bulbs, r pickles of superior flavour.

Allium Cepa, Linné.*

The ordinary Onion. Wild in Turkestan [Dr. E. Regel]. Succeeds even in equatorial countries [Cantley]; it matures seeds fit to germinate in the hottest desert-regions of Central Australia. As much as 20 tons of Onions have been harvested from an acre of land in the Bellarine-district of Port Phillip. The import into the United Kingdom in 1889 amounted to nearly 200,000 tons. The export from Victoria in 1892 came to 7,438 tons, valued at £26,000. One of the staple-products of Bermuda [Sir J. Lefroy]. Among the principal culture-plants of ancient Egypt [Dr. Schweinfurth]. At Aschersleben and Quedlinburg alone about 130,000 lbs. of onion-seeds are raised annually [B. Stein]. The specific name in use already by Plinius and Columna. Raw Onions quench excessive thirst. Onions moistened with alcohol are highly adapted for cleansing gilt frames. Thrives well, even in Arnhem's Land [Jos. Bradshaw].

Allium fistulosum, Linné.

Central Asia. The Welsh Onion. Also used in Japan.

Allium odorum, Linné.

Siberia. Used in Japan as Garlic [C. Sprenger].

Allium Porrum, Linné.

The Leek. Already cultivated in Egypt at Moses' time. Regarded by Gay and Regel as a cultural variety of A. Ampeloprasum. Matures seeds in the hottest and driest regions of Australia.

Allium roseum, Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea. This with A. Neapolitanum (Cyrillo), one of its companions, yields edible bulbs, according to Heldreich.

Allium rubellum, Bieberstein. (*A. leptophyllum*, Wallich.)

The Himalayan Onion. Captain Pogson regards the bulbs as sudorific; they are of stronger pungency than ordinary onions; the leaves form a good condiment.

Allium sativum, C. Bauhin.

The Garlic. Soongarei and in the farthest N.W. of India, as shown by Dr. von Regel; but cultivated already in ancient Egypt [Dr. Schweinfurth]. Nearest allied to A. Scorodoprasum. The "Allium" of Plinius.

Allium Schœnoprasum, Linné.

The Chives. Europe, Northern Asia and North-America. Cultivated in Norway to latitude 70° 22′ [Schuebeler]. Available for salads and condiments. This species of Allium seems here not yet so generally adopted in our culinary cultivation as other congeners.

Allium Scorodoprasum, Linné.

The Sand-Leek. Europe and North-Africa. Resembles in some respects Garlic, in others Shallot. The Scorodoprason of Dioscorides according to Fraas seems A. descendens (Linné), indigenous to South-Europe.

Allium Victoriale, Linné.

Western and Northern Asia, ascending alpine elevations. The bulb is eaten raw in some of its native countries.

Alnus acuminata, Hooker.

From Mexico to Chili; particularly at sub-alpine elevations. There among the best of timber-trees [Prof. Sodiro].

Alnus glutinosa, Gaertner.

The Common Alder. Throughout Europe and extra-tropical Asia; indigenous to 64° 10′ N. lat. in Norway [Schuebeler]. Reaches a height of 90 feet; attaining even in lat. 61° 47′ a stem-diameter of 10 feet. Easily clipped, when young, into hedges; well adapted for river banks; recommended by Wessely for wet valleys in coast-sand; wood soft and light, turning red, furnishing one of the best charcoals for gunpowder; it is also durable under water, and adapted for turners' and joiners' work; the wood is also well suited for pump-trees and other under-ground work, as it will harden almost like stone. The tree is further valuable for the utilisation of bog-land. A. cordifolia (Tenore) is a closely allied species, indigenous to the countries at and near the Mediterranean Sea. A. incana (Willd.) extends to North-America; it is of smaller size but was found to grow over 60 feet high in latitude 70° of Norway by Professor Schuebeler. The bark of several alders is of medicinal value, and a decoction will give to cloth saturated with lye an indelible orange-colour [Porcher]; it contains a peculiar tannic principle to the extent of 36 per cent. [Muspratt]. American alder-extract has come into use for tanning; it renders skins particularly firm, mellow and well-coloured [Eaton]. A. Oregana (Nuttall), of California and Oregon, rises to a height of 80 feet; its wood is extensively used for bent-work [Meehan]. A. Japonica and A. firma (Siebold and Zuccarini), of Japan, furnish wood there for carvers and turners, and bark for black dye [Dupont]. A. rubra (Bongard), the Red or Tag-Alder of California and British Columbia, rises to fully 100 feet, and gets finally a stem diameter of 6 feet. The timber is excellent for piles and bridge-bottoms, also for pumps, and proved exceedingly durable; it serves further for carving, turnery, furniture, machinery [Dr. Kellogg].

Alnus Nepalensis, D. Don.

Hima[illegible]n 3,000 and 9,000 feet. Reaches a height of 60 feet [illegible]imalayan alder, A. nitida (Endlicher), it can [illegible] gro[illegible] [illegible]r the sake of its wood. The bark of both

is used for tanning and dyeing [Dr. G. Watt]. Regel distinguishes about 250 species, mainly European, North-African and extra-tropic Asiatic.

Aloe dichotoma, Linné fil.

Damaras and Namaqua-land. This species attains a height of 30 feet, and occasionally an expanse of 40 feet. The stem is remarkably smooth, with a girth sometimes of 12 feet. It is a yellow-flowering species. A. Bainesii is still more gigantic than the foregoing, it attaining exceptionally a height of 60 feet [Dyer]; it occurs in Kaffraria and Natal, with a stem 16 feet in circumference at 3 feet from the ground [Rev. R. Baur]. A. Barberæ is identical, according to Mr. J. G. Baker. A. speciosa (Baker) rises also to a height of 25 feet. All grand scenic plants.

Aloe ferox, Miller.

South-Africa. This species yields the best Cape-aloes, as observed by Dr. Pappe. The simply inspissated juice of the leaves of various species constitutes aloe-drug, well known as a drastic purgative. It is best obtained by using neither heat nor pressure for extracting the sap. By re-dissolving the aqueous part of aloes in cold water, and reducing the liquid through boiling or other processes of exsiccation to dryness, the extract of aloes is prepared. The bitter sap, used for dressing wounds, keeps off flies very effectually. Deserves introduction particularly in veterinary practice. All species are highly valuable, and can be used, irrespective of their medicinal importance, easily and inexpensively to beautify any rocky or otherwise inarable spot.

Aloe linguiformis, Medicus.

South-Africa. According to Thunberg, the purest gum-resin is obtained from this species.

Aloe Perryi, Baker.

Socotra. It is now known, that it was this species, which furnished the genuine "Aloes," renowned in antiquity [Prof. B. Balfour]. It grows best in limestone-soil, and ascends to 3,000 feet. Flowers turning from scarlet to yellow. Closely allied to A. vulgaris.

Aloe plicatilis, Miller.

South-Africa. The drug of this species acts more mildly than that of A. ferox.

Aloe purpurascens, Haworth.

South-Africa. Another of the plants, which furnish the Cape-aloes of commerce. The South-African Aloe arborescens (Miller) and A. Commelyni (Willdenow) are also utilised for aloes, according to Baillon, Saunders and Hanbury.

Aloe spicata, Linné fil.

South-Africa. This also furnishes Cape-aloes, and is an exceedingly handsome plant.

Aloe succotrino, Lamarck. (*A. vera,* Miller.)

South-Africa. A purplish-flowered species, figured already by Commelyn in 1697 [Baker]. Yields the common Socotrine-aloes and Moka-aloes.

Aloe vulgaris, Bauhin. (*A. vera,* Linné; *A. Barbadensis,* Miller.)

The Yellow-flowered Aloe. Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, also Canary-Islands, on the sandy or rocky sea-coast. Such places could also be readily utilised elsewhere for this and allied plants. Dr. Sibthorp has identified this species with the Aloe of Dioscorides; thus it is also the real Aloe of Plinius; hence it is not probable, that A. vulgaris is also simultaneously of American origin, although it is long cultivated in the Antilles, and furnishes from thence the main supply of the Barbadoes-aloes, also Curaçoa-aloes; likewise in East-India this species seemingly only exists in a cultivated state. Haworth found the leaves of this and of A. striata softer and more succulent than those of any other aloe. It is said to be the only species with yellow flowers among those early known, and it is also the only one, which Professors Wilkomm and Parlatore record as truly wild in Spain and Italy.

Aloexylon Agallochum, Loureiro.

Cochinchina, on the highest mountains. The precious aloe-wood, so famed from antiquity for its balsamic fragrance and medicinal properties is derived from this tree.

Alopecurus bulbosus, Hudson.

Middle- and South-Europe. An perenntal rural grass for salt-marshes.

Alopecurus geniculatus, Linné.

Europe, Asia, North-Africa. A perennial fodder-grass, valuable for swampy ground; easily naturalised.

Alopecurus pratensis, Linné.*

Meadow "Fox-tail" grass. Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. In Norway indigenous to lat. 69° 11′ [Schuebeler]. One of the best of perennial pasture-grasses. It reaches its full perfection only after a few years of growth, as noticed by Sinclair. For this reason it is not equal to Dactylis glomerata for crop-rotation, but it is more nutritious than the latter, although the

annual return in Britain has proved less. Langethal places it next to Timothy-grass for artificial pastures. Sheep thrive well on it. Sinclair and others have found that this grass, when exclusively combined with white clover, will support after the second season five ewes and five lambs on an acre of sandy loam; but to thrive well it needs land not altogether dry. In all permanent artificial pastures this Alopecurus should form one of the principal ingredients, because it is so lasting and so nutritive, and earlier in the season than most other grasses. Can be grown also with advantage in orchards. It is likewise one of the best grasses for maritime or alluvial tracts of country. In alpine regions it would also prove prolific, and might gradually convert many places there into summer-pastures. It does not altogether dislike shade, is early flowering and likes the presence of lime in the soil. Yield of hay on good soil, according to Dr. Stebler, about 80 cwt. per acre. Schuebeler lauds particularly the variety nigricans.

Alpinia Galanga, Willdenow. (*Hellenia Galanga*, F. v. Mueller.)

China. Probably as hardy as the Ginger-plant. Yields a stimulating somewhat aromatic medicinal root, more used in olden times than now; but this is inferior to the Galanga-root of Hellenia officinarum (Hance) of Southern China. By the dictates of strict priority the generic name of Alpinia should supersede that of Renealmia, as Plumier's and Linné's genus rests entirely on a Central American plant, so that the genus Hellenia may be restored for what later writers have mainly called Alpinias.

Alstonia constricta, F. v. Mueller.

Warmer parts of East-Australia, particularly in the dry inland-districts. The bark of this small tree is aromatic-bitter, and regarded as valuable in ague, also as a general tonic. It is allied to the Dita-bark of India and North-Eastern Australia, procured from Alstonia scholaris (R. Brown). From its bark a peculiar alkaloid, the Porphyrin of Hesse, and some other chemical principles can be prepared. The sap of all Alstonias should be tried for caoutchouc, that of A. plumosa and another species yielding Fiji-rubber [Hooker].

Alstrœmeria Ligtu, Linné.

Chili. Palatable starch can be obtained from the root of this plant, which for its loveliness alone deserves a place in any garden. The tubers of other of the numerous Alstrœmerias can doubtless be practically utilised in a similar manner.

Alstrœmeria spectabilis. (*Bomarea spectabilis*, Schenk).

Brazil. The tuberous roots when roasted are edible [Dr. Theodor Peckolt].

Althæa officinalis, Linné.

The real "Marsh-Mallow." Middle and Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. Hardy to lat. 59° 55′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. A tall perennial herb, with handsome flowers. The mucilaginous root and also the foliage are used for medicinal purposes, the roots chiefly as expectorant internally, the leaves as poultices externally. The plant succeeds best on damp, somewhat saline soil.

Althæa rosea, Cavanilles.

The Hollyhock. A tall annual herb, very ornamental. On account of the celerity of its growth it might be raised for green manure. The flowers serve for a domestic dye.

Amarantus Blitum, Linné. (*A. polygamus*, Linné.)

Southern Europe, Northern Africa, South-Western Asia. This annual herb is a favorite plant amongst allied ones for spinage, but not the only one used of this genus, as also many others quite as well serve for culinary purposes. The dried plant contains 10 to 12 per cent. nitrate of potash. It arrives at maturity in two or three months, producing on favorable soil about 4 tons per acre, calculated to contain about 400 lbs. saltpetre. The same remark would probably apply as an extreme result to other species, and show these Amarants to be prominent nitrogenous manure-plants. All are easily naturalised in apt climes and soils.

Amarantus maximus, C. Bauhin. (*A. caudatus*, *A. paniculatus*, *A. sanguineus*, Linné; *A. cruentus*, Willdenow; *A. frumentosus*, Hamilton.)

America, in warm regions. An annual herb, attaining a height of 6 feet, yielding half a pound of floury nutritious seeds on a square-yard of ground in fertile localities within three months according to Roxburgh. The seed-increase is therefore thousand-fold. Extensively grown for food grain in tropical countries, on the Himalayas according to Sir Joseph Hooker even up to 9,000 feet. It serves especially for an autumnal crop. The foliage utilised as a substitute for spinage.

Amarantus tricolor, l'Obel. (*A. tristis*, *A. melancholicus*, *A. gangeticus*, *A. mangostanus*, Linné; *A. oleraceus*, Roxburgh.)

Southern Asia. A stout annual, often of reddish hue like the preceding species, and turned to culinary account in the same manner, but when used as spinage any of these plants must be well boiled and the water repeatedly changed. The seeds serve for porridge and as poultry-feed.

Amelanchier alnifolia, Nuttall.

North-Western America. Allied to the following. The autochthones store [illegible]ied fruit for winter-use. The wood is so tough as to be use[illegible] and for teeth of wheels in machinery [Dr. G. Dawson].

Amelanchier Canadensis, Medicus. (*A. Botryapium*, De Candolle.)

The "Grape-pear" of North-Eastern America; also called "Shadbush." Cultivated in Norway as far north as 59° 55′ [Schuebeler]. This handsome fruit-tree attains a height of 30 feet. Wood extremely hard, heavy and tough. The purplish or almost black fruits are small, but of pleasant subacid taste, ripen early in the season, and are borne abundantly; Mr. Adams, of Ohio, has calculated the yield at 300 bushels per acre annually, if the variety oblongifolia is chosen; it is the Dwarf "June-berry" of North-America. This bush or tree will live on sandy soil; but it is one of those hardy kinds particularly eligible for alpine ground; it is remarkably variable in its forms.

Amelanchier vulgaris, Moench.

Countries at and near the Mediterranean Sea, ascending to subalpine regions. The edible fruits of this shrub are a marketable article in South-Europe [Naudin].

Amorphophallus Konjac, C. Koch. (*A. Rivierii*, Durieu.)

Cochinchina, but comes to perfection also in cooler countries; thus cultivated in Japan for its edible tubers, which sometimes reach a foot in thickness.

Amphipogon strictus, R. Brown.

Australia, particularly in the desert-regions. A perennial drought-resisting grass of facile dissemination. Pasture-animals take to it most readily. Thrives on stony and sandy soil [Alfred Cotton].

Anabasis Ammodendron, C. A. Meyer. (*Haloxylon Ammodendron*, Bunge.)

The "Saxaoul." From the Ural and Altai to Persia and Turkestan. The only aborescent plant in some of the drift-sandy deserts of that region, recommended by Dr. von. Regel for naturalisation in other sandy or saline arid tracts. It is leafless, and attains a height of 20 feet. Endures a soil temperature of half the heat of boiling water. Wood hard, dense and heavy. Slow of growth but reaches an age of over 100 years. A full account is given by Grisard and Vilbouchevitch in the Journal of the Acclimatation-Society of France, February, 1892.

Anacylus Pyrethrum, De Candolle.

Countries near the Mediterranean Sea. The root of this perennial herb is used medicinally, chiefly as an anodyne for mastication, in infusion against rheumatism; even antiparalytic properties are ascribed to it. The plant is recognised by many pharmacopœias.

Ananas sativa, Schultes.*

South-America. The famous "Pine-apple" plant. Some varieties ripen their fruit as far south as Port Jackson. Mr. Th. Mead remarks, that in Florida the plant is well sustained by merely piling a little brush over it during the three cool months of the year. Fruits to 10, exceptionally even 20, lbs. weight have there been produced. Thrives to perfection just outside the tropics of East-Australia, fruits up to 10 lbs. having been realized there [Edgar]. From the Bahamas alone about £50,000 worth are now annually exported [Sir Ambrose Shea]. A considerable portion of the yield there is canned. Propagation by the terminal or lateral shoots, all easily rooting. The leaf-fibre is exceedingly fine and so strong, that a rope of 3¼-inch circumference will bear a strain of 57 cwt. A beautiful fabric can be made from it [W. T. Dyer]. Miller distinguished already this plant generically.

Andira vermifuga, Martius.

Brazil, to far south with A. anthelminthica (Bentham). One of the Angelim-trees. The seed celebrated as a vermifuge.

Andropogon annulatus, Forskael.*

Intra- and sub-tropical Africa, Asia, and Australia. Recommended by Mr. Walter Hill as a meadow-grass. Dr. Curl observes, that in New Zealand it is both a summer- and autumn-grass, that it does not grow fast in winter, but at the period of its greatest growth sends up an abundance of foliage. In Oudh and the North-West Provinces of India one of the best of pasture-grasses [J. S. Gamble].

Andropogon australis, Sprengel. (*Sorghum plumosum*, Beauvois.)

Tropical and also Eastern extra-tropic Australia as far south as Gippsland. Brought under notice by Mr. Ch. Moore as an admirable perennial pasture-grass. The allied A. serratus (Thunberg) of tropical Australia, Southern Asia, China and Japan, serves similar purposes. General Sir H. Macpherson proved some Indian Andropogons well adapted for Silos.

Andropogon binatus, Retzius.

From Nepal to China. The "Sabe" or "Bhabar" or "Bhaib-Grass." Used for the manufacture of ropes, string-matting and other textile articles; approaches Esparto in the quality of its fibres; perennial; grows readily on dry soil [Dr. Hance]. Dr. W. Thiselton Dyer has shown, that a particular fibre, alluded to by Royle and some subsequent writers as emanating from Eriophorum comosum (Wallich) in Upper India, is derived from thi gon, both plants growing there promiscuously. A. binatu from Southern Asia has been recommended for paper-ma

Andropogon bombycinus, R. Brown.

Australia. This robust grass, which is generally well spoken of by graziers, seems to like a somewhat strong soil, and is often found among rocks on hill-sides. The bases of the stems of this species, like those of several others of the genus, are highly aromatic [Bailey]. Will live in shifting sand, and endures the hottest desert-clime. The Australian A. procerus (R. Br.) and the Mediterranean A. laniger (Desf.) are closely allied congeners.

Andropogon Calamus, Royle.

Central-India. The "Sweet Cane" and "Calamus" of Scripture, according to Calcott; it is regarded as the aromatic reed of Dioscorides by Royle. From this species the gingergrass-oil of Nemaur, an article much used in perfumery, is distilled. It is the "Cusha" of India. Gibson and Dalzell regard it identical with A. nardoides (Nees) of South-Africa.

Andropogon cernuus, Roxburgh.* (*Sorghum cernuum*, Willdenow.)

One of the Guinea-corns. India, where it is much cultivated, as in other tropical countries. It is annual according to Hackel, but Roxburgh distinctly asserts, that "the plant is of two or more years duration, if suffered to remain." It forms the "staff of life" of the mountaineers beyond Bengal. It reaches a height of 15 feet, with leaves over 3 feet long. The thick stems root at the lower joints, and cattle are very fond of them. The grain is white. The specific limits of the various sorghums are not well ascertained. This belongs to the series of A. Sorghum.

Andropogon erianthoides, F. v. Mueller.

Eastern sub-tropical Australia. Mr. Bailey observes of this perennial species, that "it would be difficult to find a grass superior for fodder to this; it produces a heavy crop of rich, sweet, succulent foliage; it spreads freely from roots and seeds, and shoots again when fed down." Mr. Fred. Turner states, that this grass is particularly relished by pasture-animals.

Andropogon falcatus, Steudel. (*Gremochloa falcata*, Hackel.

India and Queensland. Considered by Mr. Bailey a good lawn-grass, as it is of dwarf compact growth and of bright verdure.

Andropogon filipendulinus, Hochstetter. (*A. lachnatherus*, Bentham.)

Warmer regions of Australia, also in Eastern Africa. Much liked by pasture-animals; grows readily in poor stony ground [A. R. Crawford]; forms very large patches.

Andropogon furcatus, Muehlenberg.

South-Eastern States of North-America. Adapted for consolidating drift-sand of coasts [Prof. Naudin]. Very near A. provincialis.

Andropogon Gryllus, Linné.

In the warm temperate and the hot zone of the eastern hemisphere. A perennial pasture-grass, of easy dissemination, with some congeners useful in climes too arid for more tender grasses.

Andropogon Halepensis, Brotero.* (*Sorghum Halepense*, Persoon.)

Southern Europe, warmer parts of Asia, Northern Africa. Praised already by Theophrastos more than 2,000 years ago. Attains a height of 5 to 6 feet. Not easily repressed in moist ground. A rich perennial grass, cultivated often under the name of Cuba-grass and Johnson-grass. All the vernacular names, given to this grass, should be discontinued in maintaining the very appropriate original appellation "Haleppo-grass." It keeps green in the heat of summer [J. L. Dow], and is also a winter-grass in frost-free localities; is not eaten out by pasture-animals [Hollingsworth]; it will also grow in drift-sand of the coast, and will keep growing during the dry season, when most other grasses fail, but improves much on irrigation; the roots resist some frost; three tons can be cut from one acre in a single season; it yields so large a hay-crop, that it may be cut half a dozen times in a season, should the land be rich. All kinds of stock have a predilection for this grass. Much overlooked in its importance for fixing loose soil on embankments. It will mat the soil with its deep and spreading roots; hence it should be kept from cultivated fields. Detrimental to Lucerne on meadows [Rev. Dr. Woolls]. In Victoria hardy up to 2,000 feet elevation.

Andropogon Ischaemum, Linné.

Southern Europe, Southern Asia, Africa. One of the fittest of grasses for hot dry sand-regions, and of most ready spontaneous dispersion. Perennial. Succeeds well on lime-soil and that containing gypsum. In its new annual upgrowth it is particularly liked by sheep. It needs burning off in autumn.

Andropogon Ivarancusa, Roxborough.

Southern Asia and Tropical Africa. The well known root is of aromatic taste with some bitterness. The plant is nearest allied to A. laniger (Desfontaines) according to Hackel.

Andropogon montanus, Roxburgh.

Southern Asia, Northern and Eastern Australia. Rapid in growth and valuable for fodder when young; resists fire better than many other grasses [Holmes]. Seeds freely [F. Turner]. Perennial, like most other species of this large genus.

Andropogon muricatus, Retzius. (*A. squarrosus*, Linné fil.)

India. The "Vitivert" or "Kus-kus." A grass of delightful fragrance. According to Surgeon-Major Dr. G. King, the odorous Indian mats are made of this grass, and according to Prof. Lindley, awnings, tatties, covers for palanquins and screens are manufactured from this species; also an essence is distilled from it.

Andropogon muticus, Steudel. (*Ischaemum muticum*, Linné.)

South-Asia, Polynesia, North-East Australia. A large grass, rooting from the joints. Pronounced by Mr. H. N. Ridley as unquestionably the best native fodder-grass of the Malay-peninsula. He adds as also very good there: A. ciliaris (Trinius) and A. Timorensis (Steudel.)

Andropogon Nardus, Linné. (*A. Martini*, Thwaites.)

From Southern Asia to Northern Australia, also in tropical and sub-tropical Africa, but in different varieties. Perennial. One of the lemon-scented species. Prof. Hackel suggests, that A. Calamus may be referable to this species. Kunth unites with this A. citriodorus (De Candolle), the A. citratus of many botanic gardens, while Link referred this grass to A. Schœnanthus. It yields an essential oil for condiment and perfumery, and is occasionally used for tea. Simmonds gives the export-value of this oil as from Ceylon alone at £7,000. "Citrionella" Oil to the extent of 40,000 lbs. annually is in Ceylon distilled from this grass [Piesse]. Endures the winters of Port Phillip [S. C. Kiernander]. A. procerus (R. Brown) is the Lemon-grass of North-Western Australia; it attains a height of 9 feet. A. exaltatus (R. Brown) is also scented; it acts as a sudorific and stimulant and proved refreshing in fever.

Andropogon nutans, Linné. (*Sorghum nutans*, Gray).

Eastern North America. A tall, nutritious, perennial grass, content with dry and barren soil, too poor for still better grasses.

Andropogon nutans, Linné. (*Sorghum avenaceum*, Willdenow.)

Northern and Central America. This tall perennial grass lives in dry sandy soil, and should be tried for growth of fodder.

Andropogon pertusus, Willdenow.

Southern Asia, Tropical and Sub-tropical Australia. Perennial. Mr. Nixon, of Benalla, regards it as one of the best grasses to withstand long droughts, while it will bear any amount of feeding. It endures cold better than some other Andropogons of Queensland, according to Mr. Bailey's observations. Though not so palatable to pasture-animals as some other grasses, this one is important for the summer-season, when many others fail in the arid interior. This species with A. sericeus and some other congeners only of inferior value where the best English grasses can be grown, and even apt to strangle them.

Andropogon provincialis, Lamarck.

Southern Europe. Strongly recommended by Bouché for fixing loose maritime sand. Attains a height of 5 feet. A. furcatus (Muehlenberg) is the same species, according to Hackel, seemingly immigrated and naturalised in the United States.

Andropogon refractus, R. Brown.

Northern and Eastern Australia, Polynesia. Mr. Bailey observes of this perennial grass, that it is equally excellent for pasture and hay, and that it produces a heavy crop during summer; the root is fragrant. According to Mr. Holmes, it is easily inflammable, of inferior fodder-value, hardly ever touched by cattle on account of its scent, but is particularly used for mattresses in Fiji.

Andropogon saccharatus, Roxburgh.* (*Sorghum saccharatum*, Persoon.)

Tropical Asia, or perhaps only indigenous in equatorial Africa. The Broom-corn or Sugar-Millet; also passing as "Durra," "Dochna," and "Battari." Tall, usually annual. Produces of all grasses, except the Teosinté and maize, the heaviest of any fodder-crops in warm climates. From the saccharine juice sugar is obtainable. A sample of such, prepared from plants of the Melbourne Botanic Garden, was shown already at the Exhibition of 1862. This Sorghum furnishes also material for a well-known kind of brooms. Mr. Simmonds relates, that as many as 150,000 doz. of these brooms have been made in one single factory during a year. To pigs this plant is very fattening also. Mr. F. Rosan obtained by the aid of irrigation as much as 30 tons of cut sorghum in a season from an acre on the Lower Murray-River. The plant can be advantageously utilised for preparing syrup, especially for domestic use. For this purpose the sap is expressed at the time of flowering, and simply evaporated; the yield is from 100-200 gallons from the acre. Already in 1860 nearly seven millions of gallons of sorghum-treacle were produced in the United States. General Le Duc, then Commissioner for Agriculture at Washington, stated, that Mr. Seth Kenny, of Minnesota, obtained from the "Early Amber" variety of this Sorghum up to 250 gallons of heavy syrup per acre. Machinery for the manufacture of Sorghum-sugar on plantations can be erected at a cost of £50 to £100. Sorghum-juice can be reduced to treacle and sugar without the use of chemicals, beyond clearing with lime and neutralising the lime, remaining in the juice, by sulphurous acid. Raw sorghum-sugar is nearly white. By an improved method Mr. F. L. Stewart obtained 10 lbs. of sugar from a gallon of dense syrup. At the State-University's experimental farm, in Wisconsin, Professors Swenson and Henry have proved, that sorghum-sugar, equal to the best cane-sugar, can be produced as cheaply as cane- or beet-sugar. The seeds are very valuable for stable-fodder as well as for poultry-feed,

and may even be utilised for bread and cakes. The stem can be used as a culinary vegetable. See also the elaborate chemical reports by Dr. P. Collier, Washington, 1880–82 ; further, the essay by Commissioner Hon. G. B. Loring, 1883. In connexion with the new and extensive irrigation-scheme of the Victorian Government, initiated by the Honorable Alfred Deakin, the culture also of the Sugar-Millet should assume grand dimension in regions hitherto too dry for it.

An able report from a committee of the National Academy of Science, submitted to the Senate of the United States on the sugar-producing capacity of the Sorghum, gives the following conclusions : That from about 4,500 most accurate analyses, instituted by Dr. Collier in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, the presence of cane-sugar in the juice of the best varieties of Sorghum (Amber, Honduras and Orange) in such quantity is established, as to equal the yield of that of sugar-cane, the average quantity of crystallisable sugar in the juice being 16 per cent., the average yield of juice in stripped stalks from plants grown at Washington being 58 per cent., the sugar really obtainable by ordinary process of manufacture from the juice being 11·30 per cent. It is further demonstrated, that the Sorghum-stalks should be cut only, when the seeds are already of a doughy consistence or still harder, that the stalks should be worked up immediately after cutting ; further it is shown, that the sugar from Sorghum is not inferior to that from cane or beet, and that excellent sugar can likewise be obtained from maize ; that Sorghum, when advancing to maturity, will resist some frost ; that no more than 12½ per cent. of the sugar is lost by the evaporation of the juice to syrup, quite as great a loss taking place in the juice of sugar-cane by defacation, skimming and inversion (change into glucose or grape-sugars). The committee considered this new Sorghum-industry placed already on a safe and profitable footing. Sorghum-stubbles are of surprising value as pastoral feed. Sugar-Sorghum was introduced into the United States for rural purposes only 30 years ago ; but its culture spread with unexampled rapidity there, having only its counterpart in the tea- and cinchona-culture of the last decennia in India. The process of manufacture of sugar from Sorghum is not more difficult than that of cane, and less complicated than that of beet. Some varieties mature in 80 days, others require twice that time, the Orange-variety becoming perennial, and is with the Amber-variety most saccharine, while the Honduras-variety gives a very heavy crop; the broomcorn-variety is poor in sugar. Sorghum will thrive well in sandy loam too light for maize and in a clime too dry for that corn, and can be grown closer. In North-Western Victoria it grew at the rate of 5 feet in 2 months [J. P. Eckert]. The variety A. bicolor (Roxburgh) ripens its seeds in Lower India within three or four months of the time of sowing, the produce being often upwards of one hundredfold, and the grain particularly wholesome for human sustenance. Sorghum giganteum (Edgeworth) represents a form of very tall growth.

Andropogon saccharoides, Swartz. (*A. argenteus*, De Candolle.)

Pronounced by Leybold to be one of the best pasture-grasses of the Cordilleras of Chili.

Andropogon Schœnanthus, Linné. (*A. Martini*, Roxburgh.)

Southern Asia, extending to Japan, also in Africa. One of the "Lemon-grasses." It will live in arid places. The medicinal Sirri-Oil is prepared from the root. The Australian A. bombycinus (R. Brown) approaches in affinity this species.

Andropogon scoparius, Michaux.

North-America. Takes permanent possession of sandy or otherwise poor land, and is regarded as one of the best forage-resources of the prairies.

Andropogon sericeus, R. Brown.

Hotter regions of Australia, even in desert-tracts, also extending to New Caledonia and the Philippine-Islands. A fattening perennial pasture-grass, worthy of praise. Yields enormously during the dry summer months [Fr. Turner]. Proved one of the best pasture-grasses in North-Western Australia [Isaac Tyson].

Andropogon Sorghum, Brotero.* (*Sorghum vulgare*, Persoon.)

The large "Indian millet" or "Guinea-corn" also "Durra." Warmer parts of Asia, but according to Alph. de Candolle perhaps indigenous only in tropical Africa. It matures seed even at Christiania in Norway [Schuebeler]. A tall annual plant. The grains can be converted into bread, porridge, and other preparations of food. It is a very prolific corn; Sir John Hearsay counted 12,700 seeds on one plant; it is particularly valuable for green fodder. The panicles are used for carpet-brooms, the fibrous roots for velvet-brushes. The grain of this millet is in value superior to that of A. saccharatus. A variety (A. caffrorum, Kunth) yields the "Kaffir-corn," which sort is particularly drought-resisting [James Henderson]. The "Imphee" affords a superior white food-grain. Even A. saccharatus can be only regarded as an extreme form of A. Sorghum on the high authority of Prof. Hackel. In Central Australia it ripens within three months [Rev. H. Kempe]. Succeeds in dry regions, where Euchlaena does not come to full development. A kind of beer, called "Merisa," is prepared from the seed. Many others of the numerous species of Andropogon, from both hemispheres, deserve our attention.

Anemone Pulsatilla, Linné.

Europe and Northern Asia. On limestone-soil. This pretty perennial herb is of some medicinal importance, acting in many respects ularly to aconitum. A. pratensis and A. patens (Linné) are of like the latter extending to North-America.

Angophora intermedia, De Candolle.

South-Eastern Australia. This is one of the best of the Angophoras, attaining a large size, and growing with the rapidity of an Eucalyptus, but being more close and shady in its foliage. It would be a good tree for lining public roads and for sheltering plantations. The Rev. J. Tenison Woods states, that it is not rarely over 150 feet high, that the wood is hard and very tough, bearing dampness well, but that the many kino-particles lessen its usefulness. Carefully selected, it can be employed in carpenters' and wheelwrights' work. Pasture-animals of all kinds like to browse on the leaves, so that it is regarded as a "stand-by" in seasons of drought [A. R. Crawford]. Mr. Kirton observes, that a single tree of this species or of A. lanceolata will yield as much as two gallons of liquid kino at a time; nearly half of this consists of Kino-tannic acid; fishermen use it to tan their nets [J. H. Maiden]. A. lanceolata (Cavanilles) of the same geographic region is a closely allied species, but its timber is more close-grained, particularly hard and heavy. Flowers of all Angophoras much frequented by the honey-bee [Ch. French]. It is averred, that occasionally a watery fluid drops in dry weather from these trees, as a sign of the copious absorption of humidity [Edw. Martin].

Angophora subvelutina, F. v. Mueller.

Queensland and New South Wales. Attains a height of 100 feet. The wood is light and tough, soft while green, very hard when dry; used for wheel-naves, yokes, handles, and various implements; it burns well, and contains a large proportion of potash [C. Hartmann]. Dr. Bancroft lauds the kino as particularly effective in diarrhœa.

Anona Cherimolia, Miller.*

Ecuador to Peru. One of the "Custard-Apples." This shrub or tree might be tried in frostless forest-valleys, where humidity and rich soil will prove favorable to its growth. It is hardy in the mildest coast-regions of Spain, also in Chili. In Jamaica it is cultivated up to nearly 5,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. Grows readily from seeds. It yields the Cherimoyer fruit. The flowers are very fragrant. A. muricata L. (the Sour Sop), A. squamosa L. and A. sericea Dunal (the Sweet Sop) and A. reticulata L. (the Custard-Apple), all natives of the Antilles, can probably only under exceptionally favorable conditions be grown in any extra-tropic countries, though they produce fruit still in Florida. A. reticulata and A. squamosa produce just outside the tropics in East-Australia still heavy crops of fruit [Edgar], and may ripen also yet at Port Jackson [Fred. Turner]. These two are reared in Jamaica up to 3,500 feet elevations [W. Fawcett]. In the Cape Colony A. reticulata fruits well all along the frost-free coast-region and also in sheltered localities away from the sea where the temperature does not fall below 27° F.; the first fruit of the season [T. R. Sim].

Anthemis nobilis, Linné.

The true "Chamomile." Middle and Southern Europe, Northern Africa. A well-known medicinal plant, frequently also used as edgings for garden-plots. Flowers in their normal state are preferable for medicinal use to those in which the ray florets are produced in increased numbers. They contain a peculiar volatile oil and two acids, similar to angelic and valerianic acid. Hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 52′ [Schuebeler]. Use of the flowers therapeutically indicated in light nervous and spasmodic affections; they act also as a diuretic, and are renowned in popular medicine variously otherwise.

Anthemis tinctoria, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe, Orient. An annual herb. The flowers contain a yellow dye.

Anthistiria avenacea, F. v. Mueller. (*Themeda avenacea,* F. v. M.)

Extra-tropical and Central Australia. A nutritious, perennial pasture-grass. Called by Mr. Bailey "one of the most productive grasses of Australia"; it produces a large amount of bottom-fodder, and it has also the advantage of being a prolific seeder, while it endures a hot, dry clime; grows to a height of over 6 feet. Mr. C. J. Macfarland considers it for pastoral purposes superior to the ordinary Kangaroo-grass. It is nearest allied to A. gigantea Cavanilles (*Themeda gigantea,* Hackel) of tropical Asia and Polynesia.

Anthistiria ciliata, Linné fil. (*A. australis,* R. Brown; *Themeda triandra,* Forskael).

The well-known "Kangaroo-grass," not confined to Australia, but stretching through Southern Asia also and through the whole of Africa; perennial, nutritious, comparatively hardy, ascending to subalpine elevations. In good seasons and in fair soil it will rise to over man's height. Chemical analysis of this grass during its spring-growth gave the following result:—Albumen, 2·05; gluten, 4·67; starch, 0·69; gum, 1·67; sugar, 3·06 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel]. Several species of Anthistiria occur variously dispersed from South-Africa to Japan, deserving introduction and naturalisation in countries of warm-temperate or tropical climates.

Anthistiria membranacea, Lindley. (*Themeda membranacea,* F. v. Mueller.)

Interior of Australia. Esteemed as fattening; seeds freely [Bailey]. Particularly fitted for dry, hot pastures, even of desert-regions, but never tall.

Anthoxanthum odoratum, Linné.

The "Scented Vernal-grass." Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-Africa. Found wild in Norway to lat. 71° 7′ [Schuebeler]. Perennial; not of great value as a fattening grass, yet

always desired for the flavor, which it imparts to hay. Perhaps for this purpose the scented Andropogons might also serve. On deep and moist soils it attains its greatest perfection. It is much used for mixing among permanent grasses in pastures, where it will continue long in season, although it is also among the very early kinds out anywhere. Discarded as a pasture- or hay-grass by Professor Hackel; liked by many as an admixture to lawn-grasses. It would live well in any alpine region. Dr. Curl observes, that in New Zealand it grows all the winter, spring and autumn, and is a good feeding grass. The lamellar crystalline cumarin is the principle, on which the odor of Anthoxanthum depends, and this grass should be the cheapest material for producing or isolating this chemical. Perhaps even the mere powdered leaves might serve as an admixture to snuff for the Cumarin.

Anthriscus Cerefolium, Hoffmann.

Europe and Western Asia. The "Chervil." An annual culinary plant; its herbage used as an aromatic condiment, but the root is seemingly deleterious. The plant requires in hot countries a shady situation [Vilmorin]; the foliage forms the principal ingredient of what in France is called "fines herbes." Can be cultivated in Norway as far north as 70° 22′ [Schuebeler].

Anthyllis vulneraria, Linné.

The Kidney-vetch. All Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. This perennial herb serves as sheep-fodder, and is particularly recommended for calcareous soils. Comparable as regards nutrition next to Red Clover, but suitable also for sandy soil too poor for Red or White Clover; for pasture it lasts three or four years [Dr. Stebler]. It would also live in any alpine region. Indigenous in Norway as far north as lat. 70° [Schuebeler].

Apios tuberosa, Mœnch.

North-Eastern America. A climber with somewhat milky juice. The mealy tubers are edible.

Apium Chilense, Hooker and Arnott.

Western extra-tropic temperate America. A stouter plant than the ordinary celery, but of similar culinary use.

Apium graveolens, Linné.

The "Celery." Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Middle Asia, North-Western America. Grows in Norway to lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. It is here merely inserted with a view of pointing out, that it might be readily naturalised anywhere on sea-shores. The wild plant is however by some considered unwholesome in a raw state. Besides the ordinary variety with long thick white leaf-stalks another form with turnip-like roots is sometimes cultivated; the latter is called Celeriac. The plants are not grown close, their outer

leaves are periodically pulled, up-hoeing is resorted to as in potatoes and beet, when the roots will attain a large size. The town of Kalamazoo, on the shores of Lake Michigan, owes its existence to the cultivation of Celery in the swampy soil of the neighbourhood, the annual export having a value of £50,000 [Semler]. The fruitlets are occasionally utilised for condiment. Seed will keep for several years in cool climes, and it will ripen even in the hottest and driest regions of Australia under horticultural care. Much used by the ancients for wreaths.

Apium prostratum, La Billardière.

The Australian Celery. Extra-tropical Australia, New Zealand, Extra-tropical South-America. This also can be utilised as a culinary vegetable, but not in a raw state.

Apocynum cannabinum, Linné.

North-America. A perennial herb. This is recorded among plants yielding a textile fibre of silky gloss and considerable durability. A. androsæmifolium (Linné) yields medicinally the "Bitter Root" of the United States, that of A. cannabinum being likewise therapeutically valuable. Both plants bear the clime to 60° N. lat. in Norway [Prof. Schuebeler]. The drug value depends on the Apocynin, a potent diaphoretic solvent and laxative, also as an eliminator, particularly advocated in hydrops, employed also in gout.

Aponogeton crispus, Thunberg.

From India to New South Wales. The tuberous roots of this water-herb are amylaceous and of excellent taste, though not large. The same remarks apply to A. monostachyos (Linné fil.) and several other species, all from the warmer regions of the Eastern hemisphere.

Aponogeton distachyos, Thunberg.

South-Africa. This curious water-plant might be naturalised in ditches, swamps and lakes, for the sake of its edible tubers. The scented flowering portion of this plant affords spinage. For a full account see Paillieux and Bois in "Bulletin de la Société d' Acclimatation," 1888, pp. 782–786.

Aquilaria Agallocha, Roxburgh.

Silhet and Assam. A tree of immense size. It furnishes the fragrant calambac- or agallochum-wood, known also as aggur or tuggur or the aloe-wood of commerce, famed since ancient times. The odorous portion is only partially distributed through the stem. The best quality of the so-called Eagle-wood—irregular masses found inside the st[illegible]l trees—fetches as much as £30 a cwt. [Dr. G. Watt].

Arachis hypogæa, Linné.*

Peru and Brazil. The "Earth-nut, Pea-nut or Ground-nut." The seeds of this annual herb are consumed in a roasted state, or used for the expression of a palatable oil, which does not readily become rancid, the percentage ranging to 45. Of all oil-plants one of the most important and lucrative. Where an oil-mill is not accessible, the seeds, shelled out, could be pounded and put into a cauldron of boiling water, when the oil will rise to the surface and could easily be skimmed off, the residue serving as a fattening food for fowls [R. L. Holmes]. The import of this fruit into Victoria during 1887 was 2,166 centals, valued at £2,129. The plant is a very productive one, and yields a very quick return. It ranks also as a valuable fodder-herb; the hay is very nutritious, much increasing the milk of cows. A light somewhat calcareous soil is best fitted for its growth. On such soil 50 bushels may be obtained from the acre, but Mr. Bernays notes the return up to 120 bushels, the weight of which ranges from from 25 to 32 lbs. Mr. Holtze harvested at Port Darwin 27 cwt. from an acre, the product being saleable at £20 per ton there. In 1880 the peanut-crop in the Southern United States came to 2,820,000 bushels, representing a value of £517,000. The export of Peanuts from India amounts to from 30,000 to 60,000 tons annually [Probodh Chandra De]. Professor Wittmack recorded fruits from ancient graves of Ancon in Peru. As a coffee-surrogate not very recommendable.

Aralia cordata, Thunberg. (*A. edulis*, Siebold.)

Japan. A perennial herb. The young shoots and foliage provide an excellent culinary vegetable there.

Aralia Ginseng, Decaisne and Planchon. (*Panax Ginseng*, Meyer.)

China and Upper India, ascending to 12,000 feet. This herb furnishes the celebrated Ginseng-root, so much esteemed as a stimulant by the Chinese, the value of which however may be overrated. The root, to be particularly powerful, needs probably to be obtained from high mountain-elevations. The species is closely related to the North-American A. quinquefolia (Decaisne and Planchon).

Araucaria Bidwilli, Hooker.*

Queensland. Bunya-bunya. A tree, attaining 250 feet in height, with a fine-grained, hard and durable wood, particularly valuable for furniture; it shows its beautiful streaks best when polished. The seeds are large and edible. Growth in height at Port Phillip 30–40 feet in 20 years, the big strobiles ripening there.

Araucaria Brasiliana, A. Richard.*

Southern Brazil. A tree to 180 feet high, producing edible seeds. Dr. Saldanha da Gama reports, that the wood makes splendid boards, masts and spars, and that the tree also yields a good deal of turpentine.

Except a few palms (Mauritia, Attalea, Copernicia), this seems the only tree, which in Tropical South-America forms forests by itself [Martius].

Araucaria Cookii, R. Brown.

New Caledonia and New Hebrides. Height of tree to 200 feet. Technical value similar to that of A. excelsa, habit more columnar. Growth at Port Phillip not quite 30 feet in 20 years. The seeds sometimes commence to germinate before dropping out of the cone.

Araucaria Cunninghami, Aiton.*

"Moreton-Bay Pine." Eastern Australia, between 14° and 32° south latitude, extending also to the highlands of New Guinea. The tree attains a height of 200 feet, with a trunk 6 feet in diameter. Growth in height at Port Phillip 30 to 40 feet in 20 years. The timber is fine-grained, strong and durable, if not exposed to alternately dry and wet influences; it is susceptible of a high polish, and thus competes with satin-wood, and in some respects with birdseye-maple. Value in Brisbane, £2 15s. to £3 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet. The tree grows on alluvial banks as well as on rugged mountains, overtopping all other trees. The resin, which exudes from it, has almost the transparency and whiteness of crystal, and is often pendent in the shape of icicles, which are sometimes 3 feet long and 6 to 12 inches broad [W. Hill]. Araucarias should be planted by the million in fever-regions of tropical countries for hygienic purposes, on account of their antiseptic exhalations.

Araucaria excelsa, R. Brown.*

"Norfolk-Island Pine." A magnificent tree of unsurpassed symmetry, sometimes 220 feet high, with a stem attaining 10 feet in diameter, and with regular tiers of absolutely horizontal branches, one for each year. The timber is useful for ship-building and many other purposes. Growth in height at Port Phillip about 40 feet in 20 years. With A. Cunninghami amenable to almost any soil, except a saline one, and not subject to any disease. Endures also the vicissitudes of the clime of Lower Egypt. Resists sea-breezes to a remarkable degree. Ceases to be hardy in the south of New Zealand.

Araucaria imbricata, Pavon.*

Chili and Patagonia. The male tree attains generally a lesser height than the female, which reaches 150 feet. At Brest it attained 72 feet in 55 years [de Kersanton]. This species furnishes a hard and durable timber, as well as an abundance of edible seeds, which constitute a main-article of food of the natives. Eighteen good trees will yield enough of vegetable food for a man's sustenance all the year round. [illegible] is yellowish-white, full of beautiful streaks, capable of [illegible] and worked with facility. It is admirably

adapted for ship-building. The resin is pale and smells like frankincense [Lawson]. The tree is most frequently found on rocky eminences almost destitute of water [J. Hoopes]. It is hardier than any other congener, having withstood the frosts of Norway up to latitude 61° 15′ [Schuebeler]. Endures also the clime in many parts of Scotland. Grows more slowly in Australia than the native species.

Araucaria Rulei, F. v. Mueller. (*A. Muelleri,* Brongniart.)

New Caledonia. A magnificent tree, with large shining leaves; doubtless not merely of decorative but also of utilitarian value. A Balansæ and A. montana (Brongniart) come from the same island, A. Hunsteinii (Schumann), from Northern New Guinea.

Arauja sericifira, Brotero. (*A. albens,* G. Don.)

Southern Brazil. This plant proved hardy at Toulouse. The fibre of the bast is tough and of a silky softness [Dr. Clos].

Arbutus Menziesii, Pursh.

North-Western America. An evergreen tree, attaining a height of 150 feet, with a stem reaching 8 feet in diameter. It is of comparatively quick growth [Dr. Gibbons]; it belongs to the coast-tract exclusively. Wood exceedingly hard, not apt to rend, splendid for furniture. The tree requires a deep loamy soil [Bolander], and is fit only for shady, irrigated woodlands; likes the company of Pinus Douglasii and of Sequoias. It would be valuable at least as a highly ornamental garden- or park-plant, being the tallest among about a thousand Ericeæ of the world.

Archangelica officinalis, Hoffmann.

Arctic zone and mountain-regions of many parts of Europe. The young shoots and leaf-stalks of this biennial herb are used for Angelica-confectionery; the roots are of medicinal use, and likewise they are chosen as well as the fruitlets for the distillation of some cordials. They promote digestion, and stimulate the mucous membranes into increased secretions. Hardy in Norway to lat. 71° 10′ [Schuebeler]. In any sub-alpine regions this plant would particularly establish its value. The surprisingly gigantic Angelica ursina, Regel (Angelophyllum ursinum, Ruprecht) forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape of Kamtschatka and Sachalin. It is delineated on plate XVI. of Lindley and Moore's Treasury of Botany; it ought to become an important plant for annual scenic culture.

Arctostaphylos uva ursi, Adanson.

Europe, Northern Asia and North-America, in colder regions, extending to the arctics. A medicinal small shrub, which could best be reared in the heath-moors of alpine tracts. Long known as a powerful diuretic. Valuable also as a honey-yielding plant [Cook]. Berries used for preserves.

Arenga saccharifera, La Billardière.

India, Cochinchina, Philippines and, according to Doederlein, also most Southern Japan. This Palm attains a height of 40 feet. The black fibres of the leaf-stalks are adapted for cables and ropes, intended to resist wet very long. The juice convertible into toddy or sugar; the young kernels made with syrup into preserves. This Palm dies off as soon as it has produced its fruit; the stem then becomes hollow, and can be used for spouts and troughs of great durability. The pith supplies sago, about 150 lbs. from a tree, according to Roxburgh. Hardier than Cocos nucifera.

Argania Sideroxylon, Roemer and Schultes.

Western Barbary, on dry hills. "The Argan-tree." Its growth is generally slow, but it is a long-lived tree. Though comparatively low in stature, its foliage occasionally spreads to a circumference of 220 feet. It sends out suckers from the root. The fruit serves as food for cattle in Morocco; but in Australia the kernels would be more likely to be utilised by pressing an oil from them. Height of tree exceptionally 70 feet. Produces fruit also in the clime of Tasmania [Abbott]. Commences to bear fruit when about six years old [C. Moore], and thence bears regularly and has more or less fruits on it throughout the year. Dryander gave already a scientific account of this tree in the transactions of the Linnean Society, II., 225.

Argyrolobium marginatum, Bolus.

Natal, on stony hills. A low-growing half-shrub, having succulent roots with a milky juice. The roots are eatable and pleasant to the taste; the natives are very fond of them. Under cultivation the plant may perhaps prove a welcome addition to our list of vegetables [John Medley Wood].

Aristida prodigiosa, Welwitsch.*

Angola, on the driest sand-hills. A perennial fodder-grass, of which the discoverer speaks in glowing terms of praise. In the West-African desert-country, in places devoid of almost all other vegetation, the zebras, antelopes and hares resort with avidity to this grass; it also affords there in the dry season almost the only fodder for domestic grazing animals. Moreover, this seems to indicate, that the closely cognate A. plumosa, L. and A. ciliata, Desf., of the countries at or near the Mediterranean Sea, might likewise be encouraged in their natural growth or be cultivated. All feathery grasses are among the most lovely for minor decorative purposes or designs, and this may also be said of the Australian plumose Stipa elegantissima (La Billardière) and S. Tuckeri (F. v. M.).

Aristida pungens, Desfontaines.

Northern and Central Africa. Constitutes the principal native fodder-grass of the Sahara, being content with sand-soil. This perennial [illegible] is lauded as one of the most nutritive and widely-spread [illegible].

Aristolochia Indica, Linné.

Tropical Asia, North-Eastern Australia and Polynesia. A perennial climber; the leaves famed as an alexipharmic. Can only be grown in places free from frost.

Aristolochia recurvilabra, Hance.

The green "Putchuck" of China. A medicinal plant, largely obtained at Ningpo. The present value of its local export is from £20,000 to £30,000 annually.

Aristolochia serpentaria, Linné.

The "Snake-root." South-Eastern States of North-America. The root of this trailing herb is valuable in medicine; it contains a peculiar volatile oil. Therapeutically the plant belongs to the aromatic-bitter restorative agents, and is particularly a tonic excitant. Serpentaria-root is now largely obtained from A. reticulata (Nuttall). Several other Aristolochiæ deserve culture for medicinal purposes,—for instance, Aristolochia ovalifolia (the Guaco) and A. anguicida, from the mountains of Central America.

Aristotelia Macqui, L'Héritier.

Chili. The berries of this shrub, though small, have the pleasant taste of bilberries, and are largely consumed in Chili [Philippi]. The plant would thrive in mild forest-valleys. It is quite hardy in South-Ireland.

Arnica montana, Linné.

Colder parts of Europe and Western Asia. This pretty herb is perennial and of medicinal value. It is particularly eligible for subalpine regions. Hardy in Norway to lat. 62° 47′ [Schuebeler]. The active principles are arnicin, a volatile oil, caproic and caprylic acids. Snuff can be prepared from this plant. The flowers can only in small quantities be used, as incautious doses of this medicine produce toxic symptoms; it stimulates the salivary glands, promotes the circulation, cerebral, cutaneous and renal action. Externally applied as an excitant.

Arracacha xanthorrhiza, Bancroft.

Mountain-regions of Central America. A perennial umbelliferous herb. The root is nutritious and palatable. There are yellow, purple and pale varieties, which are kept up by division of the roots.

Artemisia Abrotanum, Linné.

Countries at the Mediterranean Sea. A very odorous shrub, known as "Southern Wood." The foliage used in domestic medicine, also as condiment. The plant is easily grown from cuttings.

Artemisia Absinthium, Linné.

Europe, North- and Middle-Asia and North-Africa. The "Wormwood." A perennial herb, valuable as a tonic and anthelminthic. Should be avoided, where bees are kept [Muenter], although an absinthine honey might be used medicinally. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 63° 28′ north, but cultivated quite to 70° [Prof. Schuebeler]. Recommended for cultivation as a preventative of various insect-plagues, even the Phylloxera. Several other species of Artemisia deserve cultivation for medicinal purposes. Active principles: Absinthin, an oily substance indurating to a crystalline mass; also a volatile oil peculiar to the species.

Artemisia Cina, Berg.

Kurdistan. This herb furnishes the genuine santonica-seeds (or rather flowers and fruits), a vermifuge of long-established use. Some other Asiatic species yield a similar drug, which should only consist of young headlets of flowers; the chemical principle Santonin is obtained from them.

Artemisia Dracunculus, Linné.

Northern Asia. The "Tarragon" or "Estragon." A perennial herb, used as a condiment. Its flavor depends on two volatile oils, one of them peculiar to the plant. Hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 52′ [Schuebeler]. Propagation by division of root. The wild plant has but little flavor [Vilmorin].

Artemisia Mutellina, Villars.

Alps of Europe. This aromatic, somewhat woody plant deserves to be established in any alpine region. This species and A. glacialis, L., A. rupestris, L. and A. spicata, Wulf., comprised under the name of "Genippi," serve for the preparation of the Extrait d'Absinthe [Brockhaus].

Artemisia Pontica, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe, Western Asia. More aromatic and less bitter than the ordinary wormwood. Hardy to lat. 63° 45′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. Many other species of this genus deserve attention of the culturist.

Artocarpus communis, R. and G. Forster.* (*A. incisa*, Linné fil.)

South-Sea-Islands, Moluccas and Sunda-Islands.

The Tahiti "Breadfruit-tree." It stretches in the Sandwich-Islands through cultivation almost beyond the tropics, ripening fruit also in Florida, and ascending to 3,000 feet in Jamaica. Dies still down in unusually cool seasons at the tropic of Capricorn in East Australia, when in a young state, unless protected during the coldest weather. According to Dr. Seemann's excellent account seedless

varieties exist, and others with entire leaves and with smooth and variously shaped and sized fruits; others again ripening earlier, others later, so that ripe bread-fruit is obtainable more or less abundantly throughout the year. The fruit is simply boiled or baked or converted into more complicated kinds of food. Starch is obtainable from the bread-fruit very copiously. The very fibrous bark can be beaten into a sort of rough cloth. The light wood serves for canoes. The exudation, issuing from cuts, made into the stem, is in use for closing the seams of canoes, and could be turned to technic account.

Artocarpus integrifolia, Linné fil.*

India. The famous "Jack-tree," ascending like the allied A. Lakoocha (Roxburgh) to 4,000 feet; only fit for places free of frost. A large tree in full bearing is one of the grandest of objects in the whole vegetation of the world. The fruit attains exceptionally a weight of 80 lbs.; it is eaten raw or variously prepared; the seeds, when roasted, are not inferior to chestnuts [Dr. Roxburgh]. In East-Australia just outside the tropics this tree still produces fruits in enormous quantity, up to a weight of 23 lbs. [Edgar]; to a lesser extent at Moreton-Bay [Fr. Turner]. Bears fruit as far south as Durban in Natal [J. M. Wood]. In Jamaica it is cultivated up to 3,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. The allied A. polyphema (Persoon) has smaller fruits, very odorous and with sweet pulp. It is a native of Cochinchina; its degree of hardiness is not well ascertained yet. An illustration of it occurs in Madame van Nooten's beautiful work on Javanese culture-plants.

Arundinaria elegans, Kurz.

Burma, ascending to 7,000 feet elevation. Height of stems to 20 feet.

Arundinaria falcata, Nees.

Middle Himalayan zone, ceasing at elevations over 7,000 feet. The canes are thin and weak, seldom over 6 feet high. This bamboo does not necessarily require moisture. In reference to various bamboos see the Gardeners' Chronicle of December, 1876, also the Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation de Paris, 1888. The closely allied Jurboota-Bamboo of Nepal, which occurs only in the cold altitudes of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet, differs in its solitary stems, not growing in clumps. The Thamor-Kaptur-Bamboo is from a still colder zone, at from 8,500 to 11,500 feet, only 500 feet or less below the lower limits of perpetual glaciers [Major Madden]. The wide and easy cultural distribution of bamboos by means of seeds has been first urged and to some extent initiated by the writer of the present work.

Arundinaria Falconeri, Munro. (*Thamnocalamus Falconeri,* J. Hooker.)

Himalaya, at about 8,000 feet elevation. A tall species with a panicle of several feet in length. Allied to the foregoing species.

Arundinaria Hookeriana, Munro.

Himalaya, up to nearly 7,000 feet. Grows to a height of about 15 feet. Vernacularly known as "Yoksun" and "Praong." The seeds are edible, and also used for a kind of beer [Sir Jos. Hooker]. Grains of most kinds of bamboos are however only produced at long intervals, nor do they retain vitality for a long time.

Arundinaria Japonica, Siebold and Zuccarini.*

The "Metake" of Japan. Attains a height of from 6 to 15 feet. Uninjured by even severe winters at Edinburgh, with 0° F. [Gorlie]. The hardiest of all bamboos. Through cold and keen winds in England it may be seen unscathed, looking fresh and green when the spring arrives. Underground shoots come up at some distance from the main root. Cut canes put into jars containing some water stand particularly well as foliage for decorative purposes according to Dr. M. T. Masters, who also bestows high praise on the frost-resisting Japanese or Chinese A. Simoni (Rivière) of stately habit, on the A. pygmaea (Masters) of almost turf like growth, on A. Fortunei (Fenzi) with often variegated foliage, on A. Veitchii (N. E. Brown) and on Bambusa tessellata (Munro).

Arundinaria macrosperma, Michaux and Richard.

Southern States of North-America, particularly on the Mississippi. This bamboo-like reed forms there the cane-brakes. Fit for low borders of water-courses and swamps. According to C. Mohr it affords throughout all seasons of the year an abundance of nutritious fodder. It requires to be replanted after flowering, in the course of years. Height reaching 20 feet.

Arundinaria spathiflora, Trinius and Ruprecht.*

"The Ringal." Himalaya, at elevations of 8,000 to 10,000 feet, growing among firs and oaks in a climate almost as severe as that of England, snow being on the ground from 2 to 3 months. Stems rise to 30 feet; more than a hundred may in the course of a year spring from one root; the canes of this species are quite celebrated for water-tubes, fishing-rods and various implements, also as material for mats and baskets [Sir D. Brandis, in proceed. R. Soc. of New South Wales, 1885].

Arundinaria tecta, Muehlenberg.

Southern States of North-America. A cane, growing 10 feet high. Prefers good soil, not subject to inundations; ripens its large mealy seeds early in the season, throwing out subsequently new branches with rich foliage. Fire destroys this plant readily [C. Mohr].

Arundinaria Veitchii, N. E. Brown.

Japan and even northward beyond Sachalin-Island. Concerning this very hardy bamboo information is extant in the Gardeners' Chronicle of 1889, p. 521. Eldest name, A. kurilensis [Rupr.].

Arundinella Nepalensis, Trinius.

Middle and Southern Africa, Southern Asia, Northern and Eastern Australia. This grass commences its growth in the spring weather, and continues to increase during the whole summer, forming a dense mass of foliage, which grows as fast as it is fed off or cut. In New Zealand it is only a summer-grass, but valuable for its rapid growth at that season and for thriving on high dry land [Dr. Curl].

Arundo Ampelodesmos, Cyrillo.

Southern Europe, Northern Africa. Almost as large as a Gynerium. The tough flower-stems and leaves readily available for tying.

Arundo Bengalensis, Retzius.

China, India. Closely allied to A. Donax. The long panicle beautifully variegated with white and violet [Hance].

Arundo conspicua, G. Forster.

New Zealand and Chatham-Islands. Although not strictly an industrial plant, it is mentioned here as important for scenic effect, flowering before the still grander A. Sellowiana comes in bloom, but not quite so hardy as that species, still bearing considerable frost. The leaves serve for rough forage, particularly those of a more succulent variety [J. Buchanan].

Arundo Donax, Linné.*

The tall, evergreen, lasting Bamboo-reed of Southern Europe, South-Western Asia and Northern Africa; indigenous northwards as far as the Danube, hence in some places called the Danubian reed. It is one of the most important plants of its class for quickly producing scenic effect in picturesque plantations, also for intercepting almost at once the view of unsightly objects, and for giving early shelter; attains occasionally a height of 30 feet. Comparatively hardy. The canes can be used for fishing-rods, for light props, rustic pipes, distaffs, baskets and various utensils; also for some musical instruments like clarinets and oboes. Readily flowering when strongly manured. The root is used medicinally in France. Easily transplanted at any season. Cross-sections of the canes are very convenient, placed closely and erect, for sowing into them seeds of pines, eucalypts and many other trees, seedlings of which are to be warded on a arge scale to long distances [J. E. Brown], in the

same manner as bamboo-joints are used in India. Rows or belts of it intercept sewage or exsiccate stagnant drainage, and will also arrest bush-fires. The roots can readily be carried by tourists; landscapes might thus far be embellished. Pasture-animals like to browse on the young foliage. Dr. Bancroft proved this plant a splendid "stay-by" in seasons of drought, and recommends reserve-fields of it regularly to be kept.

Arundo Karka, Retzius.

India, China, Japan. The Durma-mats are made of the split stems of this tall reed.

Arundo Pliniana, Turra.

On the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas. A smaller plant than A. Donax, with more slender stems and narrower leaves, but similarly evergreen, and resembling the Donax-reed also in other respects.

Arundo saccharoides, Poiret. (*Gynerium saccharoides*, Humboldt.)

The Uva-grass. Central and Northern parts of South-America. Attaining a height of 20 feet. Like the following, it is conspicuously magnificent, but of different aspect and less hardy. The flower-bunches are a commercial article, being in demand for decorative purposes, either dyed or in their natural state, like the following.

Arundo Sellowiana, Schultes.* (*Arundo dioica*, Sprengel *non* Loureiro, *Gynerium argenteum*, Nees.)

The "Pampas-grass" of Uruguay, Paraguay and La Plata-States. A grand autumnal flowering-reed, with gorgeous feathery panicles. As an industrial plant it deserves here a place, because paper can be prepared from its leaves, as first shown by the author.

Asimina triloba, Dunal.

South-Eastern States of North-America, extending to New York. A small tree; the comparatively large pulpy fruit is of pleasant odor and of sweet taste, and when well ripened it is edible. Prof. Naudin thinks that by selection from carefully cultivated plants the fruit would much improve.

Asparagus acutifolius, Linné.

In all the countries around the Mediterranean Sea, also in the Canary-Islands. Although a shrubby Asparagus, yet the root-shoots, according to Dr. Heldreich, are collected in Greece, and are tender and of excellent taste, though somewhat thinner than those of the ordinary herbaceous species; in Istria and Dalmatia they are consumed as a favorite salad. The shrub grows on stony rises, and the shoots are obtained without cultivation. A. aphyllus, L. and A.

horridus, L., according to Dr. Reinhold, are utilised in the same manner, and all may probably yield an improved product by regular and careful culture.

Asparagus albus, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, also in the Canary Islands. Serves for garden-hedges.

Asparagus laricinus, Burchell.

South-Africa. Dr. Pappe observes of this shrubby species, that with some other kinds of that country it produces shoots of excellent tenderness and aromatic taste. A. schoberioides is a native asparagus of Japan.

Asparagus officinalis, Linné.*

Europe, North-Africa, West-Asia. The well-known Asparagus-plant, which, if naturalised on any coast, would aid in binding the sand. One of the few kitchen-plants which will thrive on somewhat saline soil. The Asparagus-season can be prolonged by several weeks through culture in highlands. Cultivated since ancient times. Hardy in Norway to lat. 64° 12′ [Schuebeler]. The plant contains Vanillin, the foliage inosit-sugar, the shoots yield asparagin. Sea-weeds are a good additional material for forcing asparagus. Can for culinary purposes even be grown in sub-tropical climes. The seeds will keep five years or even longer. Important as a food to promote renal secretions, also against dropsy, vesical torpidity, and even various cutaneous affections.

Asparagus plumosus, Baker.

South Africa. This has lately become one of the most sought plants for bouquets and vases. Much lauded by Regel.

Asparagus tenuifolius, Lamarck.

South-Europe and South-Western Asia. Foliage in great demand for bouquets on account of its almost transparent "quivering sprays," which keep fresh for days.

Asperula odorata, Linné.

The "Woodruff." Europe, Western, and Northern Asia, Northern Africa, there as in Southern Europe only on mountains, always a forest-plant. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 66° 59′ [Schuebeler]. A perennial herb with highly fragrant flowers; it deserves naturalisation in forests; it contains much cumarin in its flowers, and serves in Germany for preparing the "Maitrank." Therapeutically the plant belongs to the Secretatories, and is a domestic remedy in hydropic and some other affections.

Aspidosperma Quebracho, Grisebach.

Argentina. Shrub or tree, even tall, with wood fit for xylography. The bitter bark is astringent and febrifugal [Lorentz], being almost as rich in tannin as that of Piptadenia Cebil. The leaves even contain up to 27½ per cent.; both have the advantage of producing an almost colourless leather [Sievert]. F. Jean states that even the Quebracho-wood contains 14 to 16 per cent. of tannic and 2 to 3 per cent. of gallic acid.

Astartea fascicularis, De Candolle.

South-Western Australia. A tall shrub or small tree, with a predilection for swampy ground, rather remarkable for quick growth, and evidently destined to take its place in antimalarian plantations. The foliage is locally used for tea.

Astragalus adscendens, Boissier and Haussknecht.

Persia, in alpine elevations of 9,000 to 10,000 feet. A shrub, attaining a height of 4 feet. Yields gum-tragacanth in abundance [Haussknecht]. Many species of this genus, numerous in various parts of Europe and Asia, in California and in some other parts of the globe, deserve attention for pastoral and other agronomic purposes. Tragacanth is preferentially used, to give gloss to calico, also much in confectionery.

Astragalus arenarius, Linné.

Europe and Western Asia. A perennial fodder-herb for any sandy desert country.

Astragalus aristatus, L'Héritier. (*A. Cephalonicus,* Fischer.)

Cephalonia. A small shrub, yielding a good tragacanth; and so probably also does the true A. aristatus of L'Héritier.

Astragalus brachycalyx, Fischer.

Kurdistan. A low shrub affording gum-tragacanth [Flueckiger].

Astragalus Cicer, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe and Middle Asia. A nutritious perennial herb, much sought by grazing animals. It requires, according to Langethal, deep friable grounds and, like most leguminous herbs, calcareous ingredients in the soil.

Astragalus Creticus, Lamarck.

Candia and Greece. A small bush, exuding the ordinary vermicular tragacanth; the pale is preferable to the brown

Astragalus glycyphyllos, Linné.

Europe and Northern Asia. Succeeds on light soil, also in forest-regions. It has been recommended as a perennial, substantial fodder-plant, which on cow-pastures particularly increases the yield of milk. Hardy as far as 61° 24′ north lat. in Norway [Schuebeler].

Astragalus gummifer, La Billardière.

Syria and Persia. This shrub also yields a good kind of tragacanth.

Astragalus hypoglottis, Linné. (*A. Danicus*, Retzius.)

Colder regions of Europe, Asia and North-America. This perennial plant is regarded as a good fodder-herb on calcareous and gravelly soil, and would likely be of importance in any alpine region. Of the enormous number of supposed species of this genus (according to Boissier, not less than 750 merely in Asia Minor and the adjoining countries) many must be of value for pasture, like some of the closely-allied Australian Swainsonas, though they also may include deleterious species; thus A. Hornii and A. lentiginosus (Gray) of California and A. mollissimus (Nuttall) of Texas, are known as loco-weeds, and are poisonous to cattle and horses, just as Swainsona lessertifolia (Candolle) and S. Greyana (Lindley) have shown themselves highly injurious to pasture animals in Australia; the active principle of these plants may however become of importance in medicine.

Astragalus Hyrcanus, Pallas.

From the Caspian Sea to Afghanistan, in sandland. This shrub is locally valuable for the sustenance of pasture-animals [Dr. J. Aitchison].

Astragalus microcephalus, Willdenow.

From Turkey to Russian Armenia. Gum-tragacanth is collected largely also from this species [Farnsworth] and from the nearly allied A. pycnocladus (Boissier and Haussknecht).

Astragalus Parnassi, Boissier. (*A. cylleneus*, Heldreich.)

Greece. This small shrub furnishes there almost exclusively the commercial tragacanth. It ascends to elevations of 7,000 feet, becoming therefore alpine.

Astragalus strobiliferus, Royle.

Asiatic Turkey. A brown tragacanth is collected from this species.

Astragalus stromatodes, Bunge.

Syria. At elevations of approximately 5,000 feet. Exudes Aintab-tragacanth, which is also obtained from A. Kurdicus (Boissier).

Astragalus venosus, Hochstetter.

From Abyssinia to Central Africa. This perennial herb is subjected to regular cultivation for fodder, known as "Hamat-Kochata" [D. Oliver].

Astragalus verus, Olivier.

Asiatic Turkey and Persia. This shrub furnishes the Takalor- or Smyrna-tragacanth, or it is derived from an allied species. From an Astragalus of S.W. Asia is obtained the Sarcocolla-gum [Dr. Dymock.]

Astrebla pectinata, F. v. Mueller.* (*Danthonia pectinata*, Lindley.)

New South Wales, Queensland, Northern and Central Australia, in arid regions, always inland. A perennial desert-grass resisting drought; sought with avidity by sheep, and very fattening to them and other pasture-animals. Seeding freely.

Astrebla triticoides, F. v. Mueller.* (*Danthonia triticoides*, Lindley.)

The "Mitchell-grass." Of nearly the same natural distribution as the preceding, and equalling that species in value. Both so important as to deserve artificial rearing even in their native country. Deep-rooted.

Atalantia glauca, J. Hooker.

New South Wales and Queensland. This desert-lemon is mentioned here, to draw attention to the likelihood of its improving in culture, and to its fitness in being grown in arid climes.

Atriplex Capense, Moquin.

South-Africa. There a valuable salt-bush of pastures [Prof. MacOwan].

Atriplex cinereum, Poiret.

From Eastern to Western Australia, along the extra-tropical coast. A rather tall and bulky salt-bush, which supplies good fodder for cattle, according to Mr. F. Turner. A. Halimus, L., of the shores of the Mediterranean Sea extends northwards to the entrance of the Loire, 47° N.

Atriplex crystallinum, J. Hooker.

South-Eastern Australia and Tasmania, on the brink of the ocean and exposed to its spray. This herb vegetates solely in salty coast-sands, which it helps to bind, like Cakile. In a special volume by the author of this work, all the Australian Salsolaceæ are lithographically illustrated, with a view that the selected kinds may be easily recognised for further pastoral distribution.

Atriplex halimoides, Lindley.*

Gregarious over the greater part of the saline desert-interior of Australia reaching the South- and West-coasts. One of the best dwarf species for salt-bush pastures. More saline and thus less agreeable to sheep, also less copiously seeding than A. nummularium [E. G. Alston]. These two species will endure as much frost as A. Halimus. All such plants are readily raised from seeds. Should even in its native places with other valuable species be redisseminated methodically. About 20,000 dried seeds (fruits) go to a pound. A covering with prickly branches will effect protection to the young seedlings against sheep and other pasture-animals. The gregarious occurrence of A. halimoides and A. vesicarium in some wide subsaline tracts of the Australian interior is indicative of the facility with which these two kinds of salt-bushes get even spontaneously disseminated. Where these plants are to be grown permanently the soil must of course contain a fair proportion of saline particles, especially chloride, either naturally or artificially.

Atriplex hortense, Dodoens.

Northern and Middle Asia. The "Arroche." An annual spinage plant. Hardy in Norway to lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. Seeds mature well, and will keep fully six years [Vilmorin].

Atriplex leptocarpum, F. v. Mueller.

East-Australia. This is another of the perennial salt-plants, though not a large one, which render many of our dry and sterile tracts valuable for sheep pastures. It will bear a great amount of drought, and if not too closely fed down, produce seeds in abundance. Australian salsolaceous plants were first recommended by the writer of this work for the alkaline lands of California.

Atriplex Muelleri, Bentham.

Interior of Australia, reaching the South- and West-coasts. Cattle and especially sheep are so fond of it that they often browse it to the root. This species approaches in its characteristics closely to A. roseum (Linné) from Europe, North-Africa and Western Asia; which thus perhaps may be of greater rural significance also, than hitherto supposed. For specifically distinguishing all the Australian kinds the writer's Iconography of Australia's Salsolaceous Plants should be consulted.

Atriplex nummularium, Lindley.*

From Queensland through the desert-tracts to Victoria and South-Australia. One of the tallest, most fattening and wholesome of Australian pastoral salt-bushes, but not so much relished by grazing animals as some of the smaller species. Sheep and cattle, pastured on salt-bush country, are said to remain not only free from fluke, but

to recover from this Distoma-disease and other allied ailments. Mr. Edward Garwood Alston, of Van Wyks Vlei estate in Carnarvon, aided by Mr. Henry Sandford, of Graaff-Reinet, and President Reitz, of the Orange Free State, has had immense success with A. nummularium and A. halimoides in South-Africa as far as the Transvaal, the origin of the introduction also there having been through the writer of these pages, by the kind offices of Professor MacOwan. Mr. Alston contrasts the advantages of these two species with those of A. Halimus, as available there naturally. They are less saline, hence preferred by pasture-animals. They produce seeds much more copiously and through 9 months they afford a larger food-supply in a given time and the ease with which they can be raised. Even pigs and fowls are fond of these salt-bushes. The withered leaves and seeds afford a natural mulching and they are less particular in the choice of soil than A. Halimus.

Atriplex semibaccatum, R. Brown.

Extra-tropic Australia. A perennial herb, very much liked by sheep [R. H. Andrews], thus considered among the best of saline herbage of the salt-bush country. Mr. Will. Farrer pronounces this herb as wonderful for its productiveness and its drought-resisting power. Professor Hilgard writes that in the Tulare-district, California, where the soil contains 2 per cent. alkali, this plant grew to a height of 8 feet. He knows no other plant that does so well on the same soil.

Atriplex spongiosum, F. v. Mueller.*

Through a great part of Central Australia, extending to the South- and West-coast. Available, like the preceding and several other species, for salt-bush culture of particular nutritiveness as pasture-fodder, but herbaceous. Unquestionably some of the shrubby extra-Australian species, particularly those of the Siberian and Californian steppes, could also be transferred advantageously to subsaline country elsewhere, to increase its value, particularly for sheep-pasture.

Atriplex stipitatum, Bentham.

Interior of South-Eastern Australia. Considered a good kind among dwarf salt-bushes for pastoral purposes [Duncan Love]. A. velutinellum (F. v. M.), of South Australia and New South Wales, is another valuable species, according to Mr. F. Turner. Mr. W. A. Dixon found 92 per cent. of digestible substances in the allied A. angulatum.

Atriplex vesicarium, Howard.*

In the interior of South-Eastern and in Central Australia. One of the most fattening and most relished of all the dwarf pastoral salt-bushes of Australia, holding out in the utmost extre 'rought,

and not scorched even by sirocco-like blasts. Its vast abundance over extensive salt-bush plains of the Australian interior, to the exclusion of almost every other bush except A. halimoides, indicates the facility with which this species gets disseminated of its own accord. Splendid wool is produced in regions where A. vesicarium and A. halimoides almost monopolize the ground for enormous stretches. With other woody species easily multiplied from cuttings also; but, as remarked by Naudin, producing thousands of fruits in less than three months after sowing, and, as stated by Millardet, has become the marvel of the Delta of the Rhone.

Atropa Belladonna, Linné.

The "Deadly Nightshade." Southern and Middle Europe and Western Asia ascending the Himalayas to 12,000 feet. A most important perennial medicinal herb. The highly powerful atropin is derived from it, besides another alkaloid, the belladonnin. The action of belladonna is mydriatic, thus of great moment in ophthalmic surgery. The effect in other respects is very complicated and heroic. Speaking briefly, it is a narcotic of first rank; amongst its uses are those against asthma, various spasms, epilepsy; but the whole range of its efficacy cannot be discussed in pages like these. It is an antidote to various vegetable poisons.

Audibertia polystachya, Bentham.* (*Salvia mellifera*, Greene.)

California. A shrub, attaining a height of 10 feet; keeps the bees buzzing with activity about its flowers for honey during the whole spring [A. J. Cook]. The same can be said of A. Palmeri (Gray) and some other species of this genus.

Avena elatior, Linné. (*Arrhenatherum elatius*, Beauvois.)

The tall Meadow-Oatgrass. Europe, Middle Asia, North-Africa. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 68° 11′ [Schuebeler]. This grass should not be passed altogether on this occasion, although it becomes easily irrepressible on account of its wide-creeping roots. It should be chosen for dry and barren tracts of country, having proved through its deeply penetrating roots to resist occasional droughts better than rye-grass. Hon. J. L. Dow regards it as one of the very best of grasses for sandy soil. Yields more green feed in the Southern States of North-America during winter than most other grasses [Loring]. The bulk yielded by it is great; it submits well to depasturing, and gives two or three crops of hay annually—thus, a total up to 80 cwt. [Stebler]. It is, however, not so much relished by animals as many other grasses, and should never be sown by itself.

Avena fatua, Linné.

Wild Oats. Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Middle Asia, eastward as far as Japan. The experiments of Professors Buckman and Haussknecht indicate that our ordinary cultivated Oat (Avena

sativa L.) is descended from this plant. Cultivated in California for fodder, as indeed it was in ancient times, but requiring early cutting, as it matures and sheds its seeds in July. For this reason it is also hard to exterminate it in grain-fields, where it sometimes proves quite troublesome, unless by change of crops.

Avena flavescens, Linné. (*Trisetum flavescens*, Beauvois.)

Yellowish Oat-grass. Europe, Northern Africa, Middle and Northern Asia, eastward as far as Japan. One of the best of perennial meadow-grasses, living on dry soil; fitted also for alpine regions. Lawson observes that it yields a considerable bulk of fine foliage, and that it is eagerly sought by sheep, but that it thrives best intermixed with other grasses. It likes particularly limestone soil, where it forms a most valuable undergrass, but is not adapted for poor sand, nor will it stand well the traversing of grazing animals [Langethal]. It is richer in potash than many other grasses [Stebler.]

Avena pratensis, Linné.

Meadow Oat-grass. Europe, Northern Asia. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 66° 40′ [Schuebeler]. It thrives well on dry clayey soil, is well adapted also for alpine mountains, where it would readily establish itself, even on heathy moors. It produces a sweet fodder, but not in so great quantity as several other less nutritious grasses. It is perennial, and recommended by Langethal for such ground as contains some lime, being thus as valuable as Festuca ovina. Eligible also for meadows, especially under a system of irrigation.

Avena pubescens, Linné.

Downy Oat-grass. Europe, Northern, and Middle Asia. A sweet perennial grass, requiring dry but good soil containing lime; it is nutritious and prolific, and one of the earliest kinds, but not well resisting traffic. Several good Oat-grasses are peculiar to North-America and other parts of the globe. The relative value for fodder is in many cases not exactly known, nor does the limit assigned to this volume allow of their being enumerated specially.

Avena sativa, Linné.*

The Common Oats. In Middle Europe cultivated before the Christian era and in Switzerland already at the Bronze-age. A. de Candolle regards it as probably indigenous to [illegible] mperate Europe, particularly the Austrian Empire, thence [illegible]ing to Siberia. Prof. Haussknecht, on linguistic rese[illegible] idea, that the A. sativa was gradually derived fro[illegible] the Wild Oats of Europe and Northern Asia; thu[illegible] British origin. Annual. Impo[illegible]r fodder,

for the latter indispensable. Fit for even poor or moory or recently drained land, though not so well adapted for sandy soil as rye, nor well available for calcareous ground ; resists wet weather better than other cereals ; best chosen as first crop for inferior land, when newly broken up ; middling grassy soil is particularly suited for Oats ; in rich ground more prolific for green fodder. It succeeds in rotation after every crop, though variously as regards yield, and best after clover. In volcanic soil of the Victoria-colony as much as 75 bushels of Oats have been obtained from an acre in one harvest, and in most favorable places in New Zealand exceptionally even double that quantity. In culture it extends not quite so far towards polar and alpine regions as barley, on account of the longer time required for its maturing ; yet it will ripen still at latitude 69° 28′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. In tropical countries it can be grown for hay during the cool season. Varieties with seeds, separating spontaneously from the bracts (chaff) are : A. nuda, L. and A. Chinensis, Metzger, the Tartarian and Chinese Oats, which are the sorts preferred for porridge and cakes. Other varieties or closely allied species are : A. orientalis, Schreber, which is very rich in grain, and on account of the rigidity of its stem especially fitted for exposed mountain-localities ; A. brevis, Roth, the short-grained Oats, which is particularly suitable for stable-fodder ; A. strigosa, Schreber, which is a real native of Middle Europe, and deserves preference for sandy soil. Russian quas-beer is made of Oats [Langethal, Brockhaus]. The import of Oats into Victoria during 1887 was 393,378 centals, valued at £141,764. The average Oats-crop of the United States in latter years has been 549,000,000 bushels.

Averrhoa Carambola, Linné.

Probably to be regarded as a native of insular India, as there is a Sanskrit-name for this plant. A small tree. Not hurt by slight frost, except when very young. . Sir Jos. Hooker noticed this small tree on the Upper Indus as far as Lahore. The fruit occurs in a sweet and acid variety ; the former is available for the table raw, the other for preserves. That of A. Bilimbi (Linné) is of similar use, especially for tarts. Both ripen in East-Australia as far south as Moreton-Bay [Fred. Turner].

Avicennia officinalis, Linné.

From the coasts of South-Asia to those of South-Africa, all Australia, and New Zealand. It is proposed by Dr. Herm. Behr, to plant this tree for consolidating muddy tidal shores. The copious nectar from the flowers eagerly sought by bees.

Azima tetracantha, Lamarck.

From South-India to South-Africa. A hedge-bush, gro[w] freely in every kind of soil.

Baccharis pilularis, De Candolle.

California and Oregon. This evergreen bush can be grown for hedges, used also for garlands, wrappers or flower-bouquets and other decorative purposes, as cut branches do not wither for a considerable time. It attains a height of 15 feet [Professor Bolander], and could readily be naturalised along sandy sea-shores.

Backhousia citriodora, F. v. Mueller.

Southern Queensland. Though only a small tree, it is well worth cultivating for the fragrance of its lemon-scented foliage, from which also a culinary and cosmetic oil can be cheaply distilled. Mr. T. Christy compares the oil to that from Lippia citriodora, and recommends Mons. Broquet's apparatus for this and similar distillations.

Bactris Gasipæs, Humboldt. (*Guilielma speciosa*, Martius.)

The "Peach-Palm" of the Amazon-River, ascending to the warm temperate regions of the Andes. Stems clustered, attaining a height of 40 feet. The fruit grows in large bunches; Dr. Spruce describes it as possessing a thick, firm, and mealy pericarp, and when cooked to have a flavour between that of the potato and the chestnut, but superior to either.

Bacularia Arfakiana, Beccari.

In Araucaria-forests of New Guinea up to 6,000 feet. A reed-like palm, evidently desirable for decorative purposes.

Bacularia monostachya, F. v. Mueller. (*Areca monostachya*, Martius.)

Eastern Australia, extending to extra-tropical latitudes. One of the best among small palms for table decoration. The stems sought for walking-sticks.

Baloghia lucida, Endlicher. (*Codiæum lucidum*, J. Mueller.)

East-Australia. A middle-sized tree. The sap from the wounded trunk forms, without any admixture, a beautiful red indelible pigment. The wood is adapted for turnery.

Balsamodendrum Mukul, Hooker.

Scinde and Beluchistan. Yields the Bdellium-resin.

Balsamodendrum Myrrha, Nees. (*Commiphora Myrrha*, Engler.)

Arabia. This tree yields the commercial "Myrrh," but species may produce the same substance. This iefly in dentistry only, though renowned since The oldest genus-name is Commiphora.

Balsamodendrum Opobalsamum, Kunth. (*B. Gileadense*, Kunth; *Commiphora Opobalsamum*, Engler.)

Deserts of Arabia, Abyssinia and Nubia. A small tree. This species furnishes Mekka- or Gilead-Balsam. B. Capense (Sonder) is a closely allied congener from Extra-tropical South-Africa. Some other Balsam-shrubs deserve introduction into warm dry regions.

Bambusa Arnhemica, F. v. Mueller.

North-Western Australia. Many bamboos, not producing flowers except at long intervals under ordinary circumstances, could probably be forced by strong manuring into flowering and seeding.

Bambusa arundinacea, Willdenow. (*Bambos arundinacea*, Retzius.)

The "Thorny Bamboo" of India. It likes rich, moist soil, and delights on river-banks; it is of less height than Bambusa vulgaris, also sends up from the root numerous stems, but with bending branches, thorny at the joints. Seeds frequently. Used in continental India for hedges. According to Kurz it will thrive in a climate too dry for B. Tulda and B. vulgaris. This Bamboo and some allied species, supplied by the writer, have under Mr. F. Abbott's care, stood an open-air culture in coast-valleys of Tasmania as far south as 43°. The seeds of this and some other Bamboos are useful as food for fowls. Whenever seeds of any Bamboos can be obtained fresh and disseminated soon, large masses of these plants could easily be raised in suitable forest-ground of other countries; Bamboo-seeds, moreover, like Palm-seeds, ought to become a very remunerative article of commercial export for horticultural purposes under practical and experienced hands. Bamboo-seeds, before they are sent out, particularly to any distant places, should always be tested as to their having retained their germinating power; moreover, they should be gathered well matured and from the plants only, not from the ground, and during dry weather. Mr. W. Gollan states that the seeds of the generality of Indian Bamboos will retain their vitality for six to nine months and germinate freely. All Bamboos intercept and decompose sewage.

Bambusa aspera, Poiret.

Indian Archipelagus. Attains a height of 120 feet. Stems very strong and thick. This species ascends to cool elevations of 4,000 feet.

Bambusa Balcooa, Roxburgh.*

From the Plains of Bengal to Assam. Proved hardy at the Cape of Good Hope. Height reaching 70 feet. With B. Tulda the principal Bamboo used by the natives for constructing large huts or sheds, but, as Roxburgh has pointed out, in order to render the material durable it needs long previous immersion in water. Mr. Routledge

recommends young shoots of Bamboos as paper-material. The seeds of Bambusa Tulda have been found by me to retain their vitality for some time and to germinate readily. Opportunities should never be missed of sending abroad fresh seeds of any Bamboos, whenever and wherever such may ripen.

Bambusa Blumeana, Schultes.

Insular India. This Bamboo, with its spiny buds and pendant branchlets, is according to Kurz one of the best for cattle-proof live-hedges among the Asiatic species. In continental India B. nana and B. arundinacea are much used for the same purpose. Periodic trimming is required.

Bambusa flexuosa, Munro.

China. Only 12 feet high, but very hardy, having resisted in Southern France a temperature of 8° F. [Geoffroy St. Hilaire].

Bambusa heterocycla, Carrière.

China. One of the hardiest of all true Bambusas, with B. Castilionis.

Bambusa nana, Roxburgh.

China. This dwarf Bamboo is extensively utilized for hedges in Southern Asia.

Bambusa Oliveriana, Gamble.

Upper India. A rather tall species which seeds freely. Likes a moderately dry climate and a fairly open moist soil [Gamble].

Bambusa Senamensis, Franchet and Savatier.

Japan. A tall and hardy species, distinguished from all other Japanese Bambusaceæ by its large leaves. Young Bamboo-shoots (probably of several species) constitute part of the nourishment of all classes in Japan [Dupont].

Bambusa spinosa, Roxburgh.*

Bengal. A Bamboo attaining 100 feet in height. The central cavity of the canes is of less diameter than in most other species; thus the strength for many technic purposes is increased.

Bambusa vulgaris, Schrader.*

The large unarmed Bamboo of Insular India. Height to 70 feet; the stems may attain a length even of 40 feet in one season, though the growth is slower in cooler climes. It has proved to be capable of resisting occasional night-frosts. It is the best for building bamboo-. Immersion in water for some time renders the cane still

firmer. To the series of large thornless bamboos belong also Bambusa Tulda and Bambusa Balcooa of India, and Bambusa Thouarsii from Madagascar and Bourbon. These Bamboos are much used for various kinds of furniture, mats, implements, fishing-rods and other articles. Besides these, Kurz enumerates as among the best Asiatic Bamboos for building purposes: Gigantochloa aspera, G. maxima, G. attar; while Teysmann notes G. apus for the same purpose. Kurz recommends further, Bambusa arundinacea, B. Balcooa, B. Brandisii, B. polymorpha, Dendrocalamus Hamiltoni and Schizostachyum Blumei. In the Moluccas, according to Costa, Gigantochloa maxima or an allied species produces stems thick enough to serve when slit into halves for canoes. Bamboos are utilised for masts and spars of small vessels. Bambusa Balcooa was found by Wallich to grow 12 feet in 23 days. Bambusa Tulda, according to Roxburgh, has grown at first at the rate of from 20 to 70 feet in a month. Fortune noticed the growth of several Chinese Bamboos to be two to two and a half feet a day. There are many other kinds of Bamboo eligible among the species from China, Japan, India, tropical America and perhaps tropical Africa. Two occur in Arnhem's Land, and two at least in North-Queensland. New Guinea is sure to furnish also additional kinds of technical importance or eminent horticultural value. Indeed one species forms a belt just below the sub-alpine zone [Sir W. MacGregor]. If the summit of a young Bamboo within the last sheath is slit, a simply forked growth may be obtained for ornamental purposes.

Baptisia tinctoria, R. Brown.

The "Wild Indigo" of Canada and the Eastern United States. A perennial herb. It furnishes a fair pigment, when treated like the best Indigoferas; also used as an antiseptic in medicine.

Barbarea vulgaris, R. Brown.

In the cooler regions of all parts of the globe, ascending to alpine zones. Hardy to lat. 64° 5′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. This herb furnishes a wholesome salad. As with other raw vegetables, particularly watercress (Nasturtium aquaticum, Trag.) circumspect care is necessary, to free such salads from possibly adherent Echinococcus-ova or other germs of entozoa, particularly in localities where hydatids prevail. But the Nasturtium-Watercress should culturally altogether be avoided, as it may by quickly spreading choke irrigation-channels, rivulets and low canals to such an extent as to involve large annual expenditure for clearing. Barbarea is an excellent honey-plant [Muenter], particularly for cold regions. Several allied species exist.

Barosma serratifolia, Willdenow.

South Africa. This shrub supplies the medicinal Bucco-leaf B. crenulata, Hooker (Diosma crenulata, L.) is only a variety this species. Barosma betulina is also a Bucco-plant [Prof

MacOwan]. Active principles: a peculiar volatile oil, a peculiar resin and a crystalline substance called diosmin. Empleurum serrulatum (Solander), a small South-African shrub, yields also Bucco-leaves as noted by Prof. Eichler.

Basella lucida, Linné.

India. Perennial. This spinage-plant has somewhat the odor of Ocimum Basilicum. This may be regarded as a tall form of the following. Occasionally used for trellises. It is the most approved kind for food, being particularly succulent. Easily propagated from cuttings [Sir Joseph Hooker]. Other species serve also for culinary purposes. May be referred as a variety to the following.

Basella rubra, Linné.

From Southern Asia to Japan. This annual or biennial herb serves as a spinage of pleasant colouration, and is of quick growth, but is not possessed of the agreeable flavor of real spinage. It yields also a rich purple dye, not easily fixed however [Johnson]. B. alba (Linné) is merely a variety.

Bassowia solanacea, Bentham. (*Witheringia solanacea*, L'Heritier.)

South-America. This perennial herb needs more trial-culture, on account of its large edible tubers.

Batis maritima, Linné.

Central America and northward to Florida, also the Sandwich-Islands. This shrub can be used advantageously to fix tidal sediments for the reclamation of harbor-lands and of otherwise valuable shore-ground.

Beesha elegantissima, Hasskarl.

Java, on mountains of about 4,000 feet elevation. Very tall and exceedingly slender; the upper branches pendulous. A hardy species of Bamboo. The genus is referable to Ochlandra.

Belis jaculifolia, Salisbury. (*Cunninghamia Sinensis*, R. Brown.)

Southern China. A tree, attaning 40 feet in height. Though too slow for timber-growth, it should not be passed in this work, as its Araucaria-like habit entitles it to a place in any arboretum, which is not subject to severe frost; it proved hardy at Arran [Rev. D. Landsborough]. The tree furnishes resin; the timber serves building purposes well.

ncasa cerifera, Savi.

Philippines, China, Japan, perhaps also North-Eastern Polynesia. This annual plant produces a large :h in an unripe state forms part of the composition

of many kinds of curry. Can also be used like pumpkins. Mrs. Soutter recommends this fruit especially for jam. Seeds will keep for several years.

Berberis Asiatica, Roxburgh.

Himalaya. A Berberry-shrub. Hardy in Christiania [Schuebeler]. One of the best among numerous species with edible berries. Among these may particularly be mentioned B. Lycium (Royle) and B. aristata (De Candolle), which also yield valuable yellow dye-wood [Dr. Rosenthal]. All kinds of Berberry-shrubs must be kept away from cereal fields, as they might become the seat of the Aecidium-state of one of the principal rust-fungs, Puccinia graminis. An elaborate article on Berberine has been furnished by Dr. W. H. Perkin in the Journal of the Chemical Society, December, 1890. Some species of Berberis will live on brackish soil

Berberis buxifolia, Lamarck.

From Magelhaen's Straits to Chili. This bush according to Dr. Philippi, is the best among the South-American species for berries, which are comparatively large, black, hardly acid, but slightly astringent. In Valdivia and Chiloe they are frequently consumed.

Berberis Darwinii, Hooker.

Chiloe and South-Chili. Considered one of the most handsome of shrubs for garden-hedges. Hardy in England, also up to Christiania. Several other evergreen Berberry-shrubs serve the same purpose.

Berberis Japonica, R. Brown.

Japan. Bears some frost. The acidulous berries are used for jellies, also for colouring confectionery [Dr. K. Mueller].

Berberis Nepalensis, Sprengel.

Himalayas, at elevations between 4,000 and 8,000 feet. Hardy to lat. 59° 55′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. The fruit of this evergreen species is edible. The European B. vulgaris L. is excluded here as harboring the Aecidium-state of the Puccinia-"Rust."

Bertholletia excelsa, Humboldt and Bonpland.

Countries on the Amazon- and Orinoco-Rivers. A large tree. Fruit about a foot in diameter; the seeds known as Brazil nuts. It succeeds still just outside the tropics in East-Australia, as does also Adansonia Gregorii, but the growth is there slow [J. Edgar].

Beschorneria yuccoides, C. Koch.

Mexico, at rocky elevations from 8,000 to 10,000 feet [Finck]. This handsome plant will bear slight frost. The stem attains a height of 6 feet, and produces flowers annually like Yuccas. The leaves yield a remarkably fine and strong fibre [T. Christy]. The two other known species, also from Mexico, B. tubiflora (Kunth) and B. Parmentierii (Jacobi), are probably similarly useful.

Beta vulgaris, Linné.*

The "Beet and Mangold-Wurzel." Middle and Southern Europe, Western and Middle Asia, Northern Africa, extending naturally to the Canary-Islands. Hardy in Norway to lat. 70° 4′ [Schuebeler]. This well-known perennial or biennial herb ought to engage the general and extensive attention of any farming population. Can be grown for mere foliage even in sandy soil near the sea, and is often chosen for the first crop on heath-lands in Northern Germany. Produces still good crops in sub-tropical countries. The herbage is most valuable as a palatable and nutritious spinage; the root is of importance not only as a culinary vegetable, but, as is well known, also for containing crystallisable sugar. The sugar of the beet is indeed now almost exclusively consumed in Russia, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden and Belgium; and these countries not only produce beet-sugar for home consumption, but also export it largely to the neighbouring States. The white Sicilian Beet is mainly used for salads, spinage, and soups. The thick-ribbed variety serves like asparagus or sea-kale, dressed like rhubarb. The seeds will retain the power of germination for several years; they mature well even in the hot desert-tracts of Central Australia, where beet for the table can be obtained throughout the year [Rev. H. Kempe]. Mangold-crops succeed on some sorts of freshly reclaimed soil. Prof. Hilgard writes that on the Alkali-land of Middle California, which is pervaded by sulphate of sodium, beet has succeeded fairly well. Cereal-soil, particularly such as is fit for barley, is generally adapted also for the culture of beet. The rearing of the root and the manufacture of the sugar can be studied from manifold works; one has been compiled by Hon. N. Levi, of Melbourne. A deeply stirred drained soil, rich in lime, brings the saccharine variety of beet to greatest perfection. The Imperial beet yields from 12 to 20 per cent. sugar. The Castlenauderry, the Magdeburg, the Siberian White-rib and the Vilmorin-Beet are other varieties rich in sugar. About 5 lbs. of seed are required for an acre. In rotation of crops the beet takes its place best between barley and oats. In Middle-Europe the yield averages 14 tons of sugar-beet to the acre, and as many hundredweight of raw sugar. The mercantile value of the root, at distilleries, ranges from 10s. to 20s. per ton. In climates not subject to frost the beet-harvest can be extended over a far greater portion of the year than in Middle

Europe. The extraction of the sap is effected generally by hydraulic pressure; the juice is purified with lime and animal charcoal; excess of lime is removed by carbonic acid, and the purified and decolourised juice is evaporated in vacuum-pans, with a view to prevent the extensive conversion of the crystallisable sugar into treacle. The production of beet-sugar needs less labour than that of cane-sugar; also the harvest is obtained in so short a time as eight months. The beet has shown itself subject neither to fungus-diseases nor to extensive attacks of insects. It is mostly grown in extra-tropical zones, while the sugar-cane is confined to tropical and sub-tropical latitudes. Beet-culture, by directly or indirectly restoring the refuse, ameliorates the soil to such an extent, that in some parts of Europe land so utilised has risen to four-fold its former value. It is considered advisable to grow beet only every sixth or eighth year. This rather long interval is necessary, not because beet is an exhaustive crop, but to prevent the increase of nematoid worms [South African Agriculturist]. The beet furthermore affords one of the most fattening stable-fodders; and thus again an ample supply of manure. In the beet-districts of Middle Europe about one-sixth of the arable land is devoted to beets, yet the produce of cereals has not been reduced, while the rearing of fattened cattle has increased. Notwithstanding a heavy tax on the beet-sugar-factories in Europe, the industry has proved prosperous, and assumes greater and greater dimensions. In Central Europe the yield of sugar-beet is from 10 to 14 tons per acre, the average return of sugar about a ton, without the molasses [Meyer's Lexicon]. In 1865 the sugar consumption of Europe amounted to 1,583,825 tons, one-third of which had been locally supplied by the beet, from over one thousand factories. Treacle obtained from beet is distilled for alcohol. For establishing remunerative factories on a large and paying scale, it has been suggested, that farmers' companies might be formed. For ascertaining the percentage of sugar in the beet, saccharometers are used. In Germany some scientific periodicals are exclusively devoted to the fostering of this industry. In 1875 the total production of beet-sugar amounted to 1,318,000 tons [Boucheraux]. In 1882 fully 38 per cent. of the world's supply of sugar was derived from the beet. The beet-sugar crop of 1886 in all Europe was estimated at 2,500,000 tons. During 1886 the import of unrefined beet-sugar into Britain was 333,590 tons, valued at £3,988,534, irrespective of the import of refined. The present production of beet-sugar amounts to over 3½ million tons. Germany produced in 1890 in about 400 factories from 9,825,039 tons of beet 1,260,950 tons of sugar.

Betula alba, Linné.

"White Birch." The common Birch of Europe and Extra-tropical Asia and North-America. With some Willows approaching nearer to the North-Pole than any other woody vegetation, but ceding in milder regions before the Beech, when occurring mixed. It attains a height of 80 feet, and a stem-girth of 16 feet, and would,

cultivated, thrive best in moist glens of ranges or in the higher regions of mountains, and it would form at the alpine zone also excellent shelter-plantations. The variety B. pubescens (Ehrhart) attains still a height of 60 feet in lat. 70° N. in Norway [Schuebeler]. Content with the poorest soil. The variety B. populifolia (Willd.) extends to North-Eastern America, the variety B. occidentalis (Hooker) to North-Western America. The durable bark serves for rough roofing and watertight baskets. Wood white, turning red, tough, adapted for spools, skates, wooden shoes, shoe-pegs and many other minor purposes, also for some parts of the work of organ-builders; affords like that of other Beeches charcoal for gunpowder. The oil of the bark is used in preparing the Russian leather. The leaves, when boiled with the addition of alum and potash, produce a yellow dye, which is called in Germany Schüttgelb.

Betula alnoides, Hamilton.

Himalaya, between 3,000 and 10,000 feet. Attains a height of 60 feet, and thrives along forest-streams. The wood is hard, strong and durable. Another Himalayan Birch, B. utilis (D. Don), grows on arid ground, and produces good timber of less hardness.

Betula lenta, Linné.

The "Cherry-Birch" of North-America. A tree reaching to 80 feet in height, and 2 feet in stem-diameter, liking moist ground, but also content with dry soil. Comparatively quick in growth. Northward, hardy to Christiania in Norway [Schuebeler]. Wood rose-coloured or dark, fine-grained, excellent for furniture. It is so heavy, that when fresh it will not float in water. It is used for ships' keels, machinery, furniture and other purposes, where strength, hardness, and durability are required. Bark of a somewhat aromatic odor. Several Birches occur in Japan; these might well be tried elsewhere.

Betula lutea, Michaux.

The "Yellow or Gray Birch" of North-Eastern America. Height sometimes 80 feet. Adapted for moist forest-land. In timber similar to B. lenta. The wood is used for shoe-lasts and various other purposes.

Betula nigra, Linné.

The "Red Birch" or "River-Birch" of North-America. One of the tallest of Birches, attaining to 90 feet. Occasionally more than 3 feet in stem-diameter. If grown on the banks of streams, it will bear intense heat. The wood is compact, of a light colour, easily worked, excellent for turning, also in use by cabinet-makers and carriage-builders; well adapted to sustain shocks and friction [Robb]. It is also used for shoe-lasts, bowls and trays, and the saplings and branches for hoops. The bark is well adapted for rough roofing. Twigs of the Red Birch furnish one of the best materials for rough brooms. Hardy at Christiania [Schuebeler].

Betula papyracea, Aiton and Dryander.

The "Paper-Birch" of North-America. Generally a larger tree than B. alba, with a fine-grained wood and a tough bark; the latter much used for portable canoes. Likes a cold situation. Hardy to lat. 63° 55′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. Wood rather heavy, hard and tough, but adapted only for indoor-work, extensively employed for spools, shoe-lasts, pegs and various turnery.

Bixa Orellana, Linné.

Tropical America. The Arnatto-plant. This shrub or small tree can be grown to advantage for its pigment as far south as Moreton-Bay and probably even further southward. Lives in the open air at Port Jackson, but does not mature its fruit there [C. Moore]. Succeeds in Jamaica up to 3,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. Culture most easy. Fruits well in Natal [J. M. Wood]. The mercantile product is merely the pulp of the fruit.

Boehmeria nivea, Gaudichaud.*

The "Ramee or Rhea." Southern Asia, as far east as Japan. This bush furnishes the strong and beautiful fibre, woven into a fabric, which inappropriately is called grass-cloth. The plant can be raised from seeds, which should be sown on manured or otherwise rich and friable soil, when a crop is obtained in the third year, or it can be multiplied quickly from cuttings. Rich forest-soil seems best adapted for the Ramee, where occasional irrigation can be applied. According to Mr. W. H. Murray, failures of crops are unknown in California; replanting is not required. Professor Hilgard says, that it is one of the few plants which will prosper on alkaline land. In the open lands at Port Phillip it suffers from the night-frosts, although not to such an extent as materially to injure the plant, which sends up fresh shoots, fit for fibre, during the warm season. The plant has been cultivated and distributed by the writer since 1854 in the Botanic Garden of Melbourne, being also here readily propagated from cuttings, the seeds rarely ripening with us. Numerous shoots spring after cutting from the same root. Ordinarily three crops can be obtained a year; but under irrigation, according to Professor Hilgard, the plant is cut four times annually in California. Colonel Hannay and Dr. Forbes Watson record, that in Assam even four to six crops are cut annually, that obtainable in the cool season providing the strongest fibre; the latter attains sometimes the length of 6 feet. The produce of an acre has been estimated at two tons of fibre, which is always best obtained from the young shoots. The bark is softened by water or steam, and then the bast is separable into its tender fibres; but as in the case of many other fibre-plants, both the so-called wet and the dry process can be applied, the latter mode preferable, particularly in a dry clime. Dr. Collyer, of Saharumpore, boils the whole branches with soap-water [a process used here since

1866 for separating the Phormium-fibre in rope-making, L. Morton] for the easy separation of the fibre, of which he obtained 150 lbs. from a ton of Ramee branches. He also perfected machinery to render the process easy and more remunerative. Fibre further prepared by Bonsor's process can be spun into the finest yarn. Mr. D. Martin, of the Agricultural Department of Victoria, draws attention to the dry method, adopted by M. Favier in Gerona, further to the several machines lately constructed by M. Billiou, of Marseilles, by M. Kaulek, of Paris, by M. Scheifner, of the same place, and by Don D. Priesto, in Barcelona. M. Vial's process also deserves attention. Superior machines have also recently been invented in the United States; one by Mr. W. H. Murray seems particularly recommendable [See Hilgard's Bulletin, January, 1891]. By Mr. Ch. Toppan's process the fibre is now easily freed from any sticky, corticating substances, and can be spun and carded by ordinary cotton- and wool-machinery. A splendid résumé of what has hitherto been achieved in India with Rhea-culture is contained in Dr. G. Watt's Dictionary, vol. VI., 1892. The fibre is strong and durable, glossy, to some extent with the appearance of silk. It was known in Europe to be used in Japan for ropes and cordage since Kaempfer's time, and is said to be three times as strong as hemp for this purpose; it is not easily subject to decay in water. But this fine and light fibre is also well adapted for a variety of textile fabrics, enduring wear to an extraordinary extent, and not particularly subject to attacks by insects. Yarn is already made of it by the ton in Baltimore [T. Albee Smith]. The ordinary market-value of the fibre is about £40 per ton; but Dr. Royle mentions, that it has realized at times £120. Lately the culture of the Ramee has assumed sufficient magnitude to bring the fibre into competition with, or even superiority to other leading textile material. Also the leaves are useful, as they serve as food for silk-worms [W. T. Dyer]. Other species of Boehmeria require to be tested, among them one, which was discovered in Lord Howe's Island, namely, B. calophleba (Moore and Mueller).

Boletus bovinus, Linné.

Europe. Besides this species Dr. Goeppert mentions also the following, as sold for food in the market of Silesia: B. circinans, Persoon; B. edulis, Bulliard; B. luteus, Linné; B. sapidus, Harzer; B. scaber, Bulliard; B. subtomentosus, Linné; B. variegatus, Swartz. Dr. Cooke lauds B. æstivalis, Fries, for food. Dr. L. Planchon's list of edible fungs of France includes from this generic group: B. æreus, Bulliard; B. granulatus, Linné; B. castaneus, Bulliard. Edible is also B. badius, Fries. B. luteus, Fries, and B. granulatus, Linné, are indigenous in the colony Victoria. Among the Victorian species one, allied to B. edulis, attains a weight of 3 lbs., and the pileus then is of 12 inches width. The genus is dispersed over the globe in numerous species, many others doubtless fair esculents, although some are known to be poisonous.

Bongardia Rauwolfi, C. A. Meyer.

From Greece through Turkey to the Caucasus. A perennial herb, the leaves of which are utilised like culinary sorrel.

Borassus Æthiopicus, Martius.

Africa, from Zanzibar to Egypt. A palm of gigantic dimensions, its stem attaining 9 feet in diameter at the base, or 7 feet at 4 feet above the ground; sometimes even stems have been measured having a circumference of 37 feet. Leaves occur as much as 12 feet across; they serve for the manufacture of baskets, mats, ropes and sieves. The edible portion of the fruit is yellow, stringy, of a fruity flavor. The sap, obtained from incisions in the stem under the leaves, yields a kind of palm-wine. In its natural home the tree always denotes water [Colonel Grant]. Sir W. Hooker admits only one species, and regards Africa solely as its home. Hardier than Cocos nucifera.

Borassus flabelliformis, Linné.

The "Palmyra." From the Persian Gulf to India, extending to 30° north. This noble palm attains a height of 100 feet. The pulp of the fruit serves as food. Enormous masses of sugar and toddy are produced in India from the sap, which flows from incisions of the stalk of the unexpanded flowers. This palm, wherever hardy, should be reared for scenic plantations. It does well to the tropic of Capricorn in East-Australia [Edgar]. Assumed to reach, like the Date-Palm, an age of more than 200 years. Many other palms are notable for longevity; thus Euterpe oleracea has been calculated to attain 130 years; Cocos oleracea, 650 years; Cocos nucifera, 330 years, according to the number of their stem-rings [Langethal], of which however perhaps more than one are formed in a year.

Boronia megastigma, Nees.

In Western Australia, on margins of swamps. This remarkable bush is recorded here as an emblem of mourning, its externally blackish flowers rendering it especially eligible for graves. Industrially it interests us on account of its very fragrant blossoms, for the sake of which this bush well deserves to be cultivated. The perfume could doubtless be extracted and isolated, particularly by absorbents in vacuum. Individual plants of this boronia will endure in a cultivated state for very many years. B. heterophylla (F. v. M.) from King George's Sound is of similar but not quite so strong a scent.

Borrago officinalis, Linné.

Southern Europe, Orient. An annual herb, rich in nitrate of potassium, occasionally used for medicinal purposes or as an admixture to salad. Readily disseminating itself; not to be overlooked as a honey-plant.

Boswellia papyrifera, Hochstetter.

Morocco, Nubia and Abyssinia, forming entire forests about Bertat on the Atlas. This tree exudes a kind of Olibanum-resin, and represents apparently one of the hardiest species of this or allied genera.

Boswellia serrata, Roxburgh. (*B. thurifera*, Colebrooke.)

India. A deciduous tree, living in arid forest-regions. Yields an aromatic resin. The real Olibanum is exuded by B. Carteri (Birdwood) of Arabia and tropical Africa.

Boussingaultia baselloides, Humboldt.

South-America. This hardy climber is well fitted for bowers; the mucilaginous tubers are edible. It is not uncommonly grown as a climber on verandahs, where no severe frosts occur. According to Prof. Hieronymus the leaves serve in the native country of the plant for spinage.

Bouteloua polystachya, Torrey.

New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. One of the Gramma-grasses of the prairies, called with some other species also Muskit-grass; gregarious; famed for nutritive value; fit for arid regions. Dr. Vasey recently enumerated fourteen kinds of Bouteloua, of which B. fœnea, B. eriopoda and B. oligostachya (Torrey) are mentioned as those best liked by the herds; the latter is known as the Blue Gramma-grass; B. curtipendula (Vasey) is the tall Gramma-grass; others proved excellent in Argentina.

Bouvardia longiflora, Humboldt.

Mexico, in temperate regions. This showy perennial shrub is not without significance as a scent-plant. Cut flowers retain their odor unusually long. One of the best of autumn-flowers. Thrives well at Port Phillip. Referred to Houstonia now.

Brabejum stellatifolium, Linné.

South-Africa. The nuts of this usually small tree are edible, resembling those of our Macadamia ternifolia, to which also Brabejum is closely allied in foliage and flowers. The nuts are also similar to those of the Chilian Guevina Avellana. The fruit should be roasted, otherwise it is deleterious. Flowers sweet-scented.

Brachychiton acerifolius, F. v. Mueller.

The East-Australian Flame-tree. An evergreen shade-tree, attaining a height of 60 feet, with magnificent trusses of crimson blossoms. Like some congeners eligible for shading promenades, when rapidity of growth is no object. The mucilaginous sap, when exuded, indurates to a kind of Bassorin-Tragacanth, which Mr. J. H. Maiden identifies with Pararabin and traces to other congeners as well as to some Sterculias.

Brachychiton populneus, R. Brown. (*Sterculia diversifolia*, G. Don.)

From Gippsland to Southern Queensland. A splendid avenue-tree. Mr. Rudder records stems over 11 feet in circumference at 4 feet from the ground. Bast very tough; hence one of the curri-yongs of the Aborigines. Leaves eaten by pasture-animals. Stood a temperature as low as 21° F. at Genoa [Professor Penzig].

Brahea dulcis, Martius.

Mexico, as far as its northern parts, and ascending to 4,500 feet. A Brahea-Palm has also been discovered as far north as Arizona, 32° [Drude].

Brassica alba, Visiani. (*Sinapis alba*, Linné.)

White Mustard. Eastern Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. An annual. The seeds are less pungent than those of the Black Mustard, but used in a similar manner. The young leaves of both are useful as a culinary and also antiscorbutic salad. Can be employed with great advantage as green manure and suppresses weed simultaneously [W. Emerson McIvor]. The cold-pressed oil of mustard-seed serves for table-use. Dr. M. T. Masters enumerates Brassica dichotoma, B. Pekinensis, B. ramosa, and B. glauca among the mustards, which undergo cultivation in various parts of Asia, either for the fixed oil of their seeds or for their herbage. From 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. of seed of the White Mustard are required for an acre. In the climate of California 1,400 lbs. of seed have been gathered from an acre. Can be grown in shallow soil, even on land recently reclaimed from swamps. It prefers argillaceous ground. The return is obtained in a few months. The stalks and foliage after the seed-harvest serve as sheep-fodder. In Norway the plant comes still to perfection as far north as lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. Matures seeds well even in the desert-tracts of Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe].

Brassica Chinensis, Linné.

China and Japan. Serves like B. oleracea for cabbage and raw as a salad, and produced in cultivation new varieties, particularly for use very late in the season. The seeds in Japan extensively pressed for oil. B. Cretica (Lamarck) is a woody Mediterranean species.

Brassica juncea, Cosson. (*B. Willdenowii*, Boissier; *Sinapis juncea*, Linné.)

From Middle Africa to China. According to Colonel Drury cultivated all over India for Sarepta-Mustard seed; also extensively raised in China for pickle [Consul Bourne]; also a good salad-plant.

Brassica nigra, Koch. (*Sinapis nigra*, Linné.)

The "Black Mustard." Europe, Northern Africa, Middle Asia. An annual. Succeeds also yet in sub-tropic latitudes. The seeds crushed and passed through a sieve constitute mustard of commerce. For medicinal purposes the seeds of this species are preferable for sinapisin and especially sinapisms. Through aqueous distillation a volatile oil of extreme pungency is obtained from mustard-seeds, valuable against rheumatism. In rich soil this plant is very prolific; and in forest-valleys it is likely to remain free from the attacks of aphides. Chemical constituents: a peculiar fixed oil, crystalline sinapin, the fatty sinapisin, myronic acid and myrosin. All mustards can be regarded as honey-plants. Brassica-seeds of various kinds retain their vitality for several years.

Brassica oleracea, Linné.*

An annual or biennial coast-plant, indigenous to various parts of Europe. Mentioned here also with a view of showing, that it might be naturalised on any rocky and sandy sea-shores. One of the best plants for newly reclaimed wet sour lands. From the wild plant of the coast have originated various kinds of cabbages, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels-sprouts, kale, kohl-rabi, and others, the last mentioned being a variety with a very turgid stem. Plants of Broccoli have been known to attain 9 feet in circumference [Dr. Masters]. A variety of cabbage exists in culture, man's height, and lasting through several years. Some regard the fattening qualities of cabbage as superior to those of turnips, particularly for stable-food during the autumnal season. The gluten of cabbages on one acre has been estimated at 1,500 lbs. against 1,000 lbs. of gluten obtainable from turnips. Other races of this species are collectively represented by Brassica Rapa, L. (B. campestris, L.), the wild Navew, yielding most of the varieties of turnips, some handed down to us from ancient times with other cultivated forms. Again, other varieties are comprehended within Brassica Napus, L., such as the Swedish and Teltower turnips, while the Raps-seed, so important for its oil (Colza, from the Dutch word Koolzaat), is also derived from a form of B. Napus. The Raps-plant should be reared extensively for agrarian produce, giving a rapid return, wherever it remains free from aphides. Ordinary Raps is a good admixture to summer-fodder. Valuable in rotation of crops. Raps sown on sandy land in Victoria sustained twenty sheep on an acre during autumn and early winter, and yet the land was available for other crops in the next summer. Sheep, when browsing on this plant are said to be kept free from wire-worms. The destruction of the Rumex-Sorrel can be aided by sowing broad-cast turnips between this obstinate weed and feeding off the united young growth repeatedly by sheep, the Sorrel getting suffocated and tramped out [Boyce]. Important where bees are kept. The hardier turnips can be produced on the highest Alps, as they are grown within the Arctic Circle, and according to Sir J. Hooker at a 15,000 feet in the Himalayan mountains; they succeed also

still well in the Faroe-Islands, and yet some varieties of turnips are also a reliable winter-crop in Central Australia. Oil-Raps and turnips are grown as far north as 70° 22′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. Rhind mentions a very tall variety, introduced from the Vendée, as cattle-provender. Within the tropics grown during the cool season. The annual import of Raps-seeds in Britain during many years was valued at a million pounds; in 1884 it was one-and-a-half millions. In the cold zone the winter-varieties of cabbage are particularly important. Turnips succeed generally even under the equator. Only the turnip-varieties ripen seeds for resowing in the deserts of Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe], though cabbage, cauliflower, and kohl-rabi can there be grown through the whole year; cabbages even in the lowlands of the South-Sea-Islands. In Britain, the kitchen-vegetables from this species are obtained earliest from the Channel-Islands.

Briza media, Linné.

Europe, Western and Northern Asia. A perennial early but slender grass, particularly fitted for poor soil in cool climates. Sinclair regards its nutritive power considerable, and notes that it is readily consumed by horses, cattle and sheep. Messrs. Sowerby and C. Johnstone recommend it on account of the scantiness of its foliage merely for naturalisation. Prof. Hieronymus mentions as extra-tropic South-American sheep-grasses, B. Lamarckiana, Nees., B. stricta, Hooker, and B. triloba, Nees, all perennial.

Bromus asper, Murray.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia. A good perennial fodder-grass for wood-regions, but like Festuca gigantea late in the season.

Bromus ciliatus, Linné.

North-America. A perennial fattening grass, resembling the Prairie-grass, growing in mild temperate climes all the winter and also during summer, if drought is not too long continued, starting afresh after the least rain [Dr. Curl].

Bromus erectus, Hudson.

Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. Important as a perennial nutritious grass for dry lime-stone regions; much liked by cattle and sheep. Particularly valuable for poor calcareous soil [Dr. Stebler]. Prof. Naudin regards it as superior to Lolium for lawns in hot dry regions. B. mollis, L. is dangerous for spreading the red rust fungus, Puccinia straminis (Uredo Rubigo), and so it would likely be with other congeners.

Bromus inermis, Leysser.

Europe and Northern Asia. Perennial, rather tall, root creeping. Lauded by Prof. Hilgard for Californian growth, as "Hungarian Brome-grass."

Bromus unioloides, Humboldt.* (*B. Schraderi*, Kunth.)

From Central America to the sub-alpine zone of Northern Argentina. In Australia called the Prairie-grass. It has spread over many parts of the globe as naturalised. The writer saw it disseminated on the mountains of St. Vincent's Gulf as early as 1847. It is one of the richest of all grasses, grows continuously and spreads rapidly from seeds, particularly on fertile and somewhat humid soil, and has proved as a lasting and nutritious fodder-grass or pasture-grass one of our best acquisitions. Very early out in the season for fodder. Kept alive in the hottest and driest parts of Central-Australia, where it was first introduced by the writer of this work. When other grasses are failing in many places in winter, this Bromus sustains in New England well the pasture-animals [R. MacFarland]. Bears some frost. In the Cape Colony it grows freely in winter when the indigenous grasses and Cynodon are down with frost [T. R. Sim]. In Norway it comes to perfection up to lat. 67° 55′ [Schuebeler]. Chemical analysis in early spring gave: albumen, 2·80; gluten, 3·80; starch, 3·30; gum, 1·70; sugar, 2·30 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel].

Broussonetia papyrifera, Ventenat.

The "Paper-Mulberry-tree." Islands of the Pacific Ocean, China, Japan, perhaps only truly indigenous in the last-named country. Attains a maximum height of 40 feet; hardy in the milder regions of Middle Europe. The bark can be converted into very strong paper. It can also be used for textile fabrics; furthermore, the cloth made from it can be dressed with linseed-oil for waterproof coverings. In cultivation the plant is kept like an osier. The leaves cannot be used for silkworms. European fabrics have largely superseded the clothing made of this plant in the South-Sea-Islands.

Buchloe dactyloides, Engelmann.

The true Buffalo-grass of Kansas, also known as one of the mesquite-grasses, naturally extending from Canada to Texas, forming a large proportion of the food of the buffaloes on the prairies [Engelmann]. Dicœcious, creeping, only rising to half a foot or less, but overpowering the Boutelouas. It is extremely fattening, but apt to be suppressed by coarser grasses on ground, where these are not trampled out or kept down by pasture-animals. One of the best of summer-grasses, resisting also some frost.

Buddlea Asiatica, Loureiro.

Continental and insular India up to 7,000 feet, thence to China, the Philippi[illegible]inea. Shrub, attaining to 15 feet; eligible for o[illegible]lowers produced in profusion, sweet-scented. P[illegible]) is among the Chinese species of

Buddlea Colvillei, J. Hooker and Thomson.

Himalayan mountains, at elevations of 9,000 to 12,000 feet. One of the hardiest of all species, attaining a height of 20 feet, but not so quick of growth as some other kinds. Extremely handsome, with its masses of dark crimson flowers [Gamble].

Buddlea globosa, Hope.

Andes of Chili and Peru. Withstands the winter-cold of Arran. Flowers fragrant. The author has in this as in very few other instances broken through the rule, adopted for this work, not to accept into it any plant of ornamental value alone; but on the present species almost all the praise of B. Madagascariensis can also be bestowed, and it is really useful likewise for screening unsightly fences quickly, and also for other kinds of hedgings. A similar species from the same geographic region is B. connaat (Ruiz and Pavon).

Buddlea macrostachya, Bentham.

Mountains of India, from 3,000 to 7,000 feet. Shrub with fragrant spikes of flowers with yellowish tube, bluish lobes and orange-coloured orifice. Highly desirable for æsthetic culture with several congeners.

Buddlea Madagascariensis, Lamarck.

Madagascar, Réunion, and Rodiguez. Of the numerous species of Buddlea the most eligible one for shelter-copses, on account of its great size and always tidy appearance, as well as vigor and celerity of growth. It is ever-flowering, highly elegant, tolerant to many kinds of soil, bears some frost, and like most congeners is easily propagated from cuttings in the open air. It requires hardly any care in mild climes. First used for large hedges by the writer of this work. Much frequented by bees.

Buddlea paniculata, Wallich. (*B. crispa*, Bentham.)

Himalayan mountains, at altitudes between 4,000 and 7,300 feet, extending to Ava, Cabool and Beloochistan. Attaining the size of a small tree, resisting English winters unharmed, merely protected by a wall; flowering there already from the beginning of February till May, scenting the atmosphere around with fragrance [Sir Will. Hooker]. The trusses of flowers resemble those of the Lilac in shape and colour.

Bursera elemifera, J. Hooker.

Mexico, up to the temperate plateau. This tree furnishes the Mexican Copal or Elemi.

Butea frondosa, J. Koenig and Roxburgh.

The "Dhak or Pulas" of India. This magnificient tree extends to the Himalayan mountains, ascending to elevations of 4,000 feet,

and bears some few degrees of frost. Hardy in Australia as far south as Moreton-Bay [Fred. Turner]. It is very rich in a peculiar kind of kino, which according to Muspratt contains up to 73 per cent. of Tannin. From the flowers a beautiful red dye is prepared [P. L. Simmonds]. The lac-insect is also nourished by this tree; and the shellac from it is inferior only to that of Schleichera trijuga; the third quality comes from Ficus religiosa [Dr. G. Watt]. Calcutta exports generally shellac to the value of about a million pounds annually.

Butomus umbellatus, Linné.

The "Flowering Rush." Europe, Northern and Middle Asia. This elegant perennial water-plant is mentioned here more for its value in embellishing our lakes and water-courses than for the sake of its roots. The latter, when roasted, are edible. The plant would live in sub-alpine rivulets. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 59° 55′ [Schuebeler].

Buxus Macowani, Oliver.

South-African Box-tree. In the valleys of the Keiskama and Buffalo-River. Only grows in the coast-belt, where clear of frost [T. R. Sim]. The stems attain a maximum height of 25 feet and a diameter of about one foot. Yields a good box-wood for engravers' purposes [B. D. Jackson], so the Socotra-species, B. Hildebrandti [J. B. Balfour].

Buxus microphylla, Siebold and Zuccarini.

Japan. There used for the best of wood-engravings and turnery; considered as good as ordinary box-wood. Native name, Tsougné [E. Dupont]. B. Rolfei (Vidal) represents this genus in the Philippine-Islands.

Buxus sempervirens, Linné.*

The Turkish Box-tree. England, Southern Europe, Northern Africa, South-Western Asia, extending to Upper India and Japan. Said to be introduced into Britain by the Romans. This slow-growing tree should be planted to provide the indispensable box-wood for wood-engravers and instrument makers, no perfect substitute for it having been discovered as yet. It is also employed for shuttles, rollers and various other select implements, clarionets, flutes, flageolets. Box-wood, on account of its extreme density, can best be used as an unit in comparative scales of the closeness of various kinds of wood. The box-tree needs calcareous soil for its best development. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 63° 26′, according to Prof. Schuebeler, who saw a plant 11 feet high and 6 inches in stem-diameter at lat. 58° 58′. Among allied species B. Balearica attains a height of 80 feet. Other congeners are B. sub-columnaris, B. ana, B. Purdieana, B. citrifolia, B. acuminata, B. lævigata, B.

Vahlii, B. gonoclada, B. retusa, B. glomerata, B. Wrightii, all from the West Indies, B. Madagascarica, also B. longifolia from Turkey, and B. Wallichiana from the Himalayas. It does not, however, appear to be known how the wood of any of these, nor of the various species of the Indian genus Sarcococca or the genus Styloceras of the Andes compares with true box-wood; nor is it known, whether or not they are of much more rapid growth.

Cæsalpinia Bonduc, Roxburgh. (*Guilandina Bonduc*, Linné.)

Widely dispersed through the inter-tropical regions of both hemispheres with G. Bonducella, L. These two species would be well adapted for hedges in the warmer parts of the temperate zone. The seeds of C. Bonducella are admitted into the Indian pharmacopœia as a febrifuge; Thwaites says that every part of the plant is used medicinally in Ceylon [Dr. G. Watt].

Cæsalpinia brevifolia, Bentham. (*Balsamocarpon brevifolium*, Clos.)

Chili, the "Algorobillo." The pods of this shrub or small tree are extraordinarily rich in tannic acid; Godeffroy found in the husks 67-68½ per cent. The process of tanning with these pods is accomplished in one-third of the time required for leather from oak-bark; this material is also especially valuable as giving a bloom to the leather. According to Hartwich, noteworthy also for a yellow dye.

Cæsalpinia coriaria, Willdenow.

Wet sea-shores of Central America. Might be naturalized in salt-marshes elsewhere. Prospers as far south as Natal [J. M. Wood]. Colonel Drury states, that each full-grown tree produces annually about 100 lbs. of pods, the husk of which, commercially known as Divi-Divi, is regarded as the most powerful and quickly acting tanning material in India. The mercantile price of the pods is from £8 to £13 per ton. England imports about 4,000 tons annually; the bark is used for tanning. Lac is also gathered from this bush [Dr. G. Watt].

Cæsalpinia crista, Linné.

West-Indies and Carolina. This shrub or tree furnishes a yellow dye-wood.

Cæsalpinia echinata, Lamarck.

Brazil. The Fernambuc-wood or Red Brazil-wood is obtained from this tree and allied species; they also furnish the dye-principle brazilin. The great Brazilian territory derived its name from the glowing colour of this dye-product, the word being of Spanish root. At the time of flowering the air for a considerable distance from this tree is laden with the odor of the flowers, suggesting the agreeable atmosphere near Boronia megastigma when that is in flower [W. E. Brodway].

Cæsalpinia Gilliesii, Wallich. (*Poinciana Gilliesii*, Hooker.)

La Plata-States. This beautiful rather hardy bush can be utilised for hedges.

Cæsalpinia pulcherrima, Swartz. (*Poinciana pulcherrima*, Linné.)

Called "The Pride of Barbadoes," but seemingly indigenous to tropical Asia. A large shrub or small tree. This brilliantly ornamental prickly plant is highly adapted for hedges in any climes free of frost. The nesting of ants in its trunk, while the growth continues quite normally, was pointed out already by Roxburgh.

Cæsalpinia Sappan, Linné.

South-Asia. The wood furnishes a red dye, which is largely exported. This shrub can also be adopted as a hedge-plant. The lac-insect has recently taken to it [Watt].

Cæsalpinia sepiaria, Roxburgh.

Southern Asia, east to Japan. There often utilised as a hedge-bush. It can advantageously be mixed for hedge-growth with Pterolobium lacerans (R. Br.), according to Dr. Cleghorn. It furnishes a red dye-wood.

Cæsalpinia tinctoria, Dombey.

Chili. The bark yields a red dye.

Cæsalpinia vesicaria, Linné. (*C. bijuga*, Swartz.)

West-Indies, on dry savannas and limestone-rocks. This tree furnishes part of the red Fernambuc-wood of commerce, for dye-purposes and select implements.

Cajanus Indicus, Sprengel.*

The Catjang or Dal; in Assam called Geeloa-mah, often also Arhar. A shrubby plant of tropical Africa and perhaps Asia, but ascending to 6,000 feet in the extra-tropical latitudes of the Himalayas. One of the upland varieties will endure a few degrees of frost [C. B. Clarke]. In Jamaica it is cultivated up to 4,000 feet according to Mr. W. Fawcett. On the Richmond River in New South Wales it attains a height of 6 feet. It sustains itself on dry ground, and yields the pulse known as Dhal, Urhur and Congo-pea. The plant lasts for about three years, attains a height of 15 feet, and has yielded in the richest soil of Egypt 4,000 lbs. of peas to the acre. A crop is obtained in the first year. The seeds can be used as peas in the green state as well [illegible]hen ripe. Two varieties exist, C. flavus, a much small[illegible] less but ripening in 3 or 4 months, and C. bicol[illegible] prolific, but requiring sometimes 9 months to [illegible]. Has the advantage over most o[illegible]nial. Even more utilised

in India than Phaseolus radiatus and Cicer arietinum. Some of the tribes of Central Africa use the stem of this shrub in friction with reeds, to strike fire, according to Speke. Several species of Cajanus of the Atylosia-section, partly indigenous to the warmer tracts of Australia, might be tested for the sake of the economic value of their seeds. The insect, active in the formation of Lac, lives extensively on the Cajanus, according to Mr. T. D. Brewster, of Assam. Silk-worms also live on it.

Cakile maritima, Scopoli.

Europe, North-Africa, North- and South-America, extra-tropical Australia. Not unimportant for aiding to cover drift-sand anywhere on low sea-shores; not hurt by the spray. Regarded as antiscorbutic. In Norway hardy to lat. 71° 7′ (Schuebeler).

Calamagrostis Canadensis, Beauvois.

North-America, extending over the greater portion of the territory on wet ground. Tall and perennial, encouraged rather than cultivated as a nutritious meadow-grass. Much cut on the prairies, yielding a heavy crop of hay [Sereno Watson].

Calamagrostis longifolia, Hooker.

North-America. Excellent for fixing drift-sand. C. Epigeios (Roth) and C. Halleriana (De Candolle) serve the same purpose according to Wessely.

Calamintha Nepeta, Hoffmansegg.

From England to the countries around the Mediterranean Sea; fond of limestone-soil. It is strongest in odor among several species, but not of so pleasant a scent as C. incana (Boissier) and C. grandiflora (Mœnch); closely allied to the following.

Calamintha officinalis, Mœnch.

Middle and Southern Europe, Middle Asia and Northern Africa. A perennial herb, used like Melissa as a condiment.

Calamus acanthospathos, Griffith.

Himalaya, up to 6,000 feet. A hardy climbing palm. The old canes are leafless. The light but strong suspension-bridges, by which the large rivers of Sikkim are crossed, are constructed of this palm. It supplies material for the strongest ropes, to drag logs of wood from the forest. Most durable baskets and rattan-work of chairs are manufactured from the slit stems. Walking sticks and riding sticks, made of this species, are exported from Sikkim in considerable quantity. Many other Calami serve similar purposes, but probably few or perhaps none are equally hardy. Where climatic conditions for culture do not interfere, the famous C. Rotang

(Linné) and the very elongated C. latifolius (Roxburgh) have the highest claims for choice of rattans. C. Scipionum (Loureiro) furnishes the Malacca-rattan. Several species of Calamus supply the best dragon's blood.

Callitris arborea, Schrader. (*Widdringtonia juniperoides*, Endlicher.)

Southern Africa, 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea-level. A middle-sized tree, rich in resin. Occasionally trees of comparatively vast size occur; thus stem girths of 36 feet have been noted, and exceptionally about 1,000 feet of planking were sawn from one tree [G. Sparling].

Callitris calcarata, R. Brown. (*Frenela Endlicheri*, Parlatore.)

Eastern Australia. A tree to 70 feet in height and 3 feet in stem-diameter. Spreads readily over sterile, particularly sandy land. Wood of local importance, strong, durable and of agreeable smell. It is used for piles and furnishes planks for boats; it is repugnant to termites. The knotty portion of the stem particularly valuable to cabinet-makers for inlaying. Market price about £5 per 1,000 feet.

Callitris columellaris, F. v. Mueller.

Eastern Australia, on barren and sandy coast-tracts. Height reaching 100 feet. Timber durable, fine-grained, fragrant, capable of a high polish; used for piles of wharfs and sheeting of punts and boats; it resists the attacks of chelura and white ants; the knotty portion valued for veneers. The young stems are liked for telegraph-poles, according to Mr. Thozet. General market value of timber £6 per 1,000 superficial feet. [Queensland Exhibition, 1878]. This species exudes sandarac most copiously. [J. H. Maiden].

Callitris Macleayana, F. v. Mueller. (*Frenela Macleayana*, Parlatore.)

New South Wales and Queensland; locally known as Turpentine-Cypress. A handsome tree of regular, pyramidal growth, attaining a height of 70 feet; the timber is valuable. C. actinostrobus and C. acuminata from South-West Australia are too small for timber-purposes, but the first-mentioned is one of the very few conifers fit for saline soil.

Callitris Parlatorei, F. v. Mueller.

Southern Queensland and Northern New South Wales. Recommended by Mr. F. M. Bailey as a shade-tree. It attains a height of 100 feet, 7½ feet in girth. The wood is esteemed by cabinet-makers. It is remarkably durable. Bar[illegible]d furrowed [W. Macdonald]. The tree produces sandarac of[illegible], but not in abundance [Aug. Rudder]. Several oth[illegible] Callitris are worthy of forest-culture.

Callitris quadrivalvis, Richard.

North-Africa. A middle-sized tree, yielding the true sandar resin. Tables made of the mottled butt-wood fetched fabulous pri already at Plinius's time [J. St. Gardner].

Callitris verrucosa, R. Brown. (*Frenela verrucosa*, A. Cunningham.)

The Murray Cypress-Pine. Through the greater part of Austra Stems used for telegraph-posts [C. Moore]. Wood obnoxious to generality of insects, hard, heavy, light-coloured, pleasantly scent fit for furniture and flooring. Specific gravity, about 0·691 wh dried; weight of a cubic foot, 43 lbs. This tree disseminates its with great ease in sandy soil, and will succeed in the driest clir sometimes overpowering most other ligneous vegetation, even to extent of intrusiveness. Planks 2 feet wide can be obtain Dromedaries, according to Giles, browse on the foliage. Seeds w keep three years. The specific name here adopted is more dist guishing than the synonym C. robusta and is coetanous. Some the other species are also among the trees, which may be utilised binding the coast- and desert-sand. They all exude Sandar Probably it would be more profitable to devote sandy desert la which could not be brought under irrigation, to the culture of Sandarac-cypresses than to pastoral purposes; but boring beet must be kept off. Stakes and long rails from this tree are mu sought. The wood of the closely cognate C. intratropica (F. v. M is almost indestructible, not even attacked by Teredo and Termi [M. Holtze].

Calodendron Capense, Thunberg.

Eastern South-Africa. A large and handsome tree, called t Wild Chestnut-tree by the colonists. Particularly fit for promenad The strong pale timber is used by waggon-builders. The tree gro best in close damp forests [Sim]. Rate of growth in height at Po Phillip, where it was first brought by the writer, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot in year. Fresh seeds readily germinate.

Calophyllum tomentosum, Wight.

India. Ascending in Ceylon to 5,000 feet, there called the Kin tree, attaining a height of 150 feet; its timber is pale-red, light [D Trimen]; used for bridges, masts and other select purposes; a sing tree has been known to furnish wood to the value of £100 [D Watt]. The seeds afford an orange-coloured oil [Dr. Trimen This species is singled out of many for record here, as it shou thrive even in an only moderately warm clime. Some few congener but not C. inophyllum, reach naturally also comparatively co regions.

Calotropis gigantea, R. Brown.

Continental and Insular India, up to 3,000 feet. Southern China. Finally a small tree. Easily cultivated ; content with poor dry soil. The fibre of the inner bark is of silky lustre and great strength, woven into superior fabrics, locally much used for nets and fishing lines, as resistant to decay in water. The sap in extensive aboriginal use against various diseases, even leprosy. Dr. Duncan employed the root as a substitute for Ipecacuanha [Gamble, "Indian Forester," 1894].

Calyptranthes aromatica, Saint Hilaire.

South-Brazil. The flower-buds of this spice-shrub can be used almost like cloves, the berries like allspice. Several other aromatic species are eligible for test-culture.

Calyptronoma Swartzii, Grisebach.

West-Indies. A palm, reaching a height of 60 feet. Ascends on tropical mountains to over 3,000 feet elevation. It yields the "long thatch" of Jamaica, the foliage furnishing an amber-coloured roofing material, neater and more durable than any other used on that island, lasting twenty years or more without requiring repairs [Jenman]. The generic name Calyptrogyne takes precedence.

Camelina sativa, Crantz.

Middle and Southern Europe, temperate Asia. An annual herb, cultivated for the oil of its seeds. It is readily grown after cereals, yields richly even on poor soil, and is not attacked by aphides. Mr. W. Taylor obtained 32 bushels of seed from an acre, and from this as much as 540 lbs. of oil. The return is obtained within a few months. The seeds serve also as food for many kinds of cage-birds [Dr. Rosenthal]. Hardy in Norway to lat. 70° [Schuebeler].

Camellia Japonica, Linné.

This renowned horticultural plant attains a height of 30 feet in Japan. It is planted there on roadsides for shelter, shade and ornament [Christie]. Out of its elements in the hottest and coldest climes. The wood is used for superior xylography [Dupont]. The seeds, like those of C. Sasaqua (Thunberg), are available for pressing oil. C. reticulata (Lindley) from China is conspicuous for its very large flowers, attaining sometimes 20 inches in circumference. Like C. Japonica it is hardy at Arran, flowering there far more freely [Rev. D. Landsborough]. In England a very large plant of C. reticulata, reared in Mr. Byam Ma[illegible] servatory, had in October, 1848, removed from it 2,600 allow for April, 1849, about 2,000 flowers to come to V. Hooker].

Camellia Thea, Link.* (*Thea Chinensis*, Linné.)

The Tea-shrub of South-Eastern Asia, said to be indigenous also to some localities of Japan, for instance Surugo, traced as spontaneous as far as Manchuria [Fontanier], also in Yunan, Khasya-Hills according to Kurz. This evergreen and ornamental bush has proved hardy in the lowlands at Melbourne, where in exposed positions it endures quite unharmed light night-frosts as well as the free access of scorching summer-winds. But it is in humid valleys, with rich alluvial soil and access to springs for irrigation, that the most productive tea-fields can be formed. The greater the rainfall in any region, otherwise adapted, the richer the yield of the Tea-plant. The plant comes into plentiful bearing of its product as early as the Vine and earlier than the Olive. Its culture is not difficult, and it is singularly exempt from fungus-diseases, if planted in proper localities. Pruning is effected in the cool season, in order to obtain a large quantity of small tender leaves from young branches. Both the Chinese and Assam tea are produced by varieties of a single species, the tea-shrub being indigenous in the forest-country of Assam also. The cross between the China and the Assam Tea-plant is particularly prolific and much cultivated in India. Declivities are best adapted and usually chosen for tea-culture, particularly for Congou, Pekoe and Souchong, while Bohea is often grown in flat countries. In Japan the tea-cultivation extends to 43° north latitude, where the thermometer occasionally sinks to 16° F. [Simmonds], and where in winter-time the ground is frozen several inches deep for weeks [General W. G. Le Duc]. The Chinese variety has withstood the winter of Washington in sheltered positions without protection [W. Saunders]. The Assam-variety succumbs to frosts. For fuller details Fortune's work, "The Tea-Districts of China," might be consulted. The very troublesome Tea-bug of some parts of Asia is Helopeltis theivora. Fumigation and the application of bird-lime are among the remedies to cope with this insect. The third volume of the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India is mainly occupied by Lieut.-Colonel Edw. Money's and Mr. Watson's elaborate essays on the cultivation and manufacture of tea in India. For more advice on the culture and preparation of tea consult also the writer's printed lecture, delivered in 1875 at the Farmers' Club of Ballarat, further the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, 1877, pp. 349–367, with illustrations; also Bernays' Cultural Industries for Queensland, pp. 181–190. Other works dwell also on tea-culture. The tea of commerce consists of the young leaves, merely heated curled, sweated and dried. The process of preparing the leaves can be facilitated by steam-machinery. Already in 1866 three machines for dressing tea were patented in England—one by Messrs. Campbell and Burgess, one by Mr. Thomson, and one by Mr. Tayse. To give an idea of the quantity of tea which is consumed it may be stated that from June to September, 1871, were shipped 11,000,000 lbs. of tea from China alone to Australia, and that the produce of tea in India from January to June of 1872 was

18,500,000 lbs. The imports into Britain during 1886 were 230,669,292 lbs., valued at £11,317,418. The import into Victoria alone came in 1887 to 14,120,051 lbs., valued at £694,898; while Assam-tea was obtained in India to nearly ninety million lbs. during that year, Ceylon uncounted [J. B. White]. In 1840 India sent its first small sample of tea to the European market, in 1864 already 7,800,000 lbs., but in 1877 it exported to England forty million pounds, that is, as much as the whole English importation thirty years ago [Burrell]. In 1892 the quantity had risen to above 111,000,000 [Gow, Wilson and Stanton]. Ceylon alone exported already in the commercial year 1882–3 one and a half million lbs. of tea. According to the Journal of the Society of Arts this had risen to 66,000,000 lbs. in 1892. Of the tea consumed in England in 1889, 50 per cent. came from India, 34 per cent. from China, and 16 per cent. from Ceylon. Dr. Scherzer estimated the Chinese home-consumption at 400,000,000 lbs., others much higher. In 1873 China exported 242,000,000 lbs., Japan 12,000,000 lbs. Simmonds calculates the area under tea-cultivation in China at 2,500,000 acres. In 1884 Great Britain imported 215,000,000 lbs. of tea, valued at ten and a half million pounds sterling; of this quantity 66,000,000 lbs. came from India, after such a comparatively short time of culture. Three hundred lbs. of prepared tea is the average yield per acre in India, according to Dr. G. Watt. Seeds of the tea-bush are now locally to be gathered in many parts of Australia from plants distributed by the writer since 1859; and for years to come the cultivation of the tea-bush, merely to secure local supplies of fresh seeds, ready to germinate, will in all likelihood prove highly lucrative. Tea contains an alkaloid, coffein, a peculiar essential oil and Boheic acid, along with other substances. Calcareous manures are particularly recommended for tea-plantations. A vast quantity of the germinable seeds of the Chinese tea-shrub was distributed not only locally, but also as far as Queensland, already in 1858 by the writer of this work. In the colony of Victoria the Chinese tea can be produced to advantage, but not Assam tea. It is remarkable, that the naturally nearly inodorous tea-leaves should be almost the only kind turned in this direction to account.

Campanula Rapunculus, Linné.

The "Rampion." Middle and Southern Europe, Western Asia, North-Africa. A biennial herb, the root and leaves of which supply a kind of salad during the winter-months in cold climes.

Canavalia gladiata, De Candolle.

The Sword-Bean. Within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America. This perennial climber grows to an enormous height, and bears an abundant crop of large edible beans, which can be used green [Sir Walter Ellio ries with red and white seeds, and in the size of the latter id to be wholesome. Mr. W.

Gollan records pods over a foot long, excellent for culinary purposes when young, and finds this vegetable available in the climate of Saharumpore when most others are out of season. In Demerara the young pods are used, boiled like French beans, the nearly ripe seeds like broad beans, and the fully ripe seeds after boiling for mash [Jenman]. C. ensiformis (D.C.) is another variety, but the wild state (C. virosa, Wight) is apt to develop poisonous properties in its fruit. C. obtusifolia is decidedly deleterious.

Canella alba, Murray.

West-Indies and Florida. An evergreen tree, to 50 feet high, aromatic in all its parts ; the bark particularly used, less in medicine than as a condiment.

Canna Achiras, Gillies.

Mendoza. One of the few extra-tropic Cannas, eligible for arroroot culture.

Canna coccinea, Miller.

West-Indies. Yields, with some other Cannas, the particular arroroot called Tous Les Mois.

Canna edulis, Edwards and Ker.*

The Adeira of Peru. One of the hardiest of arroroot, or rather aru-root plants. Seeds will germinate even when many years old, even 30 years [Lambert]. Plants, supplied at the Botanic Garden of Melbourne, have yielded excellent starch at Melbourne, Western Port, Lake Wellington, Ballarat, and other localities in the colony of Victoria. The Rev. Mr. Hagenauer, of the Gippsland Aboriginal Mission-station, obtained over one ton from an acre ; the Rev. Mr. Bulmer found this root to yield 28 per cent. of starch. The gathering of the roots is effected there about April. The plants can be set out in ordinary ploughed land. Starch grains remarkably large. This Canna resembles a banana in miniature, hence it is eligible for scenic plantations. The local production in Gippsland is already large enough to admit of extensive sale. Readily flowering only in hot climes. C. Warszewiczii (A. Dietrich) of Costa Rica is one of the handsomest among smaller scenic plants, adapting itself to almost any culture ; it is quite hardy at Port Phillip.

Canna flaccida, Roscoe.

Carolina. Probably also available for arroroot, though in the first instance, like many congeners, chosen only for ornamental culture.

Canna glauca, Linné.

One of the West-Indian Aruroot-Cannas.

Cannabis sativa, C. Bauhin.*

The Hemp-plant, seemingly indigenous to various parts of Asia, as far west as Turkey and as far east as Japan, recorded recently by Dr. A. v. Regel as naturally also wild in Turkestan ; A. de Candolle gives Dahuria and Siberia as the native country. Long cultivated for its fibre. It exudes the churras or hasheesh, a medicinal resinous substance of narcotic properties, particularly in hot climates. Spoken of by Herodotus already as highly stimulating, and as indigenous in Scythia. Gets to 18 feet high [Fraas]. According to Dr. G. Watt two similar resinous substances are obtained from the Hemp-plant in India, known as ganza and churras, both are smoked ; bhang consists of the mature leaves, used in the preparation of the intoxicating beverage called hashish. The foliage also contains a volatile oil, while the seeds yield by pressure the well-known fixed hemp-oil, for which they are extensively produced, particularly in Russia. Usually the plant is pulled for obtaining fibre in its best state immediately after flowering ; the seeding plant is gathered for fibre at a later stage of growth. Good soil well-drained, never absolutely dry, is needed for successful hemp-culture. Hemp is one of the plants yielding a full and quick return within the season, the period of vegetation being from 90 to 105 days. The return may be from 4 cwt. to 10 cwt. per acre. The average summer-temperatures of St. Petersburg (67° F.) and of Moscow (62° F.) admit still of the cultivation of this plant. The Hemp-plant serves as a protection against insects on cultivated fields, if sown along their boundaries. The seeds are sometimes used in medicine, and are a favorite fodder for various cage-birds. The importations of Hemp into the United Kingdom in 1884 were 1,335,000 cwt., worth over two million pounds sterling. Victoria imported in 1887 about 1,000 tons. The annual production of Hemp in Russia amounts to about 150,000 tons [Consul Crawford]. The total annual production of Hemp is from seven to eight million cwt. The Hemp-plant succeeds well also in the tropical coast-regions of Australia.

Cantharellus edulis, Persoon. (*C. cibarius*, Fries.)

The Chantarelle. Various parts of Europe, occurring also in South-Eastern Australia and some other parts of the globe. Dr. Goeppert mentions this among the many mushrooms, admitted under Government-supervision for sale in Silesia.

Capparis sepiaria, Linné.

From India to the Philippine-Islands, ascending to cool elevations and living in arid soil. A prickly bush, excellent for edges. Dr. Cleghorn mentions also as hedge-plants horrida (L. fil.), C. aphylla (Roth), C. Roxburghii (D.C.), which also yield capers.

Capparis spinosa, Linné.

The Caper-Bush. Southern Europe and Northern Africa, Southern Asia and Northern Australia. A somewhat shrubby and trailing plant, deserving already for the sake of its handsome flowers a place in any garden. It sustains its life even in arid deserts. Light frosts do not destroy this plant; the soil requisite for greatest productiveness should be of calcareous clay. The flower-buds and young berries, preserved in vinegar with some salt, form the capers of commerce. Samples of capers, prepared from plants of the Botanic Garden of Melbourne, were placed already twenty years ago in our Industrial Museum, together with many other products, emanating from the writer's laboratory. The Caper-plant is propagated either from seeds or suckers or cuttings; it is well able to withstand either heat or drought. The buds, after their first immersion in slightly salted vinegar, are strained and afterwards preserved in bottles with fresh vinegar. In sheltered plains of Provence annually about 1,760,000 lbs., worth at an average 7d. per pound, are collected. The shrub comes into full bearing at the fifth year, the harvests continuing well for many years afterwards [Masters]. Chemical principle: Rutin.

Capsicum annuum, Linné.

Central America. An annual herb, which yields the Chilies, and thus also the material for cayenne-pepper. The fruits of the large carnulent variety are consumed like those of the egg-plant. Chemical principle: the acrid, soft-resinous capsicin. Comes to seeding in Christiania still. The seeds will keep for several years.

Capsicum baccatum, Linné.

The Cherry-Capsicum. A perennial plant. Brought from Brazil to tropical Africa and Asia, where other pepper-capsicums are likewise naturalised.

Capsicum frutescens, Linné.

Tropical South-America. The berries of this shrubby species are likewise converted into cayenne-pepper.

Capsicum grossum, Linné.

Tropical America. This species is also occasionally cultivated. The summers of the warm temperate zone admit of the successful growth of at least the annual species of Capsicum in all the lowlands. C. humile binds sand even when brackish.

Capsicum microcarpum, Cavanilles.

South-America. It is this species, which is used by preference in Argentina. There are annual and perennial varieties.

Capsicum minimum, Roxburgh. (*C. fastigiatum*, Blume.)

Intra-tropical America. It is this particular species which the British pharmacopœia requires to be used medicinally.

Caragana arborescens, Lamarck.

The Pea-tree of Siberia, reaching to 70° North. The seeds are of culinary value, but particularly used for feeding fowls. The leaves yield a blue dye [Dr. Rosenthal].

Carex arenaria, Linné.

Western Europe and Northern Asia. Hardy to lat. 62° 30′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. One of the most powerful of sedges for subduing rolling sand, its rigid foliage not attracting grazing animals. Will succeed yet on somewhat saline soil [T. Kessal]. The roots are of medicinal value.

Carex Moorcroftiana, Falconer.

The Loongmur of the Alps of Thibet. One of the best of sedges for fixing the shifting sand by its deeply penetrating and creeping roots. It forms an intricate net-work on the surface and beneath. Outliving most other fodder-plants at its native places, it becomes available for cattle- and horse-food—particularly in the cold of winter, and is held to be singularly invigorating to pasture-animals. Drs. Stebler and Schroeter state that C. ferruginea (Scop.) and C. sempervirens (Villars) are not without value as fodder-plants in the Swiss Alps.

Carex pumila, Thunberg.

Eastern Asia and Australia, New Zealand and South America. Helps to bind the coast-sand there.

Carica Candamarcensis, Morren.

Andes of Ecuador up to an elevation of about 9,000 feet [Prof. Jameson]. A small slender tree. Fruit to nine inches long and sometimes nearly as broad, edible and wholesome, of delicious scent and grateful taste [Sir Jos. Hooker]. Other large-fruited Caricas occur in andine regions, comprised under the vernacular name Camburu [Spruce]. Their cultural rearing seems possible in frostless regions only. Fruit used raw or cooked.

Carica Papaya, Linné.

West-Indies and Mexico to Peru. Cultivated northward still in some parts of Florida, elsewhere to 32° N. [A. de Ca[illegible]e Papaw-tree. A small often branchless tree of short [illegible] fit for regions not subject to frost. Bears enormou[illegible] sub-tropic Australia, producing fruits occasionally o[illegible] near Keppel Bay [J. S. Edgar]. Fruit generally o[illegible]

small lemon; eaten boiled or preserved in sugar or pickled in vinegar [Sir James Smith]. Fresh seeds germinate readily. The acrid milky juice of the tree, much diluted with water, renders any tough meat, washed with it, tender for cooking purposes by separating the muscular fibres [Dr. Holder]. Merely wrapping the meat in the Papaw-leaves will often suffice. Drs. Boucher and Wurtz have successfully introduced the Papaya-sap or Papayin against Diphtheria; further the juice has been administered as a vegetable pepsin and as an anthelmintic. Dr. Th. Belgrave has pointed out the great importance of this plant as a galactogogue. Fruits ripen successively.

Carissa Arduina, Lamarck.

South-Africa. A shrub with formidable thorns, well adapted for boundary-lines of gardens, where rapidity of growth is not an object. Stands drought. Quite hardy at Melbourne. Fruit edible. C. ferox (E. Meyer) and C. grandiflora (A. de Cand.) are allied plants of equal value. The fruit of the latter is largely used for jam and as such quite wholesome [Bernays]. The East-Australian C. Brownii (F. von Mueller) can be similarly utilised. The flowers of all are very fragrant. C. Carandas (Linné) extends from India to China; its berries are edible; it is also a strong hedge-plant.

Carlina acanthifolia, Allioni.

Countries at and near the Mediterranean Sea. A perennial herb, which can be utilised similarly to the Scolymus-Artichoke. It will bear some frost [Professor D. Clos].

Carludovica palmata, Ruiz and Pavon.

Central America, up to over 3,000 feet. Methodically cultivated for the sake of its fan-like leaves, which furnish the material for Panama-hats. Holds a cultural position as far south as Moreton-Bay (Fr. Turner).

Carpinus Americana, Michaux.

The Water-Beech or Ironwood of North-America, thriving best on the margins of streams. The wood is fine-grained, tough, and compact, used for cogs of wheels and any purpose, where extreme hardness is required, such as yokes [Robb]. It is often speckled and somewhat curled, thus fitted for superior furniture [Simmonds]. C. Caroliniana (Walter) is the oldest name. Very closely allied to the following.

Carpinus Betulus, Linné.

The Hornbeam. Middle and Southern Europe and Western Asia. A tree to 80 feet high. Wood pale, of a horny toughness and hardness, close-grained but not elastic. It is used for wheel-wrights'

work, for cogs in machinery and for turnery [Laslett], also for a variety of implements, for wooden shoes, and particularly for hat-blocks, also for walking-sticks. It furnishes a good coal for gunpowder. The inner bark serves for a yellow dye. This tree would tend to arrest the progress of bush-fires, if planted in copses or hedges, like willows and poplars, around forest-plantations. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. Four species occur in Japan: C. cordata, C. erosa, C. laxiflora and C. Japonica (Blume). Carpinus viminea (Wallich) is a species with durable wood from the middle regions of Nepal.

Carthamus tinctorius, Linné.

From Egypt to India. The Safflower. In Norway grown to lat. 70° 22′ North. A tall, annual, rather handsome herb. The florets produce yellow, rosy, ponceau and other red shades of dye, according to various admixtures. Pigment-principles: carthamin and carthamus-yellow. For domestic purposes it yields a dye ready at hand from any garden. In India the Carthamus is also cultivated for the sake of the oil, which can be pressed from the seeds. Poultry fatten on the seeds.

Cartonema philydroides, F. v. Mueller.

West Australia. This dwarf perennial is extolled by Mr. A. R. Richardson as a pasture-plant liked by stock. After a bush-fire burnt over the ground and a subsequent rainfall this bunching plant will shoot up to 6 inches height and bear flowers within a month.

Carum Ajowan, Bentham. (*C. copticum*, Bentham.)

From the countries around the Mediterranean Sea to India. The fruits of this annual herb form an excellent culinary condiment with the flavor of thyme. Its peculiar oil is accompanied by cymol and thymol.

Carum Bulbocastanum, Koch. (*Apium Bulbocastanum*, Caruel; *Bulbocastanum Linnaei*, Schur.)

Middle and South-Europe, North-Africa, Middle Asia, on limestone soil, extending in Cashmere to 9,000 feet elevation. The tuberous roots and also the leaves serve as a culinary vegetable, the fruits as a condiment.

Carum Capense, Sonder.

South-Africa, where the edible, somewhat aromatic root is called Fenkelwortel.

Carum Carui, Linné. (*Apium Carui*, Crantz.)

The Caraway-Plant. | in cold climes, annual in winter-
less zones. Europe, Nort | Middle Asia. Extends in Norway

to lat. 71° 7′. A wholesome adjunct, if interspersed among the herbs of sheep-pastures. Likes marly soil. It might be naturalised even on our alps, and also along the sea-shores. The Caraway-oil is accompanied by two chemical principles: carven and carvol. Among the many purposes for which it is employed is that of entering into the scents of soaps and cheap essences of perfumery [Piesse]; still more used in the preparation of some liqueurs. The root enlarges through culture and becomes edible. The seeds will keep three years [Vilmorin]. On rich soil, in Essex, as much as 20 cwt. seeds on an acre have been produced [G. Don]. Royle mentions two varieties or allied plants from Upper India.

Carum ferulifolium, Boissier. (*Bunium ferulifolium*, Desfontaines.)

A perennial herb of the Mediterranean regions. The small tubers are edible.

Carum Gairdneri, A. Gray.

Western North-America, particularly in the Sierra Nevada. A biennial herb, the tuberous root of which furnishes an article of food as well as the root of the allied Californian C. Kelloggii (A. Gray). Geyer probably had this plant in view, when he mentions the tubers of an umbelliferous plant, which are among the dainty dishes of the nomadic Oregon-natives. The truly delicious root bursts on being boiled, showing its snowy white farinaceous substance, which has a sweet cream-like taste, and somewhat the aroma of parsley-leaves [Lindley].

Carum incrassatum, Boissier. (*Bulbocastanum incrassatum*, Lange.)

The "Talmuda." Spain, Morocco, Algier. This herb produces fair-sized tubers, which are tender and floury, and consumed by the aboriginal Algerians either raw or roasted or boiled. Prof. Naudin thinks that these tubers could be so improved by cultivation as to become available as a table-esculent.

Carum Petroselinum, Bentham.* (*Apium Petroselinum*, Linné.)

The Parsley. South-Europe, North-Africa, and Orient. This biennial, well-known culinary herb is always desirable on pastures also as a preventive or curative of some kidney- and liver-diseases of sheep, horses and cattle. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. The root of a particular variety is also valuable for the table. Vilmorin mentions that the seeds (or fruitlets) will keep fully three years. Rev. H. Kempe found the seeds to mature well in the gardens of Central Australia. The plant was much used for garlands and wreaths in ancient times [Dr. Schweinfurth]. The essential oil of the fruits contains a peculiar stearopten. Mr. J. W. Fedaro had individual plants of a very curly variety growing uninterruptedly for nineteen years without seeding; pieces taken from them grow readily, continuing the variety.

Carum Roxburghianum, Bentham.

Southern Asia, where it is extensively cultivated for curries, particularly in North-Western India [Atkinson].

Carum segetum, Bentham. (*Anethum segetum*, Linné.)

Around the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Western Europe. An aromatic annual herb, available for culinary purposes.

Carya alba, Nuttall.*

The Shagbark-Hickory and Shellbark-Hickory also. Eastern North-America, extending to Canada and Carolina. Professor Schuebeler found it to be hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 52′. Lately adopted among trees from abroad for forest-culture in Prussia [C. Bolle]. A deciduous tree, reaching a height of 90 feet; it delights in rich forest-soil. Wood heavy, strong, elastic and tenacious, but not very durable; used for chairs, agricultural implements, carriages, baskets [Sargent], whip-handles and a variety of other purposes. Yields the main supply of hickory-nuts. All the hickories are extensively used in North-America for hoops. Circumference of stem 2 feet above ground 30 inches after 24 years at Nebraska [Furnas].

Carya amara, Nuttall.

The Bitternut-Tree or Swamp-Hickory. Eastern North-America, extending to Georgia and Texas. A tree, sometimes 80 feet high. Replacing C. alba on low wet ground [B. E. Fernow]. Wood less valuable than that of other hickories. Richest of all North-American trees in potash, in which most hickories abound. Hardy at Christiana. The flowers of all the Caryas yield much honey [Damkoehler].

Carya glabra, Torrey.* (*Carya porcina*, Nuttall.)

The Hognut-Tree. Eastern North-America, reaching Canada and Florida. Often to 80 feet high; sometimes over 100, with a circumference of 15 feet at 5 feet from the ground [Prof. Meehan]. Wood very tough; the heart-wood reddish or dark-coloured; much used for axle-trees and axe-handles, and particularly for wooden shoes. Rate of stem-growth in Nebraska, 38 inches circumference in 24 years [Nuttall].

Carya microcarpa, Nuttall.

The Balsam-Hickory. Eastern North-America. A fine lofty tree, attaining a height of 80 feet, with a stem 2 feet in diameter. The wood is pale and tough, and possessed of most of the good qualities of C. tomentosa, to which this species is also in other respects allied. Also very closely related to C. alba. The nut is of pleasant taste, but small [Nut[illegible]

Carya oliviformis, Nuttall.*

The Pacan or Peccannut-Tree of Eastern North-America, extending to Texas. A handsome tree, reaching 70 feet in height, with a straight trunk. The most rapid growing of all the hickories. It needs deep rich soil of valleys [B. E. Fernow]. Its wood is coarse-grained, heavy and compact, possessing great tenacity; in strength and elasticity it surpasses even that of the White Ash [Harrison]. The nuts are usually abundant, and the most delicious of all walnuts; they form an article of considerable commerce in the Southern States. Texas annually exports nuts to the value of over £10,000 [Dr. C. Mohr]. The tree matures fruits as far north as Philadelphia. It commences to bear in about ten years. The fresh nuts should be packed in dry moss or sand into casks for distant sowings. The kernel is extremely oily, thus the fruit does not keep so well as the ordinary walnut. Although the wood of all the hickories is not well adapted for building purposes, as it is subject to the attacks of insects and soon decays if exposed to the weather, yet its great strength and elasticity render it extremely useful for implements, articles of furniture, hoops and many minor purposes, besides supplying locally the very best of fuel. Hickories, even when very young, do not well bear transplanting, C. amara perhaps excepted. C. alba and C. glabra would be particularly desirable for the sake of their timber, and C. oliviformis on account of its fruit. The bark of all the hickories contains yellow dye-principles; by the addition of copperas an olive colour is produced; by the addition of alum, a green colour. Hickory stems are known to attain 12 feet in girth.

Carya sulcata, Nuttall.*

The Furrowed Hickory and the Shellbark-Hickory of some districts; also one of the Shagbark-Hickories. North-America, in the Eastern States. A tree, to 80 feet high in damp woods. Its rate of growth is about 18 inches in a year, while young. Heartwood pale-coloured. Seed of sweet pleasant taste. Wood similar to that of C. alba, but paler. The tree is still hardy in Christiana.

Carya tomentosa, Nuttall.*

The Mockernut-Tree or White Heart-Hickory. Eastern North-America, extending to Canada, replacing C. alba on drier and poorer ground [B. E. Fernow]. A large tree; likes forest-soil, not moist. Heart-wood pale-coloured, remarkable for strength, elasticity, heaviness and hardness, yet fissile; used for axles, spokes, felloes, handles, chairs, screws, sieves and the best of mallets; the saplings for hoops and wythes. Hickory is the most heat-giving amongst all North-American woods. Nut small, but sweet; very oily. A variety produces nuts as large as a small apple, which are called King-Nuts.

Caryota urens, Linné.

India. One of the hardier Palms, ascending the Himalayas to an altitude of 5,000 feet, according to Dr. Thomas Anderson, yet even there attaining a considerable height, though the temperature sinks in the cooler season to 40° F. Drude mentions, that species of this genus ascend to an elevation of 7,500 feet, where the temperature occasionally approaches the freezing point. The trunk furnishes a sago-like starch. This palm only flowers at an advanced age, and after having produced a succession of flowers dies away. From the sap of the flower-stem, just as from that of the Cocos- and Borassus-Palm, toddy and jaggeri-sugar are prepared, occasionally as much as 12 gallons of liquid being obtained from one tree in a day. The fibre of the leaf-stalks, known as "Kitton," can be manufactured into very strong ropes, also into baskets, brushes and brooms. It also serves the Indian races as tinder. The outer wood of the stem answers for turnery. Several allied species exist, one extending to North-Eastern Australia.

Casimiroa edulis, Llav and Levarz.

Mexico, up to the cool heights of 7,000 feet. This finally tall tree comes into bearing in about ten years. The kernel of its fruit is deleterious [Hernandez], but the pulp of a delicious, melting, peach-like taste [Garner], partaking of which is said to induce sleep. The tree thrives well in a clime like that of Santa Barbara, California [Capt. E. Cooper], and proved also hardy in Provence [Prof. Naudin]. The fruit is from 1 to 4 inches in diameter, pale yellow, of a rich subacid taste, and most palatable when near decay [Dr. Seemann]. Efforts to propagate it from cuttings were not successful, and seeds do not seem to reach perfection in California ["Calif. Hortic. Magaz." 1880]. Attains a great age.

Cassia Absus, Linné.

Intra-tropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. The seeds are since ancient times in Egypt used to produce a counter-inflammation of fermentive growth in various forms of eye-diseases, particularly pannus [Dr. Schweinfurth].

Cassia acutifolia, Delile.

Indigenous or now spontaneous in Northern and Tropical Africa and South-Western Asia. Perennial. The leaflets merely dried constitute part of the Alexandria- and also Tinnevelly-senna. The active principle of senna—namely, carthartic acid—occurs also in the Colutea and in Coronil[illegible] according to C. Koch. The senna-cassias have within A[illegible] particularly well succeeded in the Eastern sub-tropical co[illegible]

Cassia angustifolia, Vahl.

Northern and Tropical Africa and South-Western Asia, indigenous or cultivated. Perennial. Yields Mecca-senna, also the Bombay- and some of the Tinnevelly-senna.

Cassia artemisioides, Gaudichaud.

Sub-tropical and extra-tropical Australia. The species of this series of the genus are shrubby, and considered valuable for arid and sandy sheep-runs as affording feed. They brave intense heat, and are adapted for rainless regions.

Cassia fistula, Linné.

Southern Asia. The long pods of this ornamental tree contain an aperient pulp of pleasant taste and of medicinal value. It is also used in the manufacture of cake-tobacco. Traced by Sir Jos. Hooker to the slopes of the Central Himalayas.

Cassia Marilandica, Linné.

An indigneous senna-plant of the South-Eastern United States of North America. Perennial.

Cassia obovata, Colladon.

South-Western Asia ; widely dispersed through Africa as a native or disseminated plant. Perennial. Part of the Alexandra-senna and also Aleppo-senna is derived from this plant ; less esteemed and less collected than the other species. It furnishes also Italian, Tripolis-, Senegal- and Tanacca-senna.

Castanea sativa, Miller.* (*C. vulgaris*, Lamarck ; *C. vesca*, Gaertner.)

The Sweet Chestnut-tree. South-Europe and Temperate Asia as far as Japan, where a variety with larger fruits is cultivated, a variety with smaller fruits extending to North-America. Professor Schuebeler records that even in Norway at latitude 58° 15′ a chestnut-tree attained a height of 33 feet with a stem 4 feet in circumference ; in a shrubby state it holds out as far north as 63°. Introduced into Britain already by the Romans. It reaches an enormous age ; at Mount Etna a tree occurs with a stem 204 feet in circumference. The yet existing tree at Totworth-Court was already famous 900 years ago ; in 1820 the stem measured at 5 feet above the base 52 feet in circumference [Masters]. In England the average growth in 60 years is 7 feet in circumference at 3 feet above the base [Forsyth]. At other places trees are found 10 feet in diameter, solid to the centre. The tree does not readily admit of transplantation ; likes granitic soil. It bears still in the low country of Southern Queensland fairly well. The wood is light, cross-grained, strong and elastic, well ed for staves and wheel-cogs, ornamental carving, the young for hoops and mast-rings, also for walking-sticks. Some

authorities declare the wood of no lasting value. It is comparatively rich in tannic acid (about 4 to 6 per cent.), and hence used for preparing a liquid extract; the bark contains 12 per cent. tannin [Wiesner]. The leaves furnish food for the Bombyx Jamamai [Dupont]. The greatest importance of the tree rests on its adaptability for shade-plantations, its nutritious nuts and timber value. The American wood is slightly lighter in colour than that of the Red Oak, and available for shingles and rails; chestnut rails in North-America have lasted for half a century. The wood is beautifully laminated [Simmonds], and largly employed for furniture, for the inside finish of railroad-cars and steamboats [Vasey]. The American nuts are smaller, but sweeter than the European; they are largely used for fattening hogs [Robb]. Rate of stem-growth in Nebraska, 24 inches in 14 years, diametrically [Furnas]. The total production of chestnuts merely in Italy during 1886 was 391,393 tons. The produce of chestnuts in France in 1890 amounted to 4,683,000 metric hundredweights, valued at £18,000,000 [Sahut, from Bulletin du Ministère d' Agriculture]. Bees carry off the pollen.

Castanopsis argentea, A. de Candolle.

A lofty tree in the mountains of India. Produces also edible chestnuts. Other species of the genus Castanopsis are valuable, thus according to the Rev. B. C. Henry the nuts of the Chinese C. jucunda (Hance) are edible.

Castanopsis chrysophylla, A. de Candolle.

The Oak-Chestnut of California and Oregon. A tree, attaining a height of 150 feet and 8 feet in stem-diameter. Either for beauty or utility worthy of cultivation [Dr. Gibbons]. The leaves are golden-yellow underneath. Wood durable, highly prized by joiners, wheel-wrights, and even shipbulders [Dr. Kellogg].

Castanopsis Indica, A. de Candolle.

Mountains of India, at about 4,000 feet. This Oak-Chestnut produces seeds with the taste of filberts; C. tribuloides (Kurz), also yields small edible chestnuts.

Castilloa elastica, Cervantes.*

Central America, but hardy and fruiting in Florida [Th. Mead]. This tree yields India-rubber of a good kind.

Casuarina Cunninghamiana, Miquel.

Eastern Australia, particularly along river-banks. Attains a maximum height of 100 feet. Stem diameter up to 4 feet [Aug. Rudder]. Mr. A. R. Crawford found a tree with a clear stem of 52 feet, total height 125 feet, stem-girth 12 feet. It is mainly a riparian tree of mountain-slopes. The wood is used for yokes, [illegible]ngles,

and various other purposes. A yoke was unimpaired after having been in use for 14 years [Crawford]. The foliage is much liked by pasture-animals.

Casuarina Decaisneana, F. v. Mueller.

Central Australia, where it is the only species of the genus. Traced by Lieut. Dittrich into Queensland. The tree is one of the largest among its congeners and particularly valuable for arid sandy regions. The wood is exceedingly hard, and resists the attacks of termites and also decay; the stem-wood is straight and easily fissile [Rev. H. Kempe]. Dromedaries delight in getting the branchlets of this tree for food [E. Giles]. It may be desirable to resort to mechanical pollination for securing supplies of seeds well fitted to germinate.

Casuarina distyla, Ventenat.

Extra-tropical Australia. A shrubby species, well adapted for fixing the sand-drifts of sea-coasts. All Casuarinas can be pollarded for cattle-fodder.

Casuarina equisetifolia, Forster. (*C. litorea*, Rumph.)

Eastern Africa, Southern Asia, tropical and sub-tropical Australia, Polynesia. Thrives permanently much better than Eucalyptus globulus in Lower Egypt according to Dr. Schweinfurth. Attains a maximum-height of 150 feet. Splendid for fuel, giving great heat and leaving little ashes. The timber is tough, nicely marked. The tree will live in somewhat saline soil at the edge of the sea. Colonel Campbell-Walker estimates the yield of firewood from this tree as four times as great as the return from any tree of the forests of France. Known to have grown in 10 years to a height of 80 feet, but then only with a comparatively slender stem [Blechyndon]. In India the wood is much used as fuel for railway-locomotives; the tree is there also extensively employed to reclaim sand-land of the coast, it succeeding in growth down to high water-mark, throwing often out decumbent branches, which develop roots, further to fix the sand and to throw up independent shoots [Dr. Bidie]. It yields a lasting wood for piles of jetties, for posts and for underground-work, and is much used for knees of boats and for tool handles [Wilcox]; it is very heavy and singularly dark. The cost of raising Casuarinas in India has been from £4 to £10 per acre, and the return, after only eight years, £13 to £32.

Casuarina Fraseriana, Miquel.

South-Western Australia. A middle-sized tree; the wood easily split into shingles. The best furniture-wood of South-Western Australia, as it does not rend. This tree is adapted even for sterile

l.

Casuarina glauca, Sieber.

Widely distributed through South-Eastern Australia, even in desert-country, but nowhere forming forest-like masses. This species attains in favorable places a height of 80 feet. Its hard durable wood is valuable; used for staves, shingles and various utensils [Woolls]. Important for its rapid growth, for its resistance to exposure, for shelter-plantation and for speedy supply of fuel,—a remark which applies to the following species also. Much liked for food by dromedaries [Sir Th. Elder].

Casuarina quadrivalvis, La Billiardière.

The Coast-Sheoak of South-Eastern Australia. Not living merely in coast-sand, but also on other barren places, reaching the inland-hills. Attains a height of 60 feet. The foliage of this species is drooping. The male tree is very eligible for avenues, but the female less slightly. Cattle are fond of the foliage; indeed it is a "stay-by" to all kinds of stock in drought, branches then being lopped from the trees for feed. For arresting the ingress of coast-sand by belts of timber this is one of the most important trees. It produces seed early and copiously like other Casuarinas, and is easily raised. Weight of a cubic foot of dry wood from 58·3 to 64·3 [Rummel]. The foliage, like that of the other species, is acidulous from a crystallisable substance allied to bicitrate of lime. The chewing of it allays thirst.

Casuarina suberosa, Willdenow.

The erect-branched Sheoak of South-Eastern Australia. Height reaching 40 feet. A beautiful shady species. Casuarina trichodon (Miq.) and C. Huegeliana (Miq.) are aboreous species of South-Western Australia, valuable for their wood.

Casuarina torulosa, Aiton.

New South Wales and Queensland. Attains a height of 70 feet. The tough ornamental wood of this handsome tree is in demand for durable shingles and furniture-work, as well as for staves and veneers; it is also one of the best for oven-fuel. Mr. A. R. Crawford recommends the wood for rifle-stocks, but thinks it is too heavy for shot-guns. Sawdust of this wood renders water reddish, imparts a bitter not unpleasant taste, and produces a laxative effect.

Catalpa bignonioides, Walter.

Southern States of North-America, extending to Illinois. A tree of rapid growth in warm humid climates, attaining a height of about 20 feet in four years. Professor Meehan observed the stem to attain a diameter of 4 feet in twenty years, even in the latitude of New York. Rate of growth in the clime of Nebraska, as recorded by Governor Furnas, considerably less. In many parts of ed

States it is a favorite tree for shade-lines. When closely planted it will grow tall and straight, with a stem fully 50 feet to the first branch. It prefers bottom-lands, but will succeed in almost any soil and position, according to Mr. Barney. It is hardier than most Eucalypts, but will not stand severe frosts. According to Professor Burrill, it is not liable to be destroyed by insects; bears seeds when quite young. Professor Meehan considers the wood to be as durable as that of the best Chestnut-trees; indeed it lasts for an almost indefinite period. General Harrison insists, that there is nothing like it for posts. Catalpa-pickets of the old French stockade are still sound. Logs thrown across water-courses for crossing have lasted for three generations; railway-posts and platforms of this wood are almost indestructible. Logs a century old, and posts half a century old, were not in the least decayed [Barney]. Railway cross-ties made of this wood are also very durable, a tree twenty years old furnishing sufficient timber for four ties. Canoes of Catalpa-wood never crack or decay.

Catalpa Kaempferi, Siebold and Zuccarini.

Japan. Grows in eight years to about 25 feet in height, with a trunk of 2 feet circumference; bunches of flowers very large and fragrant [Hovey]. Proved hardy at Christiania [Schuebeler]. C. Bungei (Meyer) from North-China, or a closely allied species, can be grown for hedges. Flowers of all Catalpas sought by bees.

Catalpa speciosa, Warder.

In the Mississippi-States. Hardier and taller than C. bignonioides; blooming earlier; leaves inodorous, flowers larger, growth as rapid and wood as durable; also only with a very thin layer of destructible sapwood [Dr. Engelmann]. Found to have attained in 40 years a stem-circumference of 40 feet at 4 feet from the ground [Letterman].

Catha edulis, Forskael.

Arabia and Eastern Africa. The leaves of this shrub, under the designation of Kafta or Cath, are used for a tea of a very stimulating effect, to some extent to be compared to that of Erythroxylon Coca. To us the plant would be mainly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Caulanthus procerus, Watson.

California. A stout biennial. Locally used as a substitute for cabbage [Brewer], but here only mentioned as likely to [illegible] cultural amelioration.

Ceanothus rigidus, Nuttall.

California. One of the best of hedge-shrubs, available for dry situations. Evergreen; to 12 feet high; the branches becoming densely intricate. In the coast-tracts it is replaced by C. thyrsiflorus (Escholtz), which can also be used for hedges and copses, and will live in mere coast-sand. C. prostratus (Bentham) forms natural mats on slopes, made by roads and slides, which it gradually covers, and with its pretty blue flowers soon decorates [Professor Bolander]. Irrespective of their beauty, the different species are worthy of cultivation as forming excellent wind-breaks. A fair tea is made from the leaves of C. velutinus [Dr. Gibbons]. Some species are relied on as forage-plants.

Cedrela Australis, F. v. Mueller.*

Eastern Australia, as far south as 36°. The Australian Red Cedar or Cedrel. Foliage deciduous in cool regions. Attains a height of 200 feet and sometimes a stem-girth of 18 feet near the base. Messrs. Danger and Name measured a tree on the Macleay-River, 48 feet in stem-circumference at 10 feet from the ground: it yielded 80,000 feet of sound timber. Rev. Dr. Woolls noted also in New South Wales trees so large as to yield 30,000 feet (superficial) of timber. Market-value in Brisbane £7 10s. to £8 10s. per 1,000 superficial feet. The light, beautiful wood is easily worked and susceptible of high polish; it is very much in request for furniture, for turnery including stethoscopes, for the manufacture of pianofortes, for boat-building, frames of window-blinds, cigar-boxes and a variety of other joiners' work; thus it is highly prized for building racing boats, which weigh little over 30 lbs., though 30 feet long, and yet prove durable [S. Edwards]. The timber from the junction of the branches with the stem furnishes choice veneers. Altogether the wood is much less liable to be bored by insects than most others. The bark contains a considerable quantity of tannin, which produces a purplish leather [Fawcett]. This tree is hardy at Melbourne, but of slow growth in open exposed gardens and poor soil there.

Cedrela Bogotensis, Triana and Planchon.

New Granada, ascending to 8,500 feet, therefore unusually hardy. The timber of this tree is there most extensively in use [Prof. Sodiro].

Cedrela febrifuga, Blume.*

Java, Sumatra, Timor, in cooler mountain-regions. More closely allied to C. Australis than to C. Toona. A tree, rising finally to a height of 200 feet. Bark of tonic property. Hasskarl further notes as C. Teysmanni and C. inodora. Cedrelas occur also in New

Cedrela fissilis, Vellozo. (*C. Brasiliensis*, A. de Jussieu.)

From Argentina extending to Mexico. The timber is soft, fragrant and easily worked; it is known as Acajou-wood. The Surinam Cedar-wood is furnished by C. Guianensis (A. de Jussieu), the Peruvian kind by C. angustifolia (De Candolle), the Caracas sort by C. montana (Turczaninow), the Argentine from C. Paraguensis (Martius).

Cedrela odorata, Linné.

Mexico, Antilles, Guiana, in Jamaica up to 4,000 feet elevation [W. Fawcett]. A comparatively tall tree, easily cultivated. It succeeds as far south as Natal [J. M. Wood]. Wood light, of pleasant odor, easily worked, preferentially chosen in its native country for cigar-boxes and a variety of other articles, also furniture. The tree exudes the aromatic Acajou-resin like C. fissilis.

Cedrela serrata, Royle.

India. Ascending to higher elevations than C. Toona, indeed to 8,000 feet. Seeds with a membranous appendage on one side only.

Cedrela Sinensis, A. de Jussieu.*

China and Japan. An elegant tree, hardy in South-Europe and even at London and Paris. It furnishes a wood not unlike that of the Singapore-cedar, reddish in colour, particularly sought for cigar-boxes and similar articles. Foliage of a rosy hue in spring.

Cedrela Toona, Roxburgh.*

The Singapore-cedar. Southern India. Foliage deciduous. One of the most important of all timber-trees for furniture-wood, which is easily worked, light, seasons readily, takes polish well and is applicable for a multitude of purposes in joinery, also used for tea-chests. It is durable and not eaten by termites. Dr. Brandis gives the stem-girth of trees 35 years old as 7 feet, when the tree grew on rich and moist soil; trees with 30 feet stem-circumference are known. Seeds with membranous appendages on both sides. C. glabra and C. microcarpa (C. de Candolle) yield partly the Sikkim Cedar-wood.

Cedrela Velloziana, Roemer.

Brazil. A magnificent tree, with odorous wood of a red hue.

Cedronella cordata, Bentham.

Southern States of North-America. A perennial herb, fragrant like the following.

Cedronella triphylla, Mœnch.

Madeira and Canary-Islands. A shrubby plant with highly scented foliage. The volatile oil obtainable from it resembles that of Melissa, but is somewhat camphoric.

Celtis Australis, Linné.

The Lotus-tree of South-Europe, North-Africa and South-Asia, ascending the Himalayas to 9,000 feet. Attains a height of about 50 feet. Though of rather slow growth, this tree can be used for avenues, as its stem finally attains to 6 feet in diameter. It is supposed, that this Celtis reaches the age of fully 1,000 years. Berries edible. Wood hard and dense, eligible particularly for turners' and carvers' work. Used also by instrument-makers for flutes and pipes. The stem-wood is fine-grained, easily cleft, and of a splendid yellow tinge ; the branch-wood is one of the best for whip-sticks. Largely planted for fodder in India [Dr. G. Watt].

Celtis occidentalis, Linné.

The Hackberry-tree. Eastern States of North-America. Height reaching to 80 feet. Will grow tolerably well even on the poorest soil [B. E. Fernow]. Hardy as far north as Christiania. The sweet fruit edible. Wood rather soft, difficult to split.

Celtis Sellowiana, Miquel.

Argentina. Tree to 40 feet high. Wood strong, used chiefly for waggons, posts, turnery. Fruit edible [Hieronymus].

Celtis Sinensis, Persoon. (*C. Japonica*, Planchon.)

China and Japan. The "Henoki." A tree, bearing extreme cold. Wood useful for carpenters' and turners' work. Fruit edible but small.

Celtis Tala, Gillies.

From Texas to the La Plata-States. A thorny shrub, or under favorable circumstances a good-sized tree. This plant can be used for forming impenetrable hedges, but also shade-avenues. One or two other Argentine species serve the same purposes.

Cephaelis Ipecacuanha, Richard. (*Uragoga Ipecacuanha*, Baillon.)

Brazil, in mountain-woods, consociated with Palms and Tree-ferns. It is not unlikely that this herb, which is perennial and yields the important medicinal ipecacuanha-root, would live in warm extra-tropic forest-regions. Active principles : emetin and ipecacuanha-acid. Ipecacuanha has in some cases proved efficient also in snake-poison. The plant is best propagated from root-cuttings.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, Linné.

North-America, extending to Canada and Mexico. A tree, attaining a height of about 50 feet on streams, easily disseminated, flowering profusely already in a shrubby state, more important for ornamental than for industrial growth, admitted here however as a rich yielder of honey from its fragrant flowers, which last through several months.

The bitter bark, particularly that of the root, used therapeutically [Dr. Kellogg]. The plant was introduced first by the writer into Victoria, where it thrives to perfection.

Cephalotaxus drupacea, Siebold and Zuccarini.

China and Japan. This splendid Yew attains a height of 60 feet and is very hardy. According to Dr. Masters, the C. Fortunei (Hooker) is merely a variety. A small congener, C. Mannii (J. Hooker), occurs in the Khasia-Mountains.

Ceratonia Siliqua, Linné.*

The Carob-Tree, indigenous to the Eastern Mediterranean regions. It attains a height of 50 feet, and resists drought well; succeeds best on a calcareous subsoil. Wood pale-reddish. The saccharine pods, Algaroba or St. John's Bread, of value for domestic animals; in some parts of South-Europe even used for human food. The frequent unisexuality of the flowers accounts to some extent for the want of productiveness in fruit of this plant, where but few plants exist and no bees are kept, or this sterility may be traceable to insufficiency of lime or other substance in the soil. Mr. J. S. Edgar noticed the plant to be remarkably fruitful also at the verge of the tropics in East-Australia; Mr. D. Martin records the same success from the Wimmera, while in very arid regions of Riverina the fruit is abundantly produced even in seasons of drought. Passed through years of severe drought in Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. Instances are on record of a tree having yielded nearly half a ton of pods in a season [Chambers]. The exportation of the pods for cattle-food from Creta is very large. The fruit is used for a medicinal syrup, an imitation of chocolate and a liqueur [Wittmack]. In some of the Mediterranean countries horses, stable-cattle and pigs are almost exclusively fed upon the pods. The meat of sheep and pigs is greatly improved in flavor by this food, while its fattening properties are twice those of oil-cake. The pods contain about 60 per cent. of sugar and gum. To horses and cattle 6 lbs. a day are given of the crushed pods, raw or boiled, with or without chaff. The Spanish conquerors took this plant early to Central and South-America. The germination of the seeds, unless taken fresh out of the pods, is accelerated by stirring them for some few minutes in hot water. Mr. T. R. Sim states that the seeds should be planted *in situ*, as the trees do not thrive when transplanted. The seeds should by geographical explorers be carried through the central regions of Australia, and be sown on humid spots, particularly in the limestone formation.

Ceratopetalum apetalum, D. Don.

Extra-tropic Eastern Australia. A beautiful tree with long cyclindrical stem. Height reaching 90 feet, diameter 3 feet. Wood soft, light, tough, close-grained, fragrant, good for joiners' and cabinet-makers' work, locally in request for coachbuilding and therefore called coach-wood by the colonists [C. Virchowii, F. v. M., allied]

Cercocarpus ledifolius, Nuttall.

California. Becomes in favorable spots a tree 40 feet in height, with a stem-diameter of 2½ feet. The wood is the hardest known in California. It is of dark colour, very dense, used for bearings in machinery [Dr. Gibbons]. C. parvifolius is of lesser dimensions.

Cereus Engelmanni, Parry.

Utah. A dwarf species, with large scarlet flowers and fruits of strawberry-flavor and refreshing taste. C. Lecomtei attains there the size of a flour-barrel.

Cereus giganteus, Engelmann.

New Mexico and Arizona. It attains the stupendous height of 60 feet, with a proportionate columnar thickness. It yields edible fruit. The prickles drop off when the fruit is perfectly ripe; the half-civilized Indians press a syrup from the fruits which they sell to the settlers at from 2 to 5 dollars a gallon. The plant grows even in the alkali deserts of Arizona [Semler]. Lives unprotected at Port Phillip, withstanding the sea-air close to the shores, and growing at the rate of nearly a foot a year. It was introduced by the writer many years ago. C. Thurberi (Engelmann) from New Mexico and C. Quisco (Gay) from Chili, also bear edible fruits, but they are smaller plants. Columnar species of Cereus, rising to a height of 40 feet, occur also in Argentina. C. repandus and C. triangularis (Haworth), of the West-Indies and Mexico, together with several other species, are available as hedge-plants in places free from frost. C. Atakamensis (Philippi) is a rather large species, widely scattered over the high plateau of Chili and Bolivia up to the cold region of 13,000 feet. Née speaks of a Mexican Cactus (probably an Echinocactus) 5 feet in diameter by 3 feet in height.

Cereus Pringlei, Sargent.

Sonora. Next to C. giganteus, the biggest Cactus. The autochthones bake the pulp of the fruit into cakes [E. Palmer, N. v. Nagi].

Cereus Quixo, Gay.

Chili. This stately Cactus attains a height of 15 feet, and is one of the hardiest species. The charming snow-white flowers are followed by sweetish mucilaginous fruits, available for the table [Philippi].

Cereus Thurberi, Engelmann.

North-Western Mexico and Arizona in arid regions. Attains a height of 20 feet; the fruits vary in [illegible]m that of a hen's egg to that of an orange; they are of d[illegible] pleasant taste and very nutritious.

Cerinthe major, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. A handsome but annu herb, particularly alluded to by G. Don as a honey-plant of superi value. A few congeners exist in the same regions, among whic C. minor (Bauhin) is biennial or pauciennial, and C. alpina (Kitaibe perennial.

Ceroxylon andicola, Humboldt.*

The Wax-palm of New Granada, ascending the Andes to 11,0 feet. One of the most majestic and at the same time one of t most hardy of all Palms, attaining occasionally a height of 180 fe The trunk exudes a kind of resinous wax, about 25 lbs. bei obtainable at a time from each stem; this, after the admixture tallow, is used for candles. There are several other andine Palm which could be reared in Australian forests or in sheltered positio about our dwellings.

Ceroxylon australe, Martius. (*Juania australis*, Drude.)

Juan Fernandez, latitude 34° South, on the higher mountains.

Ceroxylon Klopstockia, Martius.

Venezuela. This very tall Wax-palm reaches elevations of 6,0 feet.

Cervantesia tomentosa. Ruiz and Pavon.

Forest-mountains of Peru. This tree yields edible seeds. It likely to prove hardy in lower forest-regions of the warmer extr tropic countries.

Cestrum nocturnum, Linné.

West-Indies, Southern Mexico. Praised above almost all oth plants for its fragrance in Mexico, its flowers lasting through t summer and autumn, and their scent being particularly powerf at night [Dr. Barroeta]. In South-Africa preferentially used f wind-breaks, cuttings striking root with the utmost ease [Pro MacOwan]. Foliage poisonous.

Cetraria Islandica, Acharius.

Colder regions of Europe, Asia, and North-America. Th renowned lichen, inappropriately called "Iceland-Moss," deserv translocation to other cold parts of the globe; it yields, on boilin a nutritious jelly, pleasant after the removal of the bitter princip [Cetrarin], the latter rendering this lichen additionally valuable i medicine.

Chærophyllum bulbosum, Linné.

Middle Europe and Western Asia. The Parsnip-Chervil. A biennial herb. The root a very palatable culinary esculent, considerably richer in starch than potatoes. To be kept some time before consumed [Vilmorin].

Chærophyllum macrospermum, Fischer and Meyer.

Turkey and Persia, in the cool regions, ascending to alpine elevations. A biennial herb, the sweetish root of which serves as a culinary vegetable.

Chamædora elatior, Martius.

Mexico, at an elevation of 4-5,000 feet. This graceful palm attains only a height of about 12 feet, and bears some frost. With many of its congeners available for table-decoration. The oldest generic names are Morenia and Nunezharia.

Chamærops excelsa, Thunberg.* (*Trachycarpus excelsus,* Wendland.)

Southern China, as far north as Napong, also in Japan. This Fan-palm is highly desirable, although not so tall as the name would indicate. The hardiest of all palms ; has stood 3° F. with only a slight litter [Count de Saporta]. Hardy in the mild middle coast-regions of England. Cordage prepared from the leaves does not decay in water [Dupont]. Rate of growth while young at Melbourne about 1 foot a year. The hairy covering of the stem of this palm and of Livistona Chinensis is utilized for fixing lime-plaster to buildings in Japan [Christie]. C. Fortunei [Hooker], the Chusan-palm from North-China, is a variety or closely allied species. It attains a height of about 30 feet, and endures considerable frost. The leaves can be employed for plaiting palm-hats, the fibrous leaf-sheaths for making brushes, brooms and cordage. Other hardy palms might be naturalized and used for various purposes here, irrespective of their ornamental features.

Chamærops humilis, Linné.

The Dwarf Fan-Palm of South-Europe, North Africa and the most south-western parts of Asia. Growth satisfactory up to 44° N. Height to 20 feet. It is very ornamental for gardens and plantations, and particularly eligible for scenic effect. Hats, mats, baskets, fans and brushes are made from the leaves.

Chamærops Khasyana, Griffith. (*Trachycarpus Khasyanus,* H. Wendland.)

In the Him[illegible] vations from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, also according to K[illegible] sts of Martaban and Ava.

Chamærops Martiana, Wallich. (*Trachycarpus Martianus*, H. Wendland.)

Ascends the mountains of Nepal to 8,000 feet. This Fan-palm attains a height of 50 feet, and is altogether a noble object. Reaches higher altitudes in the Himalayas than any other species, indeed where snow occurs or covers the soil four or five months during the year.

Chamærops Ritchieana, Griffith. (*Nannorhops Ritchieana*, H. Wendland.)

Arid mountains of Afghanistan to 34° N. Seemingly the only native palm there. Extensively used for cordage; leaves also made into baskets and mats; fruit locally used like dates [Atkinson]. Has proved hardy even in England. Even young plants did not suffer at a temperature of 17° F. in Florence [Dr. Beccari].

Chelidonium majus, Fuchs.

The Celandine. Europe and Western Asia, wild to latitude 63° N. in Norway. A perennial herb of medicinal value. Chemical principles: chelerythrin and chelidonin; also a yellow pigment, chelidoxanthin.

Chelone glabra, Linné.

North-America. The "Balmony." A perennial herb, which has come into therapeutic use.

Chenopodium ambrosioides, Linné.

Tropical and sub-tropical America. "Mexican Tea" and "Wormseed." An annual medicinal herb. Chenopodium anthelminticum seems to be a perennial variety of this species. Easily naturalised.

Chenopodium auricomum, Lindley.

Australia, from the Darling-River to Carpentaria and Arnhem's Land. A tall perennial herb, furnishing a nutritious and palatable spinage. Dr. Leichardt alludes to it as an Atriplex. It will live in arid desert-regions. It is one of the "Blue Bushes" of the squatters, who value it as a nutritive and wholesome pastoral plant. Several other species of Chenopodium, among them the European C. bonus Henricus (Linné) and C. Californicum (S. Watson) afford fair spinage, but they are annual.

Chenopodium Blitum, F. v. Mueller. (*Blitum virgatum*, Linné.)

From South-Europe to Middle Asia, An annual herb, in use there as a cultivated spinage-plant. The fruits furnish a red dye. The genus Blitum was reduced to Chenopodium by the writer in Caruel's *Nuovo Giornale Botanico* many years ago, and in 1864 by Dr. Ascherson, who gave to B. virgatum the name Chenopodium

foliosum. C. capitatum (*Blitum capitatum*, Linné) may not be really a distinct species. Nyman regards its nativity unascertained. Some of this group of plants are useful to anglers, attracting fish when thrown into rivers or lakes.

Chenopodium Botrys, Linné.

In Baluchistan the young leaves of this herb are a favorite kitchen-vegetable [J. H. Lace].

Chenopodium nitrariaceum, F. v. Mueller.

Interior of Australia, especially in localities occasionally humid, reaching in some places the south-coast. A somewhat woody, tall "Salt-bush," liked particularly by sheep. Extolled also by Mr. Fred. Turner as cropped down so closely, to allow of recuperation only with difficulty. Through Professor Naudin it has been widely dispersed and permanently established in Southern France and Northern Africa as a pastoral salt-bush. The plant might be transferred to the genus Rhagodia.

Chenopodium Quinoa, Willdenow.

New Granada, Peru, Chili. An annual herb. Admitted here as a savory and wholesome spinage-plant, which can be grown so quickly, as to become available during the short summers of even the highest habitable alpine latitudes. In Peru the seeds are used for a nutritious porridge [Tschudi, Markham].

Chionachne cyathopoda, F. v. Mueller.

Tropical and Eastern sub-tropical Australia. With C. barbata (R. Brown), and C. Wightii (Munro) of India and Queensland, a valuable fodder-grass, yielding a large return. Sclerachne punctata (R. Brown) from Java is closely allied.

Chloris scariosa, F. v. Mueller.

Tropical Australia. Particularly recommended by Mr. Walter Hill as a pasture-grass. Dr. Curl mentions this and C. divaricata (R. Brown), from North and East Australia, as useful summer- and autumn-grasses, even in the cooler clime of New Zealand.

Chloris truncata, R. Brown.

The Windmill-grass. South-Eastern Australia, as far south as Port Phillip. This perennial and showy grass is regarded by Mr. Walter Bissill as an excellent summer- and autumn-grass of ready growth, relished by grazing animals; matures seeds freely. Must be regarded as one of our best desert-grasses, as it will remain in fresh growth through protracted hot and rainless seasons [G. F. Murray]. C. ventricosa (R. Br.) is another valuable East-Australian species. Several other congeners from the eastern or western world deserve the attention of graziers, as furnis provender. Chemical

analysis will determine their nutritive value, though the degree of liking of such grasses by pasture-animals can only be found out by rural tests.

Chlorogalum pomeridianum, Kunth.

California, frequent on mountains. This lily-like plant attains a height of 8 feet. The heavy bulb is covered with many coatings, consisting of fibres, which are used for cushions and mattresses; contracts are entered into for the supply of this material on a rather extensive scale [Professor Bolander]. The inner part of the bulb serves as a substitute for soap, and the possibility of utilizing it for technological purposes, like the root of Saponaria, might be tested, as it contains saponin.

Chloroxylon Swietenia, De Candolle.

The Satin-wood. Mountains of India. Like the allied Flindersias, possibly this tree would prove hardy in sheltered places of milder extra-tropic latitudes, the cognate Cedrela australis advancing in East-Australia southward to the 36th degree. A resin, valuable for varnishes, exudes from the stem and branches.

Choiromyces maeandriformis, Vittadini. (*Rhizopogon magnatum*, Corda.)

In Middle Europe one of the most frequent and best-tasted truffles, sold with R. rubescens (Tulasne).

Chondrus crispus, Stockhouse.

Shores of the Northern Atlantic Ocean. "Caragaheen." This well-known alg yields a nutritious and palatable gelatine on boiling, and has thus become even of some therapeutic importance. The ready steam-communication all over the world affords doubtless now the opportunity of carrying also highly useful algs widely from shore to shore in portable aquaria. In Australia the Eucheuma speciosum, Gracilaria lichenoides (J. Agardh) and Gelidium glandulifolium (Harvey) are marine jelly-weeds, well deserving of wide translocation. Algs can be preserved for scientific examination by being packed in kitchen-salt.

Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium, Boccone. (*Pyrethrum cinerarifolium*, Trevisan.)

Austria. Furnishes the Dalmatian insecticidal powder. It is superior even to the Persian powder as an insecticide; it will keep for years. Effectually cultivated on the lower Latrobe-River on a large scale by Mr. P. Kisettle, the powder prepared from the Gippsland plant proving very powerful [J. Knight]. It is prepared from half-opened flowers, gathered during dry weather and exsiccated under cover. Best applied in puffs from a tube. To be used also against aphides [W. Saunders. See further U.S. Agricultural Report for 1881–2.] Serves to keep fresh meat for days from decay.

Chrysanthemum coecineum, Willdenow. (*Roseum*, Adam. *Pyrethrum roseum*, Bieberstein.)

Sub-alpine South-Western Asia. This perennial herb, with C. coronopifolium (Willdenow) yields the Persian Anti-Insect-powder. Effective against aphides. Centipeda (Myriogyne) could doubtless also be converted into a strong insecticidal powder.

Chrysanthemum coronarium, Linné.

Countries at and near the Mediterranean Sea. The young sprouts of the cultivated plant are in Japan consumed either as salad or as boiled vegetable [C. Sprenger]. C. Sinense, Sabine (C. Indicum, Linné), of Japan only, is of the vastest importance as an autumn or even winter flower ; keeps long in vases.

Chrysanthemum Parthenium, Bernhardi. (*Pyrethrum Parthenium*, Smith.)

Middle and Southern Europe. "Feverfew." The root, foliage and flowers of this perennial herb are in request for medicinal purposes since ancient times ; the variety with yellow foliage serves for edging of garden-plots, ribbon- and carpet-culture.

Chrysopsis graminifolia, Elliott.

Southern States of North-America. This herb furnishes a fibre of soft texture and silk-like lustre [K. Mohr].

Chusquea Culeou, E. Desvaux.

Chili, Valdivia, Argentina. This bamboo does not often exceed 20 feet in height ; the autochthones on the La Plata-River use it for lances. C. heterophylla and C. Cumingii (Nees) serve in the same region for thatch-roofing [Hieronymus]. C. andina (Philippi) grows in Chili near the snow-line.

Cicer arietinum, Dodoens.*

South-Europe and South-Western Asia. The Gram or Chick-Pea, introduced into China during the 14th century [Bretschneider]. An annual herb, valuable as a pulse for stable-food, but an extensive article also of human diet in India. Colonel Sykes counted as many as 170 seeds on one plant. In Spain, next to wheat, the most extensively used plant for human food [Honorable Caleb Cushing]. The plant suppresses weeds, and is of special service in the rotation of crops. The return is in about four months. The seeds can be converted into pea-meal, or can be used in various other ways for culinary purposes. Among the best of plants for fodder-purposes and for pulse in the arid interior of West Australia [Arthur Anderson].

Cichorium Endivia, Linné.

South-Europe, North-Africa, Orient, Middle Asia. A biennial plant, used already in ancient times as a culinary vegetable. In Norway it grows to lat. 70° (Schuebeler). Boissier regards it as culturally arisen from the annual C. divaricatum [Schousbye] of the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. In France next to Lettuce the most universally utilised salad-plant, and available as an open air product from June to February. The curled and Batavian varieties are not bitter. The inner leaves are bleached by tying the outer leaves together [Vilmorin]. Matures seeds, fit to germinate, even in the hottest desert regions of Central Australia.

Cichorium Intybus, Linné.

Chicory. A well-known perennial plant, indigenous to Europe, Northern-Africa, and South-Western Asia, extending to North-Western India, where it ascends to 11,000 feet [Dr. Aitchison]. The roots much used as a substitute for coffee ; 5,000 tons of Chicory valued at £68,000 were imported into the United Kingdom in 1884. This plant requires a rich deep loamy soil, but fresh manure is detrimental to the value of the root. It is also a good fodder-plant, especially for sheep, and can be kept growing for several years, if cut always before flowering. The root can be dressed and boiled for culinary purposes ; the leaves are useful for salad, particularly when the plants are removed to dark warm places for bleaching [Kuehnel]; seeds will keep for several years [Vilmorin]; medicinal use can be made also of the fresh root. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 63° 30′ [Schuebeler].

Cimicifuga racemosa, Elliott.

The "Black Snake-Root" and also "Cohosh" of North-America. A perennial herb of medicinal value, the root possessing emetic properties.

Cinchona Calisaya, Ruiz and Pavon.*

Andes of Peru, New Granada, Brazil and Bolivia, 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the ocean. This tree attains a height of 40 feet ; it yields the Yellow bark and also part of the Crown-bark. It is the richest yielder of quinin, and also produces cinchonidin, but little of other alkaloids. The most valuable species in Bengal, braving occasional night-frost. It was introduced into Java as early as 1854 by Dr. J. K. Hasskarl. This has flowered at Berwick (Victoria) already ten years ago under the care of Mr. G. W. Robinson, from plants supplied by the author, therefore as far south as Port Phillip ; there also good seeds matured. It grows under conditions more limited than those of C. succirubra, nor is it so easily propagated. All of its varieties do not furnish bark of equal value. The Santa Fé variety ascends the Andes of New Granada 10,000 feet, and produces the highly valuable soft Columbia-bark. The variety Ledgeriana comes

from Brazil, south-east of Lake Titicaca. Its bark yielded in Java 11 to 12 per cent. of quinin. An analysis by Mr. W. E. Matthews, made of bark from C. calisaya trees, grown at Berwick, near Port Phillip, gave about 6½ per cent. alkaloids, 2·67 being quinine.

The renewed bark, obtained by covering the stem, where the bark has been removed, with moss or matting, according to Mr. McIvor's method, realized double the ordinary market-price, and in C. succirubra even more [Woodhouse]. Young Cinchona-plants are subject to the attacks of Helopeltis Antonii, which insect preys also on the Tea-bush in India.

Cinchona cordifolia, Mutis.*

Peru and New Granada, on the Andes at between 6,000 and 8,000 feet elevation, and according to Mr. Willis Weaver at Bogota (probably under the shelter of forests) up to the frosty region of 9,500 feet. Provides the hard Cartagena-bark or West Pitaya-bark, one extremely rich in alkaloids. It is a species of robust constitution, grows with rapidity and vigor. The thickest bark is obtained in the highest altitudes, which are often involved in misty humidity by passing clouds [Cross].

Cinchona micrantha, Ruiz and Pavon.

Cordilleras of Bolivia and Peru. This tree attains a height of 60 feet, and from it part of the Grey and Huanuco-bark as well as Lima-bark are obtained. It is comparatively rich in cinchonin and quinidin, contains however also quinin.

Cinchona nitida, Ruiz and Pavon.

Andes of Peru and Ecuador. This tree rises to 80 feet under favorable circumstances. It also yields Grey-bark and Huanuco-bark, besides Loxa-bark. It will probably prove one of the hardiest species. It contains predominantly cinchonin and quinidin.

Cinchona officinalis, Linné (partly).* (*Cinchona Condaminea,* Humboldt).

Andes of New Granada, Ecuador and Peru at a height of 6,000 to 10,000 feet. Yields Crown or Brown Peru-bark, besides part of the Loxa-bark. Comparatively rich in quinin and cinchonidin. The temperature of the middle regions of the Andes, where this tree grows, is almost the same as that of the Canary-Islands. Superabundance of moisture is particularly pernicious to this species. The hardiest of all cultivated kinds. The Crispilla variety endures a temperature occasionally as low as 27° F. Cinchona-seeds for culture were procured by Dr. Weddell during Co[illegible]stlenau's expedition.

Cinchona lancifolia (Mutis) is considered by W[illegible] of C. officinalis. This grows where the mean s[illegible] is that of Rome, with however less extremes[illegible] It yields part of the Pitaya-bark.

Cinchona Pitayensis must also be referred to C. officinalis as a variety. This attains a height of 60 feet and furnishes also a portion of the Pitaya-bark. It is this particular cinchona, which in Upper India yielded in some instances the very large quantity of 11 per cent. alkaloids, nearly 6 per cent. quinin, the rest quinidin and cinchonin; this plant is now annihilated for bark-purposes in its native forests.

Cinchonas raised from seeds provided by the writer of this work, have withstood the slight frosts at San Francisco [G. P. Rixford].

The Uritusinga- or Loxa-variety grows in its native forests to a height of 60 feet and more [Pavon] and attained in Ceylon in fifteen years a height of 28 feet, with a stem-girth of nearly 2 feet. The price of its bark in 1879 was about 7s. per lb., and of renewed bark 11s. Mr. McIvor obtained 6,850 cuttings from one imported plant in twenty months; but all Cinchonæ produce seeds copiously, so that the raising of great numbers of plants can be effected with remarkable facility. The bark has yielded 7·4 to 10·0 per cent. sulphate of quinin [Howard].

In Java some of the best results were obtained with Cinchona Hasskarliana, Miq., a species seemingly as yet not critically identified. Cinchona-seeds do not long retain their vitality; but as they are so very light, no difficulty exists in sending them speedily even to widely distant places.

Cinchona succirubra, Pavon.*

Middle Andine regions of Peru and Ecuador. A tree, attaining a height of 40 feet, yielding the Red Peru-bark, rich in cinchonin and cinchonidin. It is this species, which is predominantly cultivated on the mountains of Bengal. In India it thrives at lower elevations than other Cinchonas, proves of quicker growth, and there the mixed cheap Cinchona-alkaloids forming the "Quinettum" are largely derived from this plant [G. King, J. S. Gamble]. It has been found hardy in Lower Gippsland and the Westernport-district of Victoria. It grew in Madeira at an elevation of 500 feet, after having been planted two and a half years, to a height of 20 feet, flowering freely also. All these Cinchonas promise to become of importance for culture in the warmest regions of extra-tropical countries, on places not readily accessible or eligible for cereal culture. The Peruvian proverb, that Cinchona-trees like to be "within sight of snow," gives some clue to the conditions under which they thrive best. They delight in the shelter of forests, where there is an equable temperature, no frost, some humidity at all times both in air and soil, where the ground is deep and largely consists of the remnants of decayed vegetable substances, and where the subsoil is open. Drippage from shelter-trees too near will be hurtful to the plants. Closed valleys and deep gorges, into which cold air will sink, are also not well adapted for Cinchona-culture. The Cinchona-region may be regarded as inter-jacent between the coffee- and the tea-region, or

nearly coinciding with that of the Assam-tea. Cross found the temperature of some of the best natural Cinchona-regions to fluctuate between 35° and 60° F. We here ought to consociate the Peru-bark plants with naturally growing fern-trees, but only in the warmest valleys and richest soil. The best temperature for Cinchonas is from 53° to 66° F.; but for the most part they will endure in open places a minimum of 32° F.; in the brush-shades of the Botanic Garden of Melbourne, where already many years ago Cinchonas were raised by the thousands, they have even resisted uninjured a temperature of a few degrees less, wherever the wind had no access, while under such very slight cover the Cinchonas withstood also a heat of a few degrees over 100° F.

The plants are most easily raised from seed, best under some cover such as mats; they produce seeds copiously some years after planting. C. succirubra, first introduced into California by the writer of this work together with the principal other species, thrives well in the lower coast-ranges as far north as San Francisco; better indeed than C. Calisaya, according to Dr. Herman Behr. The quantity of alkaloids in the bark can be much increased by artificial treatment, if the bark is only removed to about one-third on one side of the stem and the denuded part covered with moss or straw-matting (kept moist), under which in one year as much bark is formed as otherwise requires three years' growth—such forced bark moreover containing the astounding quantity of 25 per cent. alkaloids, because no loss of these precious substances takes place by gradual disintegration through age. The root-bark of some Cinchonas has proved to contain as much as 8 per cent. of alkaloids (see Gardeners' Chronicle, 1877, p. 212). The income from Java-plantations is considerably over double the cost of the expenses of culture and transit. Mr. Howard's opinion, that Cinchonas in lowland-plantations produce a far less quantity of alkaloids, needs further confirmation, particularly regarding the valuable quinin and cinchonidin; probably however geologic conditions have in all instances to be taken into account also.

Young Cinchona-plants are set out at distances of about 6 feet. The harvest of bark begins in the fourth or fifth year. The price varies in Europe from 2s. to 9s. per lb. according to quality. The limits assigned to this literary compilation do not admit of entering further into details on this occasion; but I may add, that in the Darjeeling-district over three millions of Cinchona-plants were already in cultivation during 1869 in Government-plantations. Cultivation of Cinchona for commercial purposes was first initiated in Java through Dr. Hasskarl in 1851 at the suggestion and under the direction of Professor Miquel; but 240,000 lbs. of bark were already exported from this island in 1880. The British harvest in the Madras-Presidency alone amounted to 150,000 lbs. in 1875. Brigade-Surgeon Dr. G. King reports in 1880. that four million trees of Cinchona succirubra are now under [illegible] in the Sikkim-plantations. This has proved the hardiest [illegible]vs under a wide range of conditions and seeds free [illegible] most valuable

Cinchona in the elevations of Sikkim. In the Neilgherries more than 600,000 Cinchona-plants were distributed from the Government-plantations in 1879, and 1,322 lbs. of seed [Barlow]; from 80,000 to 250,000 seedlings being obtainable from one pound of sound seed, as almost every grain will grow. All its varieties produce bark of great value. The total amount of alkaloids is at an average of 4 per cent. If the trees were cut every seven or eight years and simultaneous re-planting should take place, Dr. King could keep up an annual supply of 366,000 lbs. of bark merely from the plantations under his control. In 1883 there were as many as 128 millions of plants under cultivation in British India, of which 22 millions were two years old. The importations of Cinchona-bark into the United Kingdom in 1884 amounted to 106,000 cwt., of the value of £907,000; in 1882 the quantity was 139,000 cwt. and the cost £1,781,000. In 1886 it came to 145,367 cwt. In 1891–2 the export of Cinchona-bark from India came to about 14,000 cwt. [Journal Society of Arts]. Now much bark is locally treated in India for the extraction of the alkaloids. The total number of deaths of the Indian population from fever was considered to approach a million and a half annually before Cinchona-culture was introduced.

Cinna arundinacea, Linné.

North-America. There recorded as a good fodder-grass; perennial, somewhat sweet-scented. Particularly adapted for forest-meadows. Blyttia suaveolens (Fries) is according to Dr. Asa Gray a variety with pendent flowers.

Cinnamomum Camphora, T. Nees.

The Camphor-tree of China and Japan, north to Kinsin, attaining a height of about 40 feet. It endures the occasional frosts of a clime like that of Port Phillip, though the foliage will suffer. It likes light damp soil. The wood, like all other parts of the tree, is pervaded by camphor, hence resists the attacks of insects. The well-known camphor is obtained by distilling or boiling the chopped wood or root; the subsequently condensed camphoric mass is subjected to a purifying sublimation-process. Camphor is extensively used in the manufacture of smokeless powder, and also forms one of the principal ingredients of celluloid.

Cinnamomum Cassia, Blume.

Southern China. This tree produces the Chinese cinnamon or the so-called Cassia lignea. Hardy at Maritzburg, Natal [J. M. Wood]. Sir Joseph Hooker found on the Khasya-mountains up to 6,000 feet three cinnamons producing similar bark—namely: C. obtusifolium, C. pauciflorum and C. Tamala (Nees), the latter species extending to Queensland. Dr. Thwaites notes the true Cinnamon-tree (C. Zeilanicum, Breyn) even up to 8,000 feet in Ceylon, but the most aromatic bark comes from lower altitudes. The root gives a sort of

camphor. Mr. Ch. Ford has ascertained, that the Chinese cut Cinnamomum Cassia when six years old, the time chosen being from March to May, after which season the bark loses much of its aroma. The plant is cut to near the root. The bark on distillation affords the Cassia-oil, 1 cwt. of bark yielding nearly 1 lb. of oil, which is much in use for confectionery and culinary purposes and the preparation of scented soaps; it is one of the most persistent or retentive in perfumery. Oil can also be obtained from the foliage. C. Zeilanicum (Breyn), the true Cinnamon-tree of Ceylon develops perfectly in East-Australia to rather beyond the tropic, indeed as far south as Moreton-Bay.

Cinnamomum Loureiroi, Nees.

Cochin-China and nearest regions, also perhaps Japan. A middle-sized tree. The leaves locally in use as a condiment and for perfumery.

Cistus Creticus. Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea, particularly the eastern. This shrub, with C. Cyprius (Lamarck), furnishes the best ladanum-resin. Other species yield a less fragrant produce.

Citrus Aurantium, Linné.*

The Orange-tree (in the widest sense of the word). A native of South-Eastern Asia. A plant of longevity; thus a tree at Versailles, known as the "Grand Bourbon," is still in existence, though planted in 1421; and very much older still are Citrus-trees at Cordova, and yet bearing. Even under glass at Hampton-Court are trees over 300 years old. Stems of very good Orange-trees have gained such a size, as to require two men to clasp them. If intervening spaces exist in orangeries, they might be used for raising herbaceous honey-plants. Any specific differences, to distinguish C. Aurantium from C. Medica, if they once existed, are obliterated now through hybridisation, at least in the cultivated forms. In Central India a peculiar variety is under culture, producing two crops a year; the blossoms of February and March yield their ripe fruit in November and December, whereas from the flowers of July mature fruits are obtained in March and April. To prevent exhaustion only alternate fruiting is allowed. Nearly 5 million bushels of oranges and lemons, representing a value of £1,782,000, were imported into the United Kingdom during 1884. During 1886 it was 4,388,291 bushels, valued at £1,488,341. In 1893 New South Wales produced 800,000 cases of Oranges from 9,237 acres of ground [Hayter]. The seeds of Oranges, with other easily germinating seeds, should during exploring expeditions through mild countries be disseminated. Quick steam-navigation renders it now possible, to provide—when carefully pack[illegible] the European and North-American market fresh Oranges an[illegible] kinds of orchard-fruits from Australia, South-America a[illegible]ing the unprovided season of the northern hemisp[illegible]son

a tree of the Mandarin-orange bore 4,000 fruits in a season [Haldane]. It is not unusual for orange-trees to continue in full bearing for 60 or 70 years, and after that the wood is still valued for its durability, fragrance and beauty. Should over-production anywhere take place, a wine can be prepared from the juice of peeled oranges, which proved of remarkable strength. The Sorrento-honey derives its delicious perfume from orange-flowers, and it has become classical as the best and analogous to that of Hymethus [Laura Redden]. For detail-information on these kinds of plants should be consulted the important recent work of Dr. Bonavia, "The Cultivated Oranges and Lemons of India," with an illustrative atlas. Orange-trees are in the United States frequently attacked by the highly injurious Australian Icerya Purchasii. Its ravages can to some extent be checked by the Lestophanus Iceryae, a parasitic fly, and fully by the Vedalia cardinalis, known also as the Dorthesia-bug. Mr. Jaeger reports from Honolulu that the Vidalia cleared off the Icerya in the Hawaian Islands within six months after the introduction of this Beetle, though the Orange-trees were loaded with that scale; this, one of the so-called lady-bird beetles, keeps down in New Zealand, perhaps with allied species, the Icerya. They have therefore been introduced from Australia into America by Mr. Koebele, an emissary of Professor Riley of the Entomologic Department of Washington, first attention having been drawn to this antagonism by Mr. Crawford of Adelaide. Mr. Charles French, the Government Entomologist of Victoria, has in his new departmental work described and illustrated these insects. The Smut of trees of the Orange-tribe is Capnodium citri. Professor Mac Owan remarks that the saccharine film exuded by the black scale-insect, Lecanium hesperidum, facilitates the germination of the Capnodium-spores, and he found in South Africa perseveringly spraying paraffine emulsions particularly effective against both parasites, also liquid of resin-soap applied by powerful pump-syringes. Some varieties of the Orange-tree are excellent for hedges, for which they are much used in Japan. Burnt earth is valuable as an admixture to soil in orangeries. On the high authority of Dr. Piesse it may be stated, that recently rather more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds weight of orange-flowers were gathered annually for perfumery-purposes merely at Nice and Cannes. As prominent varieties of C. Aurantium the following may be distinguished:—

Citrus Bergamium, Risso. From the fruit-rind of this variety Bergamotte-oil is obtained; the flowers also yield oil. The Mellarosa-variety furnishes a superior oil and exquisite confitures.

Citrus Bigaradia, Duhamel. The Bitter Orange. This furnishes from its flowers the Neroli-oil, so delicious and costly as a perfume. It is stated, that orange-flowers to the value of £50 might be gathered from the plants of an acre within a year. The rind of the fruit is used for candied orange-peel and marmalade. Bitter principle: hesperidin in the rind, limonin in the

seeds. The Bigarade furnishes the most valuable of any stock for orange-grafting in South-Africa, according to Prof. MacOwan.

Citrus decumana, Linné. The Shaddock or Pompelmos. The fruit will exceptionally attain a weight of 20 pounds. The pulp and thick rind can both be used for preserves.

Citrus dulcis, Volkamer. The Sweet Orange, of which many kinds occur. The St. Michael Orange has been known to bear in the Azores on sheltered places 20,000 fruits on one tree in a year. Navel-oranges, weighing 19 ounces, have been obtained at Rockhampton; other varieties have been known to reach 3 pounds [Thozet]. Neroli-oil is also obtained from the flowers of this and closely allied varieties. The oil of orange-peel might be used as a cheap and pleasant one in the distillation of costly odorous substances. Even in Australia already an aged tree of the ordinary orange yielded over 12,000 fruits in a particularly favorable season. In tracts close to the coast the trees need shelter. About four million pounds of orange-flowers are annually treated for Neroli-oil at and in the vicinity of Grasse, the price being about fourpence a pound (*Revue agricole de Maurice*).

Citrus nobilis, Loureiro. The Mandarin-Orange. The thin peel separates most readily from the deliciously flavoured sweet pulp. There are large and small fruited Mandarin-oranges; the Tangerine variety is one of them; also a dwarf variety with seedless fruits exists (A. Jupp).

Citrus Australasica, F. v. Mueller.

Coast-forests of extra-tropical Eastern Australia. A shrubby species, with ellipsoid or almost cylindrical fruits of lemon-like taste, measuring 2 to 4 inches in length. They are thus very much larger than those of Atalantia glauca of the eastern desert-interior of tropic Australia, but both are of similar taste. These plants are entered on this list, together with C. Planchoni, merely to draw attention to them as probably capable of improvement in their fruit through culture.

Citrus Japonica, Thunberg.

The Kumquat of Japan. A shrubby Citrus with fruits of the size of a gooseberry, from which on account of their sweet peel and acid pulp an excellent preserve can be prepared.

Citrus Medica, Linné.*

The Citron-tree (in the widest sense of the word). Indigenous to Southern Asia. For the sake of convenience it is placed here as distinct from C. Aurantium. As prominent varieties of the Citrus Medica may be distinguished:—

Citrus Cedra. Gallesio. The true Citron. F[illegible] verrucular fruit essential oil and citric acid can

irrespective of the ordinary culinary use of the fruit. A large variety with thick rind furnishes candied the citrionade or succade. The Cedra-oil comes from a particular variety. France produced in 1890 over 50,000 cwts. candied Orange and Lemon Peel, valued at £60,000 (Sahut, from Bull. du Ministère de l' Agriculture); 173,680 cwts. of Citrons were raised besides, of the value of £73,000.

Citrus Limonium, Risso. The true Lemon. Lemon-juice is largely pressed from the fruit of this variety, while the thin smooth aromatic peel serves for the production of volatile oil or for condiments. The best oil is obtained by the so-called Ecuelle process (puncturing the rind); distilled oil is of inferior quality [Watt]. The quantity of essential oil of lemon exported from Messina alone during 1887 amounted to about 440,000 lbs., valued at £125,000; while about 500,000 gallons of lemon-juice were exported during the same period. The juice of this fruit is particularly rich in citric acid. A large variety is the Rosaline-Lemon. A Giant-Lemon has quite recently been introduced into Victoria from some mountains in Fiji by Messrs. Chaffey, through Mr. R. Sawers. It shows immunity against fungus-blights; its fruit may occasionally attain a weight of 4½ lbs., and a girth of 22½ inches; it has a thick peel and delicious flavor ("Mildura-Cultivator," 4th October, 1890).

Citrus Limetta, Risso. The true Lime. The best lime-juice is obtained from this variety, of which the Perette constitutes a form. Less hardy than most other varieties. The Lime is one of the best and most enduring hedge-plants for warmer countries [H. A. Wickham].

Citrus Lumia, Risso. The Sweet Lemon, including the Pear-Lemon, with large pear-shaped fruit. Rind thick and pale; pulp not acid. This variety serves for particular condiments.

A Tipperah-variety, known as "Sour Pomelloe," produces richly, the fruits abounding in exceedingly acid juice [Bartlett]. West Indian limes are particularly well produced in sub-tropic Eastern Australia [J. S. Edgar].

Coal-oil proved the most effectual remedy in Florida to dislodge scale from any parts of citrus-plants; half a pint of oil is to be mixed with sifted wood ashes, and then with 6 gallons of water, this fluid to be syringed over the trees. Mr. Silberbauer recommends a mixture of 1 lb. genuine whaleoil-soap in 5 gallons of water for periodic syringing to subdue the Icerya. Capnodium citri is the ordinary Black-smut of Citrus-trees.

Citrus Planchoni, F. v. Mueller. (*C. Australis*, Planchon, partly.)

Forests near the coasts of sub-tropic Eastern Australia. A noble tree, fully 40 feet high, or according to C. Hartmann even 60 feet

high, with globular fruit about the size of walunts, called in Australia Native Oranges. The species first appeared under the above name in the "Report on the Vegetable Products of the Intercolonial Exhibition of 1867." Its beautiful wood takes a high polish; hence it is made use of for the finest cabinet-work. Through regular culture doubtless the fruit could be enlarged and improved.

Citrus trifoliata, Linné. (*Aegle sepiaria,* De Candolle.)

Japan. Hardy in England, and occasionally fruiting there as well as in Holland, and near Philadelphia. This shrub is much grown for hedges in its native country and in China; it is also reared as stock for grafting on it the orange plant.

Cladrastis tinctoria, Rafinesque.

Eastern States of North-America. Yellow-wood. The wood of this tree produces a saffron-yellow dye.

Clausena Wampi, Oliver. (*Cookia punctata,* Sonnerat; *C. Wampi,* Blanco.)

South-Eastern Asia. A small very odorous tree. Fruit about the size of a gooseberry, of balsamic fragrance, thus rather a condiment than a table-esculent. The southern cultural limit is not yet in reference to this plant ascertained; but Mr. Fr. Turner notes, that it fruits freely at Port Jackson. Likes a humid clime.

Clavaria botrytis, Persoon.

Europe. This and the following are species, admitted for sale among Silesian mushrooms, according to Dr. Goeppert: C. brevipes (Krombholz), C. flava, C. formosa, C. grisea (Persoon), C. muscoides (L.) C. aurea (Schæffer), C. palmata (Scop.), C. crispa (Wulfen). Morren mentions as much consumed in Belgium C. fastigiata (L.). Bergner and Trog illustrate C. botrytis (Persoon). Several of these extend naturally to Australia, where also various other species exist. The following edible species occur also in Victoria: C. flava, Schaeff., C. botrytes, Pers., C. fastigiata, Linné, C. coralloides, Linné, C. cinerea, Bull., C. cristata, Fries, C. vermicularis, Scop., C. pistillaris, Linné. The puff-balls, comprising species of Bovista, Lycoperdon and Scleroderma, are not specifically admitted as recommendable culinary fungs into this work, as they are only convertible into food when very young, and many become soon noxious. All Clavarias seem adapted for human sustenance; their growth should therefore be encouraged.

Claytonia patens, F. v. Mueller. (*Talinum patens,* Willdenow.)

From Mexico to Argentina. A perennial succulent herb, which might easily be naturalised on coast- and river-rocks. It furnishes the "Puchero" vegetable.

Claytonia perfoliata, Donn.

From Mexico to California and Cuba. An annual succulent herb, serving for salad and also spinage. The genus could be reduced to Montia.

Claytonia polyandra, F. v. Mueller. (*Calandrinia polyandra*, Hooker.)

This succulent perennial herb is much liked by all kinds of pasture-animals in sub-tropic Western Australia, and also consumed there by the aboriginals [Isaac Tyson].

Claytonia tuberosa, F. v. Mueller. (*Calandrinia tuberosa*, Bentham.)

Mexico, up to cold elevations. The root of this herb is edible, and could probably be improved as an esculent by careful culture of the plants.

Clinostigma Mooreanum, F. v. Mueller. (*Kentia Mooreana*, F. v. M.)

Dwarf-Palm of Lord Howe's Island, where it occurs only on the summits of the mountains, at about 3,000 feet elevation. Likely to prove one of the hardiest of all palms.

Coccinia Indica, Wight and Arnott. (*Cephalandra Indica*, Naudin.)

Southern Asia, extending to China and Silhet. Perennial thick-rooted. The fruit is one of the commonest vegetables eaten by the natives of India [Dr. G. Watt].

Coccoloba uvifera, Jacquin.

Central America, northward to Florida. A tree, attaining a large size, fit for sandy sea-shores. Sir J. Lefroy noticed in Bermuda stems 6 feet in girth. The dark blue sweet or acidulous berries are edible, and attain a length of nearly an inch. A kind of kino is obtained from the bark; the wood yields a red dye. Dr. Rosenthal notes as likewise producing edible fruits: C. nivea (Jacq.), C. pubescens (L.), C. excoriata (L.), C. flavescens (Jacq.), C. diversifolia (Jacq.), C. Leoganensis (Jacq.) is also a coast-tree; other species belong to forest-regions of mountains. They are all natives of the warmer zones of America.

Cochlearia Armoracia, Linné. (*Nasturtium Armoracia*, Fries.)

The Horse-radish. Middle Europe and Western Asia. Perennial. In Norway grown to latitude 70° 22′ N. Requires rich soil; best propagated from truncheons. On some soils not easily era[illegible] The foliage can also be utilised culinarily. Within the t[illegible] plant thrives best in shady localities. The volatile oil o[illegible] allied to that of mustard.

Cochlearia officinalis, Linné.

The Scurvy-cress. Shores of Middle and Northern Europe, Northern Asia and North-America, also on saline places inland even on the Pyrenees. A biennial herb, like the allied C. Angelica and C. Danica (Linné), valuable as an antiscorbutic, hence deserving naturalisation. It contains a peculiar volatile oil.

Cocos australis, Martius.

From Brazil to Uruguay and the La Plata-States. One of the hardiest of all palms, hardier than even the Date-palm, withstanding unprotected a cold, at which oranges and almonds are injured or destroyed. It remained perfectly uninjured at Antibes at a temperature of 15° F. [Naudin]. C. pityrophylla ascends the Andes to 7,800 feet (Count de Denterghem).

Cocos flexuosa, Martius.

Brazil, extending far south. This slender and rather tall decorative Palm belongs to the dry Cactus-region with C. coronata, C. capitata, Astrocaryum campestre, Diplothemium campestre and Acrocomia sclerocarpa (Martius). It becomes a stately plant in a few years, and produces seeds most freely. Cocos coronata withstood at Hyères a temperature of 22° F. [Bonnet].

Cocos plumosa, Loddiges.

South-Brazil. This splendid Feather-palm attains a height of 60 feet. It is one of the hardiest of all palms, requiring no protection at Port Phillip. Quick of growth and particularly handsome in stature. Stem comparatively slender.

Cocos regia, Liebmann.

Mexico, up to 2,500 feet. A Palm of enormous height; almost sure to prove hardy in the mildest extra-tropic latitudes.

Cocos Romanzoffiana, Chamisso.

Extra-tropic Brazil. This noble palm attains a height of 40 feet.

Cocos Yatay, Martius.

Rio Grande do Sul, Uruguay and Argentina. Forms distinct forests mainly with C. australis and C. Datil (Drude). The last mentioned bears date-like fruits, according to Dr. Lorentz. The [illegible] Yatay are edible. The leaves, like those [illegible]ve for the manufacture of hats. The [illegible]tropical Cocoanut-palm, Cocos nucifera [illegible]re of the tropic in Queensland at [illegible]. J. S. Edgar.

Coffea Arabica, Linn.*

The Coffee-plant. Mountains of South-Western Abyss extending as indigenous according to Warnisch and Pet Mozambique and Guinea. A shrub or small tree. The culti within extra-tropical boundaries can only be met with any pr of success in the warmest and at the same time moistest re frost being detrimental to the Coffee-plant; it fruits howeve occasionally, though scantily, as Port Jackson but gives good r already in the warmer part of New South Wales. The Mocha-v very best adapted for the more temperate regions. Turner Ceylon the cultivations are between 1,000 and 5,000 feet the sea; but Dr. Thwaites observes, that the plant succeed at an elevation of from 5,000 to 6,000 feet, in places where th a rainfall of about 100 inches a year. The temperature there seen from 100° F., and almost never sinks below 45° F. requires rich and warmer whilst it ripens its fruit, and a season o wanders to here is worst. Average yield in Ceylon 4 to 5 cw cwts. An extraordinarily prolific variety of Coffee was introdu years ago by the writer of this work into Fiji, where it now the main-plantations. The Coffee-plant has been found hardy north as Florida. For many particulars see the papers Planters' Association of Kandy. Chemical principles of C caffein, a peculiar tannic acid and quinic acid. The importat Coffee into the United Kingdom in 1884 amounted to 1,1 cwt. (almost one-quarter being for home consumption), valued million pounds sterling. The import of Coffee into Great during 1886 was 1,006,165 cwt., valued at £3,295,028, al quarter of which came from British India. The loss sustai 1878 alone by the ravages of parasitic fungus-growth on plants in Ceylon amounted to £2,000,000, the total loss sinc from this source reaching £15,000,000 [Abbay]. The dest of this Coffee-leaf fungus (Hemileia vastatrix) is to some effected by applying flowers of sulphur, particularly in dewy w and by dressing the ground with quicklime [Morris]. Stil powerfully acts a weak solution of sulphate of copper mixe lime. Dr. Bruck recommends spraying with a weak solu sulphate of copper to which some sugar is added, to prev crystallization on the leaves. He also uses an infusion of t The unpruned plants are less subject to the Hemileia. Mr. J. of Rewa, Fiji, found the vapours from a 5-10 per cent. a solution of carbolic acid to be an effectual remedy agai Hemileia, the evaporation being effected from sheltered vessels somewhat above the ground. Another fungus-disease is the or Candelillo, caused by Pellicularia Koleroga (Cooke). The plant is also liable to suffer from the attacks of se viz.: Xylotrechus quadrupes, called the borer, th coffeum, L. nigrum, Pseudococcus adonium and the getum [Dr. G. Watt]. See also esse

* Microsc. Soc., new series, vol. x

succeeds well even in the low regions of New Britain [R. Parkinson]. Southward Eastern sub-tropical Australia is still adapted for the culture of this important plant. A new prolific variety has come into use in Brazil, the "Maragogyne" [Christy]. In America, Coffee-plantations have suffered not only from the attacks of an erysiphoid fungus, but also the Cemiostoma-fly. Coffee-leaves have recently come into use as a substitute for tea.

Coffea Liberica, Bull.

Guinea. The Liberian Coffee-plant, distinguished already by Afzelius. According to Dr. Imray this species has shown immunity from the Cemiostoma-fly, and it is less affected by the Hemileia-mould. It grows to the size of a real tree, is a rich bearer, and the berries are larger than those of the ordinary Coffee-bush but the (useless) pulp is about twice as large in proportion to the seeds. The fruit requires a longer time to ripen (a year), but this species can be grown in hot tropical countries down to the coast [Lietze, Regel]. This species is highly ornamental in foliage and its flowers are deliciously scented.

Coix Lachryma, Linné.

South-Asia, New Guinea, Polynesia. "Job's Tears." This plant is cultivated for food by the eastern hill-tribes of India and supplies a staple-article of diet to the Tankhul Nagas of Manipur; it is also grown in Burma. The form cultivated for food has an easily breakable deeply furrowed shell, that of the wild plant being extremely hard and shining. Seeds require long soaking before they are sown [Dr. Watt]. The plant likes humidity; it comes to perfection at Port Phillip. C. tubulosa (Hackel) is a Papuan species.

Cola acuminata, Schott and Endlicher. (*Sterculia acuminata*, Beauvois.)

Western Africa. A small or middle-sized tree, perhaps hardy like many of the allied Sterculias, also outside the tropics in mild regions. In Jamaica it is cultivated up to an elevation of 3,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. It furnishes the famed Cola-seeds, already brought under notice by Caspar Bauhin. They have highly stimulating properties, reminding of those of Coca, and can be made into an agreeable unfermented beverage, against the pernicious custom of indiscriminately treating with alcoholic liquids. Prof. E. Heckel, of Marseille, converts the nuts as "Cola-paste" into an exceedingly concentrated [illegible]tritious product [T. Christy]. Used now also for clearing beer [illegible]ng]. Medicinally recommended in cases of chronic diarrhœa [illegible]riety; might be tried also in diabetes. The fruits of a [illegible]es described by Professor Max. Cornu occur intermixed [illegible]ary kind in commerce.

Colchicum autumnale, Linné.

The Meadow-Saffron. Middle and Southern Europe, Western Asia. The seeds and roots of this pretty bulbous-tuberous herb are important for medicinal use. The plant has been introduced into Australia by the writer with a view to its naturalisation on moist meadows in our ranges. Active principle: colchicin. The plant proves hardy in Norway to lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler].

Coleus Amboinicus, Loureiro.

Southern Asia. An aromatic condiment-herb.

Coleus tuberosus, A. Richard.

Tropical-Africa. A herb producing edible tubers, but fit only for frostless regions. To this attention has been drawn by Vilmorin, Dyer, and others as a promising kitchen-plant.

Collinsonia Canadensis, Linné.

Eastern North-America. A perennial herb; the root, known vernacularly as "Stone-root," is of medicinal importance, particularly as a sedative. A few other species occur in North-America.

Colocasia esculenta, Schott.* (*C. antiquorum*, Schott.)

The Taro. This celebrated plant extends from Egypt through Southern Asia to the South-Sea Islands, and is also indigenous in the warmer parts of East-Australia. One of the about half-hundred kinds of leading food-plants of the world. The stem-like, tuberous, starchy roots lose their poisonous acridity by processes of boiling, roasting or baking. It is the Kolkas of the Arabs and Egyptians, and one of their most esteemed and abundant vegetables. Immense quantities are harvested and kept during the winter. A splendid starch is obtainable from the tubers of this and the following species. From the juice of the leaves an indelible dark-brown ink can be prepared; a black ink by the addition of copper or alum [Dr. Porcher]. The plant proves hardy as far south as Melbourne, and is also cultivated in New Zealand. The tops of the tubers are replanted for a new crop. Taro requires a rich, moist soil, and would grow well on banks of rivers. For scenic culture it is a very decorative plant. Peronospora trichotoma (Massee) has caused vast destruction on the crops of this tuber in the Antilles.

Colocasia Indica, Kunth. (*Alocasia Indica*, Schott.)

South-Asia, South-Sea Islands and Eastern Australia. Cultivated for its stem and tubers on swamps or rivulets. This stately plant will rise in favorable localities to a height of 12 feet, the edible trunk attaining a considerable thickness, the leaves sometimes measuring 3 feet in length. In using the stem and root for food, great care is needed, to expel all acridity by some heating process.

Colocasia odora and C. macrorrhiza are allied to this species. Several other aroid plants deserve attention for test-culture on account of their edible roots, among them Cyrtosperma edule (Seemann) from the Fiji-Islands.

Combretum butyraceum, Caruel.

The Butter-tree of Caffraria and other parts of South-Eastern Africa. The Caffirs call the fatty substance obtained from this tree Chiquito. It is largely used by them as an admixture to their food, and is also exported. It contains about one-quarter olein and three-quarters margarin. This butter-like fat is extracted from the fruit, and is of an aromatic flavour. The tree should be hardy in the warmer and milder parts of extra-tropical countries. The exact systemic position of this tree remains still obscure.

Comptonia asplenifolia, Solander.

The Sweet-Fern of North-America. This dwarf shrub is perhaps quite worthy of dissemination on sterile hills, as the foliage contains nearly 10 per cent. of tannin ; an extract of the leaves has come into the tanning trade. The plant is also not without medicinal value.

Condalia microphylla, Cavanilles.

The Piquillin. Chili and Argentina. A bush, yielding sweet, edible, succulent fruit.

Conium maculatum, Linné.

The Poison-Hemlock. Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Western Asia. A biennial herb, important for medicinal purposes. It should however not be allowed to stray from its plantations, as it is apt to be confounded with culinary species of Anthriscus, Chærophyllum and Myrrhis, and may thus cause, as a most dangerous plant, disastrous mistakes. Active principles : coniin in the fruit, also conhydrin. The wild or naturalised plant best for therapeutic use.

Conopodium denudatum, Koch.

Western Europe. The small tuberous roots of this herb, when boiled or roasted, are available for food, and known as Earth-Chestnuts The plant is allied to Carum Bulbocastanum.

Conospermum Stœchadis, Endlicher.

West-Australia. The question has arisen, whether this shrub, with C. triplinervium (R. Brown), ought to be introduced into any desert-country. All kinds of pasture-animals browse with avidity on the long, tender and downy flower-stalks and spikes, without touching the foliage, thus not destroying the plant by close cropping.

Convallaria majalis, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia to Japan. The "Lily of the Valley." Far famed as a lovely fragrant spring-plant, desirable for naturalisation in any temperate forest-regions; quite a trade-plant for bouquet-sellers; reintroduced into medicine also latterly, particularly in the treatment of cardial affections and dropsy. Both root and flowers have also sternutatorian properties.

Convolvulus floridus, Linné fil.

Canary-Islands. A shrubby species, not climbing or winding. With C. scoparius it yields the Atlantic Rosewood from stem and root.

Convolvulus Scammonia, Linné.

Mediterranean regions and Asia Minor. A perennial herb. The purgative drug, Scammonia-resin, is obtained from the root, which will grow to 2 feet in length. Plants readily raised from seeds. To obtain the drug, a portion of the root is laid bare, and into incisions made some shells are inserted, to collect the juice, which is daily removed [Maw]. From Scanderoon in Syria in 1890 were exported 350,000 lbs. dried roots and 3,500 lbs. of the resin; the latter can be extracted from the dried root by alcohol.

Copernicia cerifera, Martius.*

Brazil, extending into Bolivia and Argentina. This magnificent Fan-palm has been proved to be hardy as far south as Sydney, by Mr. Charles Moore. It resists drought in a remarkable degree, and prospers also on a somewhat saline soil. The stem furnishes starch; the sap yields sugar; the fibres of the leaf-sheets are converted into ropes, which resist decay in water; the leaves can be used for mats, hats, baskets and brooms, and many other articles are prepared from them. The inner part of the leaf-stalks serves as a substitute for cork. This palm however is mainly valued for the Carnauba-wax, with which its young leaves are coated, and which can be detached by shaking. This is harder than bees' wax, and is used in the manufacture of candles. Each tree furnishes about 4 lbs. annually. In 1862 no less than 2,500,000 lbs. were imported into Great Britain, realizing about £100,000.

Coprinus comatus, Fries.

Europe, Asia, South-Eastern Australia. Included by Dr. L. Planchon among the Champignons for French kitchens. Other species elsewhere are probably quite as good, but they all can only be used for food in a very young state. More important are the deliquiescent species of Coprinus, such as C. atramentarius, C. ovatus, C. cylindraceus (Fries), for the preparation of a black water-colour and also ink, both indelible [Wilson's Rural Cyclop.]; the black fluid emitted needs the addition of some antiseptic to preserve it. Various Coprini are also common in Victoria.

Corchorus acutangulus, Lamarck.

Tropical Africa, South-Asia and North-Australia. This plant is specially mentioned by some writers as a jute-plant. A particular machine has been constructed by Mr. Le Franc, of New Orleans, for separating the jute-fibre. With it a ton of fibre is produced in a day by four men's work. This apparatus can also be used for other fibre-plants. The seeds of the Corchorus, which drop spontaneously, will reproduce the crop.

Corchorus capsularis, Linné.*

From India to Japan; also in North-West Australia. One of the principal jute-plants. An annual, attaining a height of about twelve feet, when closely grown, with almost branchless stem. A nearly allied but lower plant, Corchorus Cunninghami (F. v. Mueller), occurs in tropical and sub-tropical Eastern Australia. Jute can be grown, where cotton and rice ripen, be it even in localities comparatively cold in the winter, if the summer's warmth is long and continuous. The fibre is separated by steeping the full-grown plant in water from five to eight days; it is largely used for rice, wool- and cotton-bags, carpets and other similar textile fabrics and also for ropes. In 1884 Great Britain imported 5,111,000 cwt. of jute, valued at £3,600,000. In 1883 the quantity amounted even to 7,372,000 cwt., of the value of £4,520,000, and a large quantity is also sent to the United States. In late years about 60,000 people have been employed in Indian Jute-factories, the raw material for these being annually nearly three million cwt. ["Journal of the Society of Arts," July, 1893]. Jute is sown on good land, well ploughed and drained, but requires no irrigation, although it likes humidity. The crop is obtained in the course of four or five months, and is ripe when the flowers are replaced by fruit-capsules. Good paper is made from the refuse of the fibre. Jute has been found, like hemp, to protect cotton from caterpillars, when planted around fields [Hon. T. Watts]. In India jute often alternates with rice and sugar-cane; as a crop it requires damp soil. It does not require drained land, according to Mr. C. B. Clarke. Unlike cotton, it will bear a slight frost. Under favorable circumstances 2,000 to 7,000 lbs. may be obtained from an acre, according to quality of soil. It is best grown on temporarily flooded ground, as otherwise it proves an exhaustive crop. Two hundred million pounds of jute were woven in 1876 in Dundee, and fifty million gunny-bags were exported from Britain in one single year, according to S. Waterhouse.

Corchorus olitorius, Linné.*

South-Asia and North-Australia. Furnishes, with the foregoing species, the principal supply of jute-fibre. As [illegible] an annual, it can be brought to perfection in the summers of [illegible] temperate zone. Can even be grown on mud-banks. It [illegible] before much fruit has been formed. The average [illegible] is

1,200 lbs., though more than double may be got under particularly favorable circumstances. The fibre is not so strong as hemp, but very easily prepared. It will not endure long exposure to water. The foliage can be used as spinage. The seeds will keep for several years. The allied Corchorus trilocularis (Linné), of Indian origin, is likewise wild in eastern tropical and sub-tropical Australia; its fibre may be used for ropes.

Cordyline Banksii, J. Hooker.

New Zealand. This lax- and long-leaved Palm-Lily attains a height of 10 feet; its stem is usually undivided. This and the following species have been admitted into this list for a double reason, not only because they are by far the hardiest, quickest growing and largest of the genus, and thus most sought in horticultural trade for scenic planting, but also because their leaves furnish a fair fibre for textile purposes. The small seeds are produced in great abundance, and germinate with extreme readiness. The same may be said of the three following species; their seeds can with the greatest ease be sent to the remotest distances. These Palm-Lilies ought to be naturalised copiously in forest-ranges by mere dissemination.

Cordyline Baueri, J. Hooker. (*C. Australis*, Endlicher *non* J. Hooker.)

Norfolk-Island. The stem of this stately species attains a height of 40 feet, and becomes ramified in age. It is very intimately allied to the following.

Cordyline indivisa, Kunth.

New Zealand. The stem of this thick- and rigid-leaved palm-like species rises to a height of 20 feet, and remains undivided. Leaves finally 5 inches broad; yields the toi-fibre. Aged leaves persistent in a perfectly downward position for many years. Panicle at first erect. Berries white. Grows without protection in Arran [Capt. Brown].

Cordyline superbiens, C. Koch. (*C. Australis*, J. Hooker *non* Endlicher).

New Zealand. The stem of this noble thin-leaved plant attains a height of 40, exceptionally even 50 feet, according to Professor T. Kirk; the basal stem circumference sometimes 20 feet [Colenso]; it is branched. Aged leaves readily seceding; berries blue. Hardy at Torquay [W. Wood] Power's Court, Limerick, and in others of the milder localities of South-England and Ireland, also in the Island of Arran, where it grows luxuriously and flowers. If in excessively severe winters the plant gets destroyed above ground, it will bra[illegible] out again from the root [Rev. D. Landsborough]. Matured
Campbelltown, Argyllshire, in the open air also in York
these tall Cordylines ripen seeds so copiously, the latter

be strewn out for naturalising the plants in open places of sylvan valleys for scenic final effect. It will stand a minimum temperature of 20° F. [Gorlie]. When cut down will spring again from the root. They bend before the blast, but will not break, and are securely anchored in the soil by perpendicular descending root-stocks [Th. Waugh]. C. Sturmii (Th. Kirk) is an allied plant.

Cordyline terminalis, Kunth.

South-Asia. Polynesia, East-Australia. The Ti-plant. The roots are edible, when roasted. The leaves like those of other species, can be utilised for textile fibre. The splendid decorative Cordylines with red or variegated foliage belong to this species.

Coriandrum sativum, Linné.

Orient and Middle Asia. An annual or biennial herb, its fruits much in use for condiments. The essential oil peculiar. Ripens seeds in Norway to lat. 68° 40′ [Schuebeler]. The seeds will keep for several years; 20 lbs. are sufficient for one acre, returning 10-14 cwt. [G. Don].

Cornus florida, Linné.

The Dog-wood of Eastern North-America. A showy tree, sometimes 30 feet high. The wood in great demand for shuttles, handles, harrow-teeth, horse-collars and sledge-runners. The root-bark is of therapeutic value. The tree is hardy still at Christiania [Schuebeler].

Cornus macrophylla, Wallich.

Himalayas, China, Japan. A tree to 40 feet high, with very spreading branches. Recommended by Uhei Zuzuki for street planting. To this species the North-Eastern American C. alternifolia [Linné fil.] is closely allied.

Cornus mas, Linné.

Europe, also Asia quite to Japan. This deciduous shrub or small tree is deserving of attention, as from the fruits a very palatable preserve can be prepared [Freyn]. It answers also for hedge-growth.

Cornus Nuttalli, Audubon.

North-Western America. This is the largest of the genus, attaining a height of 80 feet, with a stem 2 feet in diameter. One of the most showy of Californian forest-trees. The wood is hard and close-grained, similar to that of Cornus florida. The natives use the small twigs for making baskets [Gibbons]. In the spring white inflorescence is visible for miles; in autumn again the fruit-colouration becomes an ornament to the landscape [Prof.

Cortinarius cinnamomeus, Fries.

Europe and Asia. This mushroom, together with C. violaceus (Fries), which is also indigenous in the colony of Victoria, is mentioned among numerous congeners by Drs. Badham and Cooke as particularly eligible for the table. Dr. Planchon recommends also C. turbinatus (Fries).

Corylus Americana, Walter.

Eastern North-America. Not tall; easily naturalised by dissemination, but fruit small and hard-shelled [A. Gray].

Corylus Avellana, Linné.*

Europe, Northern Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. The ordinary Hazel, so well-known for its filberts or cob-nuts, one variety yielding the Barcelona-nut. A tree attaining a height of 30 feet; wood elastic, particularly valuable for gunpowder-coal, young shoots serving for hoops and walking sticks. The earliest flowering tree in northern countries. Suitable for naturalisation along brooks. Loudon's account also of this tree is extensive and excellent. Chambers says, that generally about £100,000 worth of hazel-nuts are annually imported into Britain. About the same quantity goes to Germany. Hazel-oil is superior to almost any other for the table. An illustrated volume has (1887) been devoted by F. Goeschke to the "Hazel-nuts" in its various kinds. By merely scattering fresh nuts along forest rivulets the plant might be naturalised.

Corylus Colurna, Linné.* (*C. Byzantina*, l'Ecluse.)

From Hungary to Greece and the Himalayas, there at from 5,500 to 10,000 feet elevation. The Constantinople-Nuttree, the tallest of hazels, attaining 60 feet in height, of rather quick growth. Of late especially recommended as a shady avenue tree. Nuts much pressed for oil [Dr. K. Mueller]. Hardy at Christiania in Norway [Schuebeler]. This, as well as the Nepal-Hazel (Corylus ferox, Wallich) and the Japan Hazel (C. heterophylla, Fischer) might be naturalised in forest-gullies for their filberts.

Corylus maxima, Miller.* (*C. rubra*, Borkhausen; *C. tubulosa*, Willdenow; *C. Lambertii*, Loddiges).

Recorded as indigenous to Hungary and Istria by A. de Candolle, who however places the species nearer to C. Americana. Prof. C. Koch thinks that it may have sprung from C. Avellana. It is the red filbert or Lambert-nut.

Corylus Pontica, C. Koch.*

Caucasus. Taller than C. maxima. Fruit similar to Barcelona-nut; much consumed in Constantinople [C. Koch]. Pontinian nut.

Corylus rostrata, Aiton.

North-America, both east and west. Never tall. Nut small, but kernel sweet. C. Mandschurica (Maximowicz), from the Amur-region, is a closely allied species or perhaps only a variety.

Corynocarpus lævigata, Forster.

The Karaka of New Zealand, also the principal forest-tree of the Chatham-Islands, attaining a height of 60 feet. The wood is light, and used by the natives for canoes. The pulp of the fruit is edible. Cattle browse on the foliage. In rich irrigated soil the tree can be adopted for very shady avenues.

Corynosicyos edulis, (*Cladosicyos edulis*, J. Hooker.)

Guinea. An annual cucumber-like plant, with edible fruits about 1 foot long and 3 inches in diameter. Referred recently by Cogniaux to the genus Cucumeropsis.

Cotoneaster bacillaris, Wallich.

Uplands and highlands of India. Finally a small tree. This is declared to be the best there for walking-sticks, especially alp-sticks.

Crambe cordifolia, Steven.

From Persia and the Caucasus to Thibet and the Himalayas, up to 14,000 feet. The root and foliage of this Kale afford an esculent. Flower-stems reaching 10 feet in height; the long-stalked leaves may measure more than 2 feet in width. The root bears severe frost [Gorlie]. C. Kotschyana (Boissier) is an allied plant.

Crambe maritima, Linné.

Sea-Kale. Sandy coasts of Europe and North-Africa, in Norway to nearly 60° N. A perennial herb; the young shoots used as a wholesome and agreeable vegetable. Should be naturalised, particularly on humid tracks of country, even for pastoral purposes.

Crambe Tataria, Wulfen.

From Eastern Europe to Middle Asia. Perennial. Leaves likewise used for culinary purposes. According to Simmonds the large fleshy roots also form an esculent. Can be grown still at Christiania.

Cratægus æstivalis, Torrey and Gray.

The Apple-Haw. South-Eastern States of North-America. The small juicy fruit of an agreeable acid taste.

Cratægus apiifolia, Michaux.

Eastern North-America. Highly serviceable for hedges.

Cratægus Azarolus, Linné.

Welsh Medlar. South-Eastern Europe and South-Western Asia. Hardy still in Christiania, Norway [Schuebeler]. The pleasantly acidulous fruits can be used for preserves.

Cratægus coccinea, Linné.

Eastern North-America, there called White Thorn. A valuable hedge-plant; also very handsome. Spines strong. It braves the winters of Norway as far north as lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler].

Cratægus cordata, Solander and Aiton.

South-Eastern States of North-America. Also much employed for hedges.

Cratægus crus galli, Linné.

The Cockspur-Thorn. Eastern North-America. Regarded as one of the best species for hedges. Spines long and stout. Hardy to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. Fruit edible.

Cratægus Mexicana, Mocino and Sesse. (*Mespilus Mexicana*, C. Koch.)

A shrub, hardy in England. The fruit is of about 1 inch size and edible.

Cratægus oxyacantha, Linné.

The ordinary Hawthorn or White Thorn or Quick. Europe, North-Africa, North- and West-Asia. In Norway it grows to lat. 67° 56′; Professor Schuebeler found the plant to gain still a height of 20 feet in lat. 63° 35′. Recorded here as one of the most eligible among deciduous hedge-plants, safe against pastoral animals. The wood is considered one of the best substitutes for boxwood by engravers. The flowers are much frequented by bees for honey. C. monogyna (Jacquin) is a variety.

Cratægus parvifolia, Solander and Aiton.

Eastern North-America. For dwarf hedges. Spines long, slender, sharp and numerous.

Cratægus pyracantha, Medicus.

The Fire-Thorn. Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. This species is evergreen. It is likewise adapted for hedges, though slower in growth than the Hawthorn, but altogether not difficult to rear. Hardy in Norway to lat. 59° 55′ [Schuebeler]. Referred by Boissier to Cotoneaster. The allied C. crenulata (R
Himalayan White Thorn, is a large spinescent sl
to an elevation of 8,000 feet.

Cratægus tomentosa, Linné.

South-Eastern States of North-America. Reaching a height of 20 feet. Fruit edible. The list of American Hawthorns is probably not yet exhausted by the species mentioned; all afford honey. Two species, C. rivularis (Nuttall) and C. Douglasii (Lindley), occur in California and Oregon.

Crepis biennis, Linné.

Europe, Western-Asia. Bosc regards this plant as useful for winter-pastures in cool climes, it keeping well green. The flowers afford food for bees.

Crithmum maritimum, Linné.

The real Samphire. Sea-shores of Western and Southern Europe, North-Africa and the Orient. A perennial herb. Settlers on the coast might readily disseminate and naturalise it. It is held to be one of the best plants for pickles, the young leaves being selected for that purpose.

Crocus sativus, C. Bauhin.

The Dye-Saffron. South-Eastern Europe and the Orient. The stigmata of this particular Crocus constitute the costly dye-substance. The best is collected from the flowers as they daily open in succession. The plant yields its product for three or four years. Spain produces annually from 200,000 to 300,000 lbs. of Saffron. To produce a well-scented Saffron rich in dye the culture should be in a very mild clime, not very wet and on deep permeable soil. For the colouration of some kinds of eatables and table-liquids indispensable; also of particular medicinal value. Price at the collecting places about £2 per pound. The article is often largely adulterated before it is put on the market [Queenslander]. At an early stage of colonization it would not be profitable to grow saffron commercially; but as the plant is well adapted for many extra-tropical countries or for high elevations within the tropics, it might be planted out into various unoccupied mountain-localities with a final view to naturalise it, and to thus render it available from native sources at a later period. It has additional claims on account of its prettiness. Noted as a bee-plant even by the ancients [Muenter]. In Norway it is grown as far north as lat. 67° 56′. Likes calcareous light soil. C. Pallasii (Bieberstein) is a variety.

Crocus serotinus, Salisbury. (*C. odorus*, Bivona.)

South-Europe. This species also produces saffron rich in pigment, [illegible] C. Nevadensis (Amo and Campo) in Spain at 6,000 feet, also [illegible]ria, Tunis and Morocco; C. Fleischeri (J. Gay) in Asia [illegible]. hiemalis (Boissier and Blanche) in Palestine and Syria; [illegible]s (Wahlenberg) in Syria. Palestine, Taurus [C. Sprenger].

C. Alatavicus (Regel) is the first of the winter-flowering species [Backhouse]. The bulbs of several are edible. See also Maw's splendid work, specially devoted to this genus.

Crotalaria Burhia, Hamilton.

Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Scinde. This perennial herb grows in arid places, and like the following yields Sunn-fibre.

Crotalaria juncea, Linné.*

The Sunn-Hemp. Indigenous to Southern Asia and also widely dispersed through tropical Australia. An annual herb, rising under favorable circumstances to a height of 10 feet. In the colony of Victoria, Sunn can only be cvltivated in the warmest and moistest localities. It comes to maturity in four or five months. The plant can also be grown as a fodder herb for cattle. It requires rich, friable soil. Not an exhaustive crop. If a superior soft fibre is desired, the plant is pulled while in flower ; if strength is the object the plant is left standing until it has almost ripened its seeds. The steeping process occupies about three days. For the purpose of obtaining branchless stems it is sown closely. The fibre is employed for canvas, sacking, ropes and cordage. Average yield 650 lbs. per acre. Cultivated in the Circars, according to Roxburgh, to feed milch-cows.

Crotalaria retusa, Linné.

Asia, America, and Australia within and near the tropics. A perennial herb. Its fibre resembles that of C. juncea, and is chiefly used for ropes and canvas. Others of the multitudinous species of Crotalaria deserve to be tested for their fibres.

Croton lacciferus, Linné.

Ceylon, up to 3,000 feet. Valuable for the warmer forest-regions of temperate climes, on account of its peculiar exuding lac-resin.

Croton Tiglium, Linné.

Insular and Continental India, extending to China. A small tree. The very powerful purgative Croton-oil is expressed from the seeds. The plant bears prolifically in the northern part of N.S.W.

Crozophora tinctoria, Necker.

South-Europe, North-Africa and the Orient. An
The turnsole-dye is prepared by exposing the juice t
treating it with ammonia.

Cryptomeria Japonica, D. Don.*

The Sugi or Japanese Cedar. Japan and Northern China. The largest tree in Japan, the trunk attaining 35 feet in circumference [Rein] and 120 feet in height, rising occasionally even to 200 feet. Stem long, clear, of perfect straightness ; the plant is also grown for hedges ; in Japan it yields the most esteemed timber, scented like that of Cedrela [Christie]. It requires forest-valleys for successful growth. The wood is durable, compact, soft and easy to work ; more extensively utilised in Japan than any other. In the Azores the tree is preferred even to the Pinus Halepensis for timber-culture, on account of its still more rapid growth in that insular climate. Several garden varieties exist. Lives unprotected still at Christiania. Withstands gales. The variety compacta bears the severest winter-cold in Lower Germany [C. H. Koehler].

Cryptotaenia Canadensis, De Candolle.

Eastern North-America, also Japan. A perennial Pimpinella-like herb, the root of which affords a good kitchen vegetable.

Cucumis Anguria, Linné.

Wild in tropical America, but according to Sir Jos. Hooker and Prof. Naudin perhaps of African origin, all other species belonging to the eastern hemisphere. Annual. The fruit serves for pickles.

Cucumis cicatrisatus, Stocks.

Scinde, where it is called "Wungee." The edible ovate fruit is about 6 inches long. Deemed a wild form of C. Melo by Cogniaux.

Cucumis Citrullus, Séringe.* (*Citrullus vulgaris*, Schrader.)

Indigenous probably only in Eastern-Africa. The water-melon-plant. It is simply mentioned here, to indicate the desirability of naturalising it in any desert. In those of South-Africa it has become spontaneously established, and retained the characters of the cultivated fruit. The yield is much increased by irrigation; fruits up to 70 lbs. were obtained on the Murray-River [Clarson]. Near the Bellenden Ker Ranges in Northern Queensland water-melons (of the variety with white seeds black-tipped, introduced by the writer) were raised weighing nearly 30 lbs., the pulp being very red and exquisitely sweet [Mrs. Gribble]. Under irrigation at Delhi fruits over 200 lbs. have been obtained [Koenig]. Vilmorin found that the seeds will keep fully six years.

Cucumis Colocynthis, Linné. (*Citrullus Colocynthis*, Schrader.)

...terranean regions to India. An annual or perhaps ... The medicinal extract of colocynth is prepared ...rd of this species. Active principle: colocynthin. ... C. Citrullus.

Cucumis hirsutus, Sonder.

From Mozambique to Natal. A perennial plant, from which perhaps a new race of Melon-like fruits may yet be derived, as the berries, although small in the wild state, are according to Zeyher acidulous and edible. Sir Joseph Hooker draws attention to the great affinity of C. dipsacus (Ehrenberg) indigenous in tropical Africa, to the cultivated Melon-plant.

Cucumis Melo, Linné.*

The Melon-plant. Originally from the country about the Caspian Sea, but some forms indigenous to India, northern and tropical Africa and tropical Australia, if really all the forms united by Cogniaux are con-specific. The best varieties might also be naturalised in sand-deserts, particularly in places where some moisture collects. Melons are marvellously prolific on the floating islands of some of the Asiatic lakes. According to Mr. Clarson, Rock- and Green-Melons of 40 lbs. weight are obtained on the irrigated lands at Mildura, Murray-River. In seasons of drought the Muscat-Melon, introduced by the author into Central Australia, has borne fruit there more amply than any other variety. Vilmorin kept seeds for more than ten years germinable. Some of the Bokhara-varieties are remarkably luscious and large. Through artificial pollination the yield of melon-culture becomes considerably increased. Apparently remunerative results have been gained in Belgium from experiments, to cultivate melons for sugar and treacle. The seeds thus obtained in quantity become available for oil-pressing. The root contains melonemetin. The Japanese C. Conomon (Thunberg) belongs to this species. Prof. Naudin investigated extensively the variability of this and allied plants. Some varieties of melons and pumpkins ripen in Scandinavia during the long warm days of the almost nightless summer there in the open air far north ; all are annual.

Cucumis Momordica, Roxburgh.

Cultivated in India. It produces cucumbers 2 feet long, bursting slowly when ripe into several divisions. Young, the fruit is used like cucumbers, older like melons. Referred by Cogniaux to the varieties of C. Melo.

Cucumis sativus, Linné.*

The Cucumber-plant. North-Western India. Cultivated in Hungary already before historic ages [De Candolle]. Indicated here merely for completeness sake, also because gherkin-pickling ought to become a more extended local industry. Dr. G. King brought under notice and Indian culture the Chinese Cucumber "Solly-Qua," which attains a length of 7 feet. It must be trained on walls or trellises, to afford to the fruit sufficient scope for extension. A climbing variety is also cultivated in Japan ; its fruit large, always free from bitter taste, richly produced and [illegible] orange-coloured outside [F. Thiel]. It has in so far [illegible]

over the usual prostrate varieties that it does not suffer in wet and cool seasons and that it has a longer period of bearing [H. Wulls]. It is less tender in culture than the ordinary cucumber, bears abundantly, is of excellent taste, softer consistence, but may perhaps degenerate in culture [Gartenflora 1893]. A closely allied variety occurs in Sikkim and Nepal up to 5,000 feet, where it is extensively used for food. Sir Joseph Hooker suggests that the African C. metuliferus (E. Meyer) may be the wild original state of our cucumber-plant. For definitions of numerous varieties of Melons, Cucumbers and Gourds, as well as for full notes on their cultivation, see, irrespective of other references, G. Don's Dichlamydeous Plants III, 1-42. Seeds will retain their vitality for ten years or more [Vilmorin]. Cucumbers and gherkins are most richly produced under irrigation. Cucumber-leaves are used in Africa for spinage [Paul Reichard].

Cucurbita maxima, Duchesne.

Large Gourd or Pompion-plant. Indigenous in South-Western America. Yields some sorts of pumpkins. Instances are on record of fruits having weighed over 2 cwt. Mr. J. P. Eckert reared in the Wimmera-district fruits up to 52 lbs. weight of superior taste and good keeping quality. This species also is eligible amongst other purposes for naturalisation in hot desert-regions. The fruit serves for calabashes like that of Lagenaria vulgaris. The seeds will keep about six years. Professor Wittmack obtained seeds from ancient graves at Ancon.

Cucurbita Melopepo, Linné.*

The Squash-plant. May be regarded as a variety of C. Pepo. It will endure storage for months. Wonderfully productive under irrigation.

Cucurbita moschata, Duchesne.

The Musky Gourd. Warmer parts of America, where it was much grown among Maize, prior to the advent of the Europeans [Wittmack]. The principal species grown in Japan, the fruit occasionally dried there [C. Sprenger]. A variety much cultivated in Italy, produces fruit so large as occasionally to weigh 40 lbs. [Vilmorin].

Cucurbita Pepo, Linné.*

The Pumpkin and Vegetable Marrow, as well as the Succade-Gourd. Both-Americas, as far north as Lake Huron, existing before Europeans came there [A. Gray and H. Trumbull]. This or an allied species w[illegible]39 found in culture by Soto, on his arrival at the Mississipp[illegible] Professor Wittmack, who also obtained Pumpkin-seed[illegible]om graves formed prior to the Spanish [illegible] hot deserts would be a boon. The

seeds on pressure yield a fixed oil; they are also anthelmintic. Most of the ornamental gourds are varieties of this species. This, with many other Cucurbitaceæ, yields much honey for bees. Pfister recommends the variety with large yellow fruit particularly for marmalade. Professor R. A. Philippi and Johow mention the variety C. mammeata (Molina) the "Zapallo" of the present inhabitants of Chili and Peru, the "Penca" of the primeval autochthones as the best of Pumpkins on account of the solidity and sweetness of its fruits. The fruit of the perennial C. ficifolia (Bouché) is hardly edible. Professor Naudin after long and careful study admits as economic species only C. Pepo, C. moschata and C. maxima.

Cudrania Javanensis, Trecul. (*Cudrania Amboinensis*, Rumph.)

East-Australia, Southern and Eastern Asia to Japan, East-Africa. This climbing thorny shrub can be utilised for hedges. Fruit edible, of a peasant taste; the root furnishes a yellow dye.

Cudrania triloba, Hance.

China. The leaves of this shrub serve as food for silkworms according to Mr. F. B. Forbes.

Cuminum Cyminum, Linné.

North-Africa. The fruits of this annual herb are known as Cumin, and used for certain condiments, as also in medicine. Cuminum Hispanicum (Merat) is similar. Essential oil peculiar.

Cunonia Capensis, Linné.

The Red Els of South-Africa. Occupies the upper edge of all mountain-forests in Kaffraria, making a spreading tree 50 feet high and 3 feet stem-diameter. Supplies a very pretty red wood used in furniture and by waggon-makers [T. R. Sim].

Cupania sapida, Voigt. (*Blighia sapida*, Koenig.)

The "Akee." Western tropical Africa. A tree, to 30 feet high, if not sometimes higher. Flowers so fragrant as to be worth distilling. Succulent portion of the fruit eatable, improved by frying. This Cupania may endure slight frost as some of its congeners. In Jamaica it is cultivated only up to an elevation of 3,000 feet [Fawcett]. Schumacher and Thonning gave, simultaneously with Cambessedes' designation, the name C. edulis to this species.

Cupressus Benthami, Endlicher.

Mexico, at elevations from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. A beautiful tree, reaching 60 feet in height. The wood is fine-grained and exceedingly durable. Rate of growth at Port Phillip as much as 30 feet in within 15 years. Professor C. Koch deems it identical with thurifera.

Cupressus fragrans, Kellogg.

The Californian Ginger-Pine or Oregon-Cedar. A tree, reaching 150 feet in height, with a clear trunk for 70 feet and a stem-diameter to 6 feet. Wood abounding in aromatic oil [J. Hoopes].

Cupressus funebris, Endlicher.

Thibet. The Weeping Cypress. Attains a height of 90 feet. One of the most eligible trees for cemeteries ; can be grown from the lowlands of India to 7,000 feet or even higher.

Cupressus glauca, Lamarck.

The Cedar of Goa. It attains a height of 50 feet. Regarded as a state of the Himalayan C. torulosa (D. Don) by Sir Jos. Hooker, Oliver, Henriques and Wilkomm.

Cupressus Guadaloupensis, S. Watson.*

Guadaloupe-Island, California. A widely spreading or drooping tree ; stem diameter to 5 feet [Palmer]. This has grown with extraordinary quickness in the lower mountains of Gippsland [H. Kjergaard].

Cupressus Lawsoniana, Murray. (*Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, Parlatore.)

California and Oregon. This splendid red-flowered Cypress grows to 150 feet in height, with a stem to 6 feet in diameter, and furnishes a valuable timber for building purposes, fragrant, clear, solid, easily worked, free from knots, elastic and very durable [Sargent] ; it is however to be avoided for cabinet-work on account of the soft and colouring resin permeating it [Dr. Kellogg]. Hardy to lat. 60° 15′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. Lately adopted among coniferous trees from abroad on a large scale for the Prussian forests. Adapts itself easily to varied soil [Schwappach].

Cupressus Lindleyi, Klotzsch.

On the mountains of Mexico. A stately Cypress, reaching a height of 120 feet. It supplies an excellent timber. Prof. C. Koch points out the very close affinity of this species to C. thurifera and restores its older name C. Coulteri (Forbes), suggesting that this Cypress may be derived from C. pendula (L'Héritier), which so long was termed inaptly C. Lusitanica.

Cupressus macrocarpa, Hartweg.* (*C. Lambertiana*, Gordon.)

California, from Monterey to Noyo, in the granite- as well as sandstone-formation ; sometimes in Sphagnum-moors. This beautiful and shady tree attains to a height of 150 feet, with a stem of
rence, and is one of the quickest growing of all
dry soil. Does well also on limestone-soil

[Dr. H. Bennet]. One of the best shelter-trees on sea-sa naturally following the coast-line, never extending many miles f the shore, and occurring in localities, where the temperature not rise above 80° F., nor sink below the freezing point [Boland nevertheless it proved even hardy in Christiania. Can be trim into hedges for tall enclosure-lines. Wood remarkably scer Richer in its yields of tar than the Scotch Fir, according to Amer writers. Not to be planted on places, where stagnant humi exists underground, nor where the soil is but little penetrable. nativity singularly limited.

Cupressus Nutkaensis, Lambert. (*Chamæcyparis Nutkaensis*, Sp *Thuya excelsa*, Bongard.)

The Yellow Cedar or Cypress of Alaska and the neighbou states. Height of tree reaches 100 feet. Timber soft, pale, c durable, tough and close, also scented ; worked with ease ; used boat-building and many other purposes ; the bast for mats and r Can be trimmed for hedge-growth. The Cypresses of the sec Chamæcyparis and Retinospora are regarded by Sir Joseph Ho and Mr. George Bentham as species of Thuya. Prof. C. I placed them, as did previously the author of this work, in the g Cupressus.

Cupressus obtusa, F. v. Mueller. (*Retinospora obtusa*, Siebold Zuccarini.)

The Hinoki of Japan. Attains a maximum-height of 150 f stem to 5 feet in diameter ; a tree of longevity. It forms a g part of the forests at Nipon. Growing naturally between 1,200 4,200 feet elevation on the transition of the compact alluvial to eruptive granite [Dupont]. The bark is used for thatching, for cordage and tow. The wood is pale-streaked and com assuming when planed a silky lustre. According to Mr. Christ is durable, close-grained and easily worked. It is selected in J for temples, further also much in use for boat-building, as it very resists decay in water, also for railway-sleepers and various u ground-work. There are varieties of this species with foliage golden and of a silvery-white hue. Hardy at New York, eve exposed localities. One of the finest of evergreen trees for vicinity of dwellings. It resembles C. Lawsoniana, but excels i is also hardier and of more rapid growth [Rev. H. W. Beecl Easily multiplied from layers of the lower branches.

Two other Japanese Cypresses deserve introduction—na C. breviramea (Chamæcyparis breviramea, Maximowicz) and pendens (Chamæcyparis pendula, Maximowicz).

Cupressus pisifera, F. v. Mueller. (*Chamæcyparis pisifera*, Siebold Zuccarini.)

The Savara of Japan. It attains a maximum height of over feet. Stem occasionally 5 feet in diameter. Very hardy like

foregoing, bearing the frosts of Norway quite to lat. 59° 55′ [Schuebeler]; stood exceptionally severe winter-cold also in Germany quite well [H. Koehler]; of beautiful aspect and quick growth. There is also a variety with golden-yellow foliage. Less esteemed than C. obtusa; grows in about the same localities, but is content with poorer soil, and bears more heat [Dupont]. Prefers valleys for its location [Prof. Luerssen]. Wood principally used by coopers. This and the foregoing species were in 1871 referred to the genus Cupressus in an early edition of the present work.

Cupressus sempervirens, Linné.

The Common Cypress. South-Europe and South-Western Asia, on Mount Lebanon up to 5,000 feet. It is famous for the great age it attains, and for the durability of its timber, which is next to imperishable. Likes limestone-soil particularly. Doors from this wood in St. Paul's Church in Rome have lasted over 600 years. Its two forms namely C. pyramidalis (Targioni) and C. horizontalis (Miller) widely differ under culture. The tree attains in warm countries occasionally a height of 100 feet and a stem-girth of 9 feet. Hardy in England. Near Somma a cypress is still shown, which—so it is said—was renowned already at Cæsar's time on account of its great size. The wood is prized for trunks and boxes, as rendering the contents proof against most kinds of insects [Sir D. Brandis]. At present its wood is much sought for the manufacture of musical instruments. Young records the stem-circumference of a Cypress at Lago Maggiore at 54 feet, and this was known even 600 years ago as a venerable tree, thus far one of the few most favoured trees in the whole creation.

Cupressus thurifera, Humboldt, Bonpland and Kunth.

Mexican White-Cedar; 3,000 to 4,500 feet above sea-level. A handsome pyramidal tree, upwards of 40 feet high. See C. Benthami.

Cupressus thuyoides, Linné. (*Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*, Spach; *Thuya sphæroidalis*, Cl. Richard.)

White Cedar of North-America; in moist and swampy ground. Height of tree reaching 80 feet; diameter of stem 3 feet. Of comparatively quick growth; endures shade well [B. E. Fernow]. The wood is reddish, light, clear, easy to split, soft and fragrant; it turns red when exposed to the air. Extensively used for a great variety of purposes—for boat-building, cooperage, railway-ties, particularly also shingles; it is fine-grained and easily worked. Mohr says, that the wood, when well seasoned, offers the finest material for hollow-ware. For furniture, it admits of a high finish and has a pleasing hue. The old wood resists the successions of dryness and moisture better than any other American Cypr[illegible] to tried. Circumferential rate of stem-growth in Nebraska [illegible] at 2 feet from the ground in 12 years [Furnas].

Cupressus torulosa, D. Don.

Nepal-Cypress. Northern India; 4,500 to 8,000 feet above the sea-level. Average ordinary height 40 feet, but much larger dimensions are on record; thus Dr. Stewart and Major Madden mention a tree 150 feet in height, and 17 feet in stem-girth. The reddish fragrant wood is as durable as that of the Deodar-Cedar, and highly valued for furniture. The tree prefers limestone soil. Splendid for wind-breaks and tall hedges. Sir D. Brandis thinks, that it may attain an age of 1,000 years. See C. glauca.

Curcuma longa, Linné.

"Turmeric." Tropical Asia. The clime of some regions of Japan proved warm enough for rearing this plant, which for ornament's sake alone deserves attention. Hardy at Moreton-Bay [Fr. Turner]. Turmeric is an ingredient of curry-powder, and is also used for tingeing chemical test-paper; it consists of the pounded root. It is exported to the value of £100,000 annually from India.

Curtisia faginea, Aiton.

South-Africa. A tree, attaining 40 feet in height. The wood is heavy, tough and durable; the Caffirs use it for their assegais. It answers well for superior furniture, tools, and is not surpassed there by any other wood for the construction of waggons, to be used in a hot and dry country. (See "Indian Forester," 1885.)

Cyamopsis psoraloides, De Candolle.

Southern Asia. The "Guar." This annual is mentioned by Dr. Forbes Watson among the plants, which furnish throughout the year table-beans to a portion of the population of India. The plant is however more important as a good cattle-fodder [Dr. Watt].

Cyathea medullaris, Swartz.

Malayan Archipelagos, Islands in the South-Pacific Ocean, South-Eastern Australia and New Zealand, there to 47°. Admitted into this work, as an extensive export exists in root-stems of tree-ferns, this species being one of the most hardy.

Cycas Normanbyana, F. v. Mueller.

A noble Queensland-species, deserving introduction, and capable of being shipped to long distances in an upgrown state without emballage. Tall stems of Cycas media, brought to conservatories abroad, after eight years' dormancy sprouted into foliage [J. C. Schmidt].

Cycas revoluta. Thunberg.

The Japan Pine-Palm. The trunk attains in age a height of about 6 feet, and is rich in sago-like starch. The slow growth of

this plant renders it only valuable for scenic decorative culture; it endures the climate of Melbourne without protection. Cycas media (R. Br.) may also prove hardy, and would be a noble horticultural acquisition, as it is the most gigantic of all Cycadeæ, attaining a height of 70 feet in tropical East-Australia. C. Siamensis (Miquel) will endure a temperature occasionally as low as the freezing point. Like the Zamia-stems, the trunks of any Cycas admit of translocation, even at an advanced age; and like the stems of many kinds of tree-ferns, they can be shipped on very long voyages packed as dead goods in closed wood-cases, deprived of leaves and soil, for subsequent revival in conservatories, as shown many years ago by the writer of this work. The Macrozamias can be associated with the hardier palms in gardens, M. spiralis advancing naturally southward to the 37th degree. One genuine Zamia occurs as indigenous in Florida, several in Mexico are extra-tropical, while Z. Chiqua (Seemann), or a closely allied species, ascends to 7,000 feet in Central-America. The genuine species of Encephalartos, all from South-Africa, also endure the night-frosts of Melbourne perfectly well.

Cymopterus glomeratus, De Candolle.

North-America, in the Missouri-region. Root edibile [Dr. Rosenthal].

Cynara Cardunculus, Linné.

The Cardoon. At the Mediterranean Sea, extending to the Canary-Islands. A perennial herb. The bleached leaf-stalks serve as esculents. The foliage employed also as a substitute for rennet. This as well as the following will come to perfection in Norway to lat. 63° 52′ [Schuebele]. Readily raised from seeds. The root also edible [Vilmorin].

Cynara Scolymus, Linné.

The Artichoke. South-Europe and North-Africa. The receptacles and the base of the flower-scales well known as a vegetable. The plant is perennial, and here chiefly mentioned as entitled to extended culture, grouped with other stately plants. Several other species are worthy of cultivation. In Italy Artichokes are much grown under olive-trees, to utilise spare-ground. The plant is greatly benefited in cultivation by a dressing with sea-weed or any other manure containing sea-salt [G. W. Johnson]. The leaves serve instead of rennet. Seeds will keep for several years. To preserve good varieties, [illegible] are replanted, from which all the buds except two or thr[illegible] trongest are removed. Low-lying ground and somewha[illegible]an be utilised for this plant [Vilmorin].

Cynodon Dactylon, Cl. Richard.* (*Capriola Dactylon*, Adanson.)

Widely dispersed over the warmer parts of the globe, thus as indigenous reaching the northern parts of the colony of Victoria; stretching also into Middle Europe and West-England. Hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 52′ [Schuebeler]. Mr. Sim, of the Cape Colony, states that there it takes possession of closely browsed veld, stands drought well, but becomes withered by frost. Passes under the names of Bermuda-Grass, Indian Couch-Grass, Doab, Dub, Doorba or Doorva and Bahama-Grass. An important grass for covering bare, barren land, or binding drift-sand, or keeping together the soil of abrupt declivities, or consolidating earth-banks against floods; suffocates weeds. It is not without value as a pasture-grass; resists extreme drought, and may become of great importance to many desert-tracts, as it keeps alive even in the hottest and driest parts of Central Australia; also one of the best of all grasses in tropical countries for hay [Eggers]. Placed likewise above all other grasses for pasture and stable-value in Louisiana [Seiss]. In seasons of dearth pastural animals will even unearth the roots of this grass, greatly relishing them. Difficult to eradicate, but for permanent pastures on exhausted land in mild climes not surpassed. Clings with pertinacy to any soil it gets hold of. The dispersion is best effected by the creeping, rooting stems cut into short pieces; each of these takes root readily, but it can be also disseminated, and grains are now always in the seed-markets. In arable land this grass, when once established, cannot easily be subdued. The stems and roots are used in Italy for preparing the Mellago graminis. Roxburgh already declared this grass to be by far the most common and useful for pastures of India, particularly in the drier regions; that it flowers all the year, and that it forms three-fourths of the food of the cows and horses there. Excellent also as a lawn-grass in mild climates, on account of its dwarf and creeping growth and as enduring trampling pertinaciously. Well fitted along with small creepers to cover verdantly the soil as well as the margin and sides of tubs containing palms or fern-trees or other larger plants. Chemical analysis, made very early in spring, gave the following results:—Albumen 1·60, gluten 6·45, starch 4·00, gum 3·10, sugar 3·60 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel].

Cynosurus cristatus, Linné.

The Crested Dogstail-Grass. Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. A perennial grass, particularly valuable as withstanding drought, the root penetrating to considerable depth. The stems can also be used for bonnet-plaiting. Though inferior in value for hay, this grass is well adapted for permanent pasture, as it forms dense tufts without suffocating other grasses or fodder-herbs, and as being available later in the season than many others. Recommended also as an admixture to lawn-grasses by Hein and others. The percentage of nutriment in this grass is recorded as very high by Dr. Stebler. Mr. W. F. Salmon finds this the best grass for the hilly country of

Gippsland, increasing the carrying capabilities of his land at least a sheep per acre above other grasses tried by him. It is there relished by pasture-animals, which is not always the case in drier localities.

Cyperus corymbosus, Rottboell.

India, North-Australia, Madagascar. This stately perennial rush may be chosen to fringe our lakes and ponds. It is extensively used for mats in India. The variety C. Pangorei furnishes the material for the Tennevilly-matting [W. T. Dyer].

Cyperus esculentus, Linné.

Southern Europe, Western Asia, various parts of Africa. Produces the "Chufa" or Ground-Almond, an edible root, which contains about 27 per cent. of starch, 17 per cent. of oil and 12 per cent. of saccharine substance; other (French) analyses give 28 per cent. oil, 29 starch, 14 sugar, 7 gum, 14 cellulose. This plant does not injuriously spread like the C. rotundus, and can be reared on sand-land, though in rich soil the harvest is far more plentiful. The tubers, of which as many as 100 to 150 may be obtained from each plant, are consumed either raw or cooked. Hogs root them up for food. The oil surpasses in excellence of taste all other oils used for culinary purposes. The tubers are a fair substitute for coffee, when properly roasted; the root-crop is available in from four to six months. The plant may become important in the most dreary and arid desert-countries through naturalisation. In Norway it can be grown to lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler]. The root of the North-American C. phymatodes (Muehlenberg) is also nutty. C. esculentus and C. exaltatus (Retzius) are used for mats [Dr. G. Watt].

Cyperus Papyrus, Linné.

The Nile-Papyrus, wild in various regions of Africa. Attains a height of 16 feet. Though no longer strictly a utilitarian plant, as in ancient times, it could scarcely be passed on this occasion, as it ought to become valuable in the horticultural trade. Its grand aspect recommends it as very decorative for aquatic plantations.

Cyperus Syriacus, Parlatore.

The Syrian or Sicilian Papyrus. This is the Papyrus-plant, usual in garden-cultivation. It found its way to Australia first through the action of the writer of this work. The plants in the Melbourne Botanic Garden attain a height of 8 feet, but suffer somewhat from frost. Other tall decorative Cyperi deserve introduction, for instance: C. giganteus (Rottboell) from the West Indies and Guiana; these kind of plants being hardier than the generality of others of the same genus from the tropics.

Cyperus tegetum, Roxburgh. (*C. Malaccensis*, Lamarck.)

North-Eastern Africa, India, China and North-Australia. This Galingale-Rush might be naturalised on river-banks to obtain material for the superior mats made of it in Bengal. The fresh stems are slit longitudinally into three or four pieces, each of which curls round while drying, and can then be worked into durable and elegant mats. In China it is cultivated like rice, but in brackish ground only, where narrow channels will allow the water to flow in and out with the rising and receding tide [Hance and Dilthey]. Consul W. M. Cooper reports, that in 1878 about 15 millions of Ningpo-hats were exported, nearly as many in 1887. In making these hats the stems are used whole.

Cyperus textilis, Thunberg. (*Cyperus vaginatus*, R. Brown.)

Widely dispersed over the Australian continent, also occurring in Southern Africa. It is restricted to swampy localities, and thus is not likely to stray into ordinary fields. In the colony of Victoria it is one of the best indigenous fibre-plants, and it is likewise valuable as being with ease converted into pulp for good writing-paper, as shown by the author many years ago. Its perennial growth allows of regular annual cutting. The natives on the Murray-River use this as well as Carex tereticaulis (F. v. M.) for nets.

Cytisus prolifer, Linné fil.

Canary-Islands. The "Tagasaste." The variety Palmensis is a fodder-shrub for light dry soil: finally to 20 feet high, deep-rooted, rather intolerant to frost and drought [Dyer]. Mr. Hardy, of Adelaide, recommends it as quickly-growing for a break-wind. Requires to be periodically cut back, as it otherwise gets too hard for fodder. Very valuable also for apiarists, as flowering during several months, and here during the cool season. In some places it was found that horses and cattle dislike this plant as nutriment. It grows quickly again when cut.

Cytisus scoparius, Link. (*Spartium scoparium*, Linné.)

The Broom-Bush. Europe, North-Asia; wild in Norway to 58° N. Of less significance as a broom-plant than as one of medicinal value, acting as a diuretic and purgative. Can further be counted among honey- and even fibre-plants, as shown by Yvard [See Revue des sciences natur, appliquées 1892, p. 139–143.] It can also be used for tanning purposes. Most valuable for arresting drift-sand. Easily raised from seeds. A yellow dye (scoparin) is obtainable from the flowers. The liquid alkaloid spartein is a prompt cardial tonic [Prof. Bartholow].

Cytisus spinosus, Lamarck. (*Calycotome spinosa*, Link.)

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. This bush forms a strong prickly garden-hedge, handsome when closely clipped [W. Elliott].

Dacrydium Colensoi, Hooker.

New Zealand. A beautiful tree, growing to 50 feet in height and producing hard and incorruptible timber. Chiefly eligible for cool humid forest-regions.

Dacrydium cupressinum, Solander.

New Zealand. Native name, Rimu; the Red Pine of the colonists. This stately tree attains the height of 200 feet and furnishes a hard and straight-grained wood, fairly lasting for rails, but readily decaying in waterworks and underground, but for various inside work very applicable, being easily worked and comparatively cheap; it needs lengthened seasoning. Professor Kirk recommends the timber on account of its great strength for girders and heavy beams anywhere under cover. With other conifers of New Zealand particularly eligible for forest-valleys. A most suitable tree for cemeteries, on account of its pendent branches. The bark possesses fair tan-properties.

Dacrydium Franklini, J. Hooker.

Huon-pine of Tasmania, where it is endemic; only found in moist forest-recesses, and thus might be planted in ferntree-gullies of South-Eastern Australia also. Height of tree sometimes 100 feet; stem-circumference reaching 20 feet. The wood is light, extremely close-grained, highly esteemed for various artisans' work. It is the best of Australasian woods for carving, also extensively used for the rougher kinds of xylography, in the manufacture of pianos and best cabinet-work, also for building select boats. The tree is not of celerity of growth, nor resists severe frosts. Huon Pine wood will last 50 years in the ground (Abbott).

Dacrydium Kirkii, F. v. Mueller.

New Zealand. The "Manoao." A pyramidal tree, attaining 80 feet in height; stem-diameter to 4 feet. Timber of a reddish colour and extreme durability [Professor Kirk]. Bears seeds abundantly.

Dactylis glomerata, Linné.*

Europe, North-Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. The cocksfoot-grass. One of the best of perennial, tall, vigorous pasture-grasses, adapted as well for dry as moist soil, thus even available for wet clays; particularly eligible for hay. Will live under the shade of trees in forests; fit also for coast-sands. Resist drought better than most of the ordinary culture-grasses. Not easily attacked by grubs. Will master and choke even the Bracken-fern and other noxious weeds. Mr. A. R. Cra[illegible] an individual plant for 20 years, and it still continued t[illegible] Ascends the Pyrenees to 9,000 feet [Boissier], and is i[illegible] Norway to lat. 68° 50′ [Schuebeler]. Its y[illegible] f[illegible] continuous, but its stems are

hard ; the same plants live through a long series of years, and can be cut twice or thrice each season without application of manure. It is generally liked by cattle, unless when by understocking or neglect it has been allowed to become rank. Langethal observes : " What the Timothy-grass is for the more dry sandy ground, that is the Cocksfoot-grass for more binding soil, and no other (European) grass can be compared to it for copiousness of yield, particularly if the soil contains a fair quantity of lime. It grows quickly again after the first cutting, and comes early on in the season. It is much grown in New Zealand for harvesting the seeds. The nutritive power of this grass is of first-class. The chemical analysis, made very late in spring, gave the following results : Albumen 1·87, gluten 7·11, starch 1·05, gum 4·47, sugar 3·19 per cent. [Von Mueller and Rummel].

Dactylis litoralis, Willdenow. (*Aeluropus laevis,* Trinius.)

From the Mediterranean Sea to Siberia. This stoloniferous grass can be utilised for binding coast-sands ; but it is of greater importance still in sustaining a Kermes-insect (Porphyrophora Hamelii), which produces a beautiful purple dye [Simmonds.]

Dalbergia latifolia, Roxburgh.

India, up to cool but not cold regions. A tree with deciduous foliage, attaining a height of 80 feet. Produces numerous suckers, particularly on shallow soil, from which young trees arise ; this greatly facilitates the propagation of the tree [S. H. Korders]. The wood tough and heavy, in local request for ornamental furniture, yokes, wheels, ploughs, knees of boats ; its colour from nut-brown to dark-purplish, streaked and spotted with lighter hues [Brandis, Gamble]. It has fetched as much as £13 10s. per ton in England [Watt].

Dalbergia Melanoxylon, Guillemin and Perrottet.

Tropical Africa, extending to Southern Egypt. A small tree with spiny branches ; the wood described variously as blackish and purplish ; according to Colonel Grant used for arrow-tips, wooden hammers and other select implements.

Dalbergia Miscolobium, Bentham.

Southern Brazil. This tree supplies a portion of the Jacaranda-wood [Tschudi].

Dalbergia nigra, Allemao.

Brazil, down to the Southern Provinces. A tall tree, likely to prove hardy in warmer extra-tropic regions. It yields a portion or the Jacaranda- or Palisander-Wood, also Caviuna-Wood, which fof rich furniture have come into European use. Several Brazilian species of Machærium afford, according to Saldanha da Gama, a

similar precious wood, also timber for waterworks and railway-sleepers, particularly M. incorruptibile (Allemao), M. legale and M. Allemai (Bentham).

Dalbergia Sissoo, Roxburgh.*

The Indian Sissoo-tree, extending to Afghanistan, ascending to elevations of 5,000 feet, attaining a height of 80 feet. It may be worthy of test, whether in localities almost free of frost, particularly along sandy river-banks, this important timber-tree could be naturalised, the Sissoo bearing occasional frosty cold better than the sâl. Brandis found the transverse strength of the wood greater than that of teak and sâl; it is very elastic, seasons well, does not warp or split, is easily worked and takes a fine polish. It is also durable as a wood for boats. The tree is easily raised from seeds or cuttings, and is of quick growth. The seeds are produced copiously. The supply of its wood has fallen short of the demand in India. Colonel Campbell-Walker states, that in the Punjab artificial rearing of Sissoo is remunerative at only 15 inches annual rainfall, with great heat in summer and occasional sharp frosts in winter; but irrigation is resorted to at an annual expense there of four shillings per acre. Sterile land is by the Sissoo-planting greatly ameliorated.

Dammara alba, Rumph. (*D. orientalis*, Lambert; *Agathis loranthifolia*, Salisbury.)

Agath-Dammar-Pine. Indian Archipelagus and mainland, extending to the Philippine Islands. A splendid tree, up to 100 feet high, with a stem to 8 feet in diameter, straight and branchless for two-thirds in length. It is of great importance on account of its yield of the transparent Dammar-resin, extensively used for varnish.

Dammara Australis, Lambert.* (*Agathis australis*, Steudel.)

Kauri-Pine. North-Island of New Zealand. This magnificent tree measures, under favorable circumstances, 180 feet in height and exceptionally 17 feet in diameter of stem; the estimated but perhaps overrated age of such a tree being 700 to 800 years. It furnishes an excellent, remarkably durable timber, straight-grained, and much in use for masts, boats, superior furniture, casks, rims of sieves, and is particularly sought for decks of ships, lasting for the latter purpose twice as long as the deal of many other pines. It is also available for railway brake-blocks and for carriages, and regarded as one of the most durable among timbers of the Coniferæ. Braces, stringers and tie-beams of wharfs remained, according to Professor Kirk, for very many years in good order under much traffic. In bridge-building also the Kauri-timber gave excellent results; it can likewise be used advantageously for the sounding-boards of pianofortes. Kauri-wood is also used for light handles of many implement[illegible] various instruments, including stethoscopes, for wool-pres[illegible] work of waggons, butter casks, brewers' vats; further, [illegible] for

bulwarks, and also for the sides of boats. In strength it is considerably superior to Baltic Deal. Kauri ought to be extensively introduced into our denser forests. Auckland alone exports about £100,000 worth of Kauri-timber annually. It is easily worked, and takes a high polish. This tree yields besides the Kauri-resin of commerce, which is also largely obtained from under the stems. The greatest part is gathered by the Maoris in localities formerly covered with Kauri-forests; pieces weighing a ton have been found in such places. The value of this resin, as exported from New Zealand in 1883, was £359,936, in 1885 it was £299,762, in 1888, £380,933, the London market-price being about £50 the ton. The varnish made of it is almost colourless. Recent vast destruction of Kauri-forests through fire render the establishing of this tree elsewhere all the more imperative.

Dammara macrophylla, Lindley.

Santa-Cruz Archipelagos. A beautiful tree, often 100 feet high, resembling D. alba.

Dammara Moorei, Lindley.

New Caledonia. Height of tree about 50 feet.

Dammara obtusa, Lindley.

New Hebrides. A fine tree, resembling D. Australis, reaching 200 feet in height, with a long clear trunk.

Dammara ovata, C. Moore.

New Caledonia. This tree is rich in Dammar-resin.

Dammara robusta, C. Moore.* (*Agathis robusta*, J. Hooker.)

Queensland-Kauri. A tall tree, known only from the vicinity of Rockingham's-Bay, the mainland at Wide-Bay and Fraser's-Island. It thrives well even in open, exposed, dry localities at Melbourne. Height up to 180 feet; largest diameter of stem 6 feet; wood free from knots and easily worked. Market value £3 10s. for 1,000 superficial feet of timber. As much as 12,000 feet (superficial) of good timber have been cut from one tree, that not being the largest. The species is closely allied to the Indian D. alba, and yields likewise Dammar-resin. In the same region occurs Dammara (or Agathis) Palmerstoni, F. v. M.

Dammara Vitiensis, Seemann.

In Fiji. Tree to 100 feet high; probably identical with Lindley's D. longifolia.

Danthonia bipartita, F. v. Mueller.

From the interior of New South Wales and Queensland to West-Australia. Available as a tender-leaved and productive perennial grass, particularly for any desert-regions.

Danthonia Cunninghami, J. Hooker.

New Zealand. An alpine fodder-grass, with large panicles; it attains a height of 5 feet, and forms tussocks. Pasture-animals relish the young foliage and the flower-masses [J. Buchanan].

Danthonia nervosa, J. Hooker. (*Amphibromus Neesii*, Steudel.)

Extra-tropical Australia. One of the best perennial nutritious Swamp-grasses.

Danthonia nuda, J. Hooker. (*D. Thomsoni*, Buchanan.)

New Zealand. A grass of lowlands and sub-alpine localities. Yields a large amount of fine herbage of very nutritious quality. Holds the ground well and thrives in dry sheltered situations [D. Petrie].

Danthonia penicillata, F. v. Mueller.*

The Wallaby-grass. Extra-tropical Australia and New Zealand, ascending to alpine elevations. Variable in its forms. Mr. A. N. Grant mentions this as the most gregarious of grasses in Riverina, though after seeding early in summer it becomes parched, until it pushes afresh after the first autumnal rains. It is most easily disseminated. Dr. Curl found this perennial grass useful for artificial mixed pasture in New Zealand. Its principal value is in spring. Noted as very valuable in its native localities. Deserving of methodic rearing. Will live where cocks-foot and rye-grass succumb for want of humidity or nourishment [Th. Mason].

Danthonia robusta, F. v. Mueller.

Australian Alps. Forms large patches of rich forage near or at the very edge of glaciers, and may therefore possibly endure the winters of Middle Europe. The tall D. rigida (Raoul) of New Zealand is closely allied. Prof. Hieronymus mentions D. picta (Nees) as a superior grass of extra-tropic South-America for sheep-pastures.

Datisca cannabina, Linné.

From Greece to Upper India. A perennial herb; roots are used in medicine, and also yield a superior

Daucus Carota, Linné.*

The Carrot. Europe, North-Africa, extra-tropical Asia, east to Japan, north to the Shetland-Islands, but succeeds also as a culture plant in equatorial countries [Cantley], matures seeds well even in the desert-regions of Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe], where it yields a crop at any part of the season. Biennial. Admits of naturalisation along shores. In Norway it is grown to lat. 70° 22', near the North-Cape [Schuebeler]. Beyond ordinary culinary utilisation it serves for the distillation of alcohol and a peculiar oil. Large-rooted varieties as well as the herb give a good admixture to stable-fodder. The fresh root acts as an anthelmintic. Within the tropics Carrots are a crop of the cool season. At Singapore the Shorthorn-variety thrives best [H. N. Ridley]. Carrot-treacle can also be prepared from the root. Requires lime in the soil for its prolific culture. The chemical substances carotin and hydrocarotin are derived from it. Mess. Dippe in Quedlinberg keep about 130 acres under culture merely for carrot-seeds. These will retain their vitality for a few years ordinarily preserved.

Debregeasia edulis, Weddell.

The Janatsi or Teon-itsigo of Japan. Berries of this bush edible; fibre valuable for textile fabrics. A few Indian species, with fibre resembling that of Boehmeria, ascend the Himalaya for several thousand feet, and may therefore be very hardy—namely: D. velutina, D. Wallichiana, D. hypoleuca. The latter extends to Abyssinia, where it has been noticed at elevations of 8,000 feet. D. dichotoma occurs on mountains in Java.

Decaisnea insignis, J. Hooker and Thomson. (*Slackea insignis*, Griffith.)

Himalaya from 6,000 to 10,000 feet elevation. This showy shrub or miniature-tree produces fruit full of juicy pulp of pleasant sweetness.

Delphinium Zalil, Aitchison and Hemsley.

Afghanistan. The yellow flowers are extensively utilised as a dye-material. [See Dyer's Kew Bulletin, May, 1889.]

Dendrocalamus Brandisii, Munro.*

Tenasserim, Martaban and Pegu, up to elevations of 4,000 feet. Height of stem reaching to 120 feet. Likes lime-stone soil. Locally much used for buildings, affording posts, rafters, flooring material and shingles; fit also for many utensils, among them buckets [Sir D. Brandis]. Internodes sometimes over a foot long.

Dendrocalamus giganteus, Munro.*

Malacca and the adjacent islands. Habit of Gigantochloa maxima; therefore one of the mightiest of all Bamboos. It continues constantly to add stems from its root, several hundred sometimes

belonging to the same tuft. Stems reach a height of 100 feet and a circumference of 33 inches; the joints are occasionally as much as 18 inches long and the walls an inch thick [Dr. Trimen]. Locally much used for rural buildings, furnishing posts, rafters, flooring material and shingles [Brandis]. Buckets and many other domestic utensils are readily made of this Bamboo. D. criticus of Burmah attains a height of 30 feet, and ascends to 3,000 feet [Kurz].

Dendrocalamus Hamiltoni, Nees.

Himalayas, between 2,000 and 6,000 feet. The Tama-Bamboo. Height reaching 60 feet. The young shoots of this stately Bamboo are edible in a boiled state [Hooker]. It endures great cold as well as dry heat [Kurz]. D. Hookeri (Munro) is a closely allied species.

Dendrocalamus longispathus, Kurz.

British Burma, where with D. calostachyus (Kurz) it ascends to about 3,500 feet; the former rises to a height of 60 feet. D. membranaceus (Kurz) attains there nearly the same height.

Dendrocalamus membranaceus, Munro.

Burma. To 50 feet high. Seeds of this species, which germinate readily, and of several other kinds of Bamboo were extensively distributed in Australia by the writer of this work. Bamboo seedlings should have good drainage and an open soil, which should just be kept moist but not wet; over-watering is apt to make them damp off [Gamble].

Dendrocalamus strictus, Nees.*

India, extending to Burma. Grows on drier ground than Bamboos generally. Its strength and solidity render it fit for many select technic purposes. It attains a height of 100 feet, and occasionally forms forests of its own. It endures great cold as well as dry heat [Kurz]. Useful for the consolidation of embankments on account of the network of fibrous root [Fernandez]. Readily raised from seed. This and D. Hamiltoni are almost annually seeding [Gamble], which is exceptional among Bambusaceæ.

Desmodium acuminatum, De Candolle.

Eastern North-America. With D. nudiflorum (D.C.) mentioned by C. Mohr as a nutritive plant for stock, and particularly adapted for forest-soil.

Desmodium triflorum, De Candolle.*

In tropical regions of Asia, Africa and America. A densely matted perennial herb, alluded to on this occasion as recommendable for places too hot for ordinary clover, and as representing a large

Daucus Carota, Linné.*

The Carrot. Europe, N... Japan, north to the Shetlan... plant in equatorial countri... the desert-regions of Cen... yields a crop at any pa... naturalisation along shor... near the North-Cape [... utilisation it serves for ... Large-rooted varieties ... stable-fodder. The fres... tropics Carrots are a ... Shorthorn-variety thriv... also be prepared from ... prolific culture. The ... are derived from it.

Debregeasia edulis, W...

The Janatsi or T... fibre valuable for tex... resembling that of ... thousand feet, and ... tina, D. Wallichiana, ... where it has been ... occurs on mountai...

Decaisnea insigni...

Himalaya from ... or miniature-tree ... ness.

Delphinium Zalil, ...

Afghanistan. ... dye-material. [S...

Dendrocalamus ...

Tenasserim, M... Height of stem ... ...ch used for ... ...shingles; it ... ...dle.] Inc...

...amus ...

...alue for ... ...he most ... ...herb. ... ...sills and si... ...here. D. C... ...].

... and Urug... ... valuable fo...

...*ica*, La Bi...

This tree-fern ... ...sant transmiss... ...0 feet. A c... ...autumn. I... ...Cyathea medullar... ...thers should ... ...thus with us ... ...plants among fern-... ...a and New Z... ...C. Smithii, fr... ...s. ...ment is not ... ...Alsophila Australis... ...other tree-ferns ... ...mentioned ar... ...D. Hardieri, D. s... ...New Zealand a... ...from Stewart-I... ...Cyathea Smithii and C... ...of three tons a... ...fronds serves as a ... ...these and ma... ...fresh dust-like ... ...s to insure n... ...the next centu... ...fronds, as not ... ...table-bouque... ...Saxifraga sar...

...and exce... ...used. In N... ...principles: d... ...Bees must ...

away from this plant. Seeds may rest underground for half-a-dozen years without their germinating power being destroyed [Dr. W. O. Focke].

Dimochloa Andamanica, Kurz.

Andamans. A scandent Bamboo, rising to fully 100 feet. Should be of particular value for scenic culture. D. Tjankorreh (Buese) extends from Java to the Philippines, ascends to 4,000 feet elevation, but is not so tall as the other species.

Dioscorea aculeata, Linné.*

The Kaawi-Yam. India, South-Sea-Islands. Stem prickly, as the name implies, not angular. Leaves alternate, undivided. It ripens later than the following species, and requires no reeds for staking. It is propagated from small tubers. This yam is of a sweetish taste, and the late Dr. Seemann regarded it as one of the finest esculent roots of the globe. Will keep for nearly a year; weight to 8 lbs. A variety of a bluish hue, cultivated in Central America (for instance at Caraccas), is of very delicious taste. The fresh tubers contain about 15 per cent. starch [Dr. Th. Peckolt].

Dioscorea alata, Linné.*

The Uvi-Yam. India and South-Sea-Islands. The stems are four-angled and not prickly. The tubers, of which there are many varieties, will attain under favorable circumstances a length of 8 feet, and the prodigious weight of 100 lbs. This species and the preceding are the two principal kinds cultivated in troprical countries. D. alata is in culture supported by reeds. It is propagated from pieces of the old root, and in warm climes comes to perfection in about seven months. The tubers may be baked or boiled. It is this species, which has been successfully cultivated in New Zealand and also in the Southern States of North-America. A variety or allied species with branched tubers is mentioned by Peckolt as Angola-Yam, containing about 24 per cent. starch. It may be only cultivated perhaps in Africa.

Dioscorea atropurpurea, Roxburgh.

Southern India. Root elongated, attaining a weight of 2 lbs., of very nice taste. Starch about 18 per cent. [Peckolt], sugar 7 per cent.; thus richer in sugar than any other species.

Dioscorea Brasiliensis, Willdenow.

From Guiana to Brazil. Tuber ovate, to nearly 1 foot diameter. Particularly lauded by Dr. Theo. Peckolt as palatable, but not so rich in starch as some other species.

Dioscorea bulbifera, Linné. (*D. sativa*, Linné, partly.)

Southern Asia, east as far as Japan, also in the South-Sea-Islands, North- and tropical East-Australia, likewise recorded from tropical Africa. Stem cylindrical, not prickly. The acrid root requires soaking before boiling. The plant has proved hardy in the Southern States of North-America. Starch is very profitably obtainable from the tubers, as they are large.

Dioscorea divaricata, Blanco.* (*D. Batatas*, Decaisne.)

The Chinese Yam. Philippine Islands. The hardiest of all. Not prickly. The root is known to attain a length of 4 feet, with a circumference of 14 inches, and a weight of about 14 lbs. The inner portion of the tuber is of snowy whiteness, of a flaky consistence and of a delicious flavor; preferred by many to potatoes, and obtainable in climes too hot for potato-crops. The bulblets from the axils of the leaf-stalks, as in other Dioscoreas, serve as sets for planting, but the tubers from them attain full size only in the second year. The upper end of the tubers offers ready sets, but there are dormant eyes on any portion of the surface of the tubers [Sir Samuel Wilson, General Noble]. First grown in Australia by the author in 1858. A remarkably hardy species; its yam-root keeps well [Vilmorin]. Not so easily dug up as those of some other species.

Dioscorea dodecaneura, Vellozo.

Southern Brazil. Tubers attain a weight of 3 lbs., of excellent taste. Starch about 18 per cent. [Peckolt].

Dioscorea fasciculata, Roxburgh.

Continental India. This species is there cultivated to a considerable extent, not only for food, but also to make starch. The tubers are of the size of a large potato, which they resemble in mealiness and flavor, and are highly esteemed [Dr. G. Watt].

Dioscorea globosa, Roxburgh.

India. Roxburgh states this to be the most esteemed yam in Bengal.

Dioscorea hastifolia, Nees.

Extra-tropical Western Australia, are far south as 32°. It is evidently one of the hardiest of the yams, and on that account deserves particularly to be drawn into culture. The tubers are largely consumed by the local aborigines for food. The only plant, on which they bestow any kind of cultivation, crude as it is. Fit for arid situations, but fond of lime.

Dioscorea Japonica, Thunberg.

The hardy Japan-yam. Not prickly. The material here for comparison is not complete, but seems to indicate, that D. transversa and D. punctata (R. Br.) are both referable to D. Japonica. If this assumption should prove correct, then we have this yam along the coast-tracts of North- and East-Australia, as far south as latitude 33°. In Australia we find the wild root of good taste and large size; the tubers are eaten by the savages raw when young, roasted when aged [E. Palmer].

Dioscorea nummularia, Lamarck.

The Tivoli-yam. Continental and insular India, also South-Sea-Islands. A high-climbing prickly species, with opposite leaves. Roots cylindrical, as thick as a man's arm; their taste exceedingly good. Roxburgh's plant of this name seems quite different.

Dioscorea oppositifolia, Linné.

India and China. Not prickly. One of the edible yams.

Dioscorea pentaphylla, Linné.

Continental and insular India, also South-Sea-Islands. Likewise a good yam. A prickly species, with alternate divided leaves.

Dioscorea piperifolia, Humboldt and Bonpland. (*D. subhastata*, Vellozo.)

From Panama to Peru and Brazil. The tubers keep particularly well, and are often smoked for preservation. Starch about 26 per cent. [Dr. Th. Peckolt]. Tubers roundish, attaining a weight of 6 lbs.; mucilaginous.

Dioscorea purpurea, Roxburgh.

India. In Bengal considered next best to D. alata and D. globosa.

Dioscorea quinqueloba, Thunberg.

Japan, and there one of several yam-plants with edible tubers. Among numerous congeners are mentioned as providing likewise root-vegetables: D. esurientum (Fenzl) from Guatemala, D. tuberosa and D. conferta (Vellozo) from South-Brazil, D. Cayennensis (Lamarck) from tropical South-America, D. triphylla (Linné) from tropical Asia, D. deltoidea (Wallich) from Nepal. Of these and many other species the relative quality of the roots and their adaptability to field-cultivation require to be more fully ascertained.

Dioscorea spicata, Roth.

India. Roots used like those of other species, so those of D. Hamiltoni, J. Hooker.

Dioscorea spinosa, Roxburgh. (*D. sativa*, Linné, partly.)

South-Asia extensively; also cultivated elsewhere.

Dioscorea tomentosa, Koenig.

Ooyala-yam. India. The nomenclature of some of the species requires further revision.

Dioscorea trifida, Linné fil.

Central America. One of the yams there cultivated. other tuberous Dioscoreæ occur in tropical countries, bu respective degrees of hardiness, taste and yield are not reco ascertained. The length of the warm season in many extra- countries is probably sufficient for ripening all these yams. Philippi records 28 species from Chili, all therefore extra-trop

Diospyros Ebenum, Koenig.*

Ceylon, where it furnishes the best kind of Ebony-wood, oc also in southern continental India. It is not uncommon u elevation of 5,000 feet in Ceylon, according to Dr. Th hence I would recommend this large and valuable tree f plantations in warm extra-tropical lowlands forest-regions also D. quæsita and D. oppositifolia, the best Calamander-tr D. melanoxylon should be tried. Many other species of D could probably be introduced from the mountains of various regions, either for the sake of their ebony-like wood or the Black Ebony-wood sinks in water. The price in England from £8 to £20 per ton, from 700 to 1,000 tons being impor Britain annually for pianoforte-keys, the string-holders of instruments, the fingerboard and tail-piece of violins, shar pieces of pianos, harmoniums and cabinet-organs, and othe purposes. Green Ebony-wood is yielded by D. chloroxylo burgh). The following species, some of which may prov yield Ebony-wood, according to Hiern: *India*—D. Ebenum D. melanoxylon, Roxb., D. silvatica, Roxb., D. Gardneri D. hirsuta, L. fil., D. discolor, Willd., D. Embropteris, T Ebenaster, Retz., D. montana, Roxb., D. insignis, Pers., D Hamilt., D. truncata, Zoll., D. ramiflora, Wall; *Africa*—D Welw., D. mespiliformis, Hochst.; *Mauritius*—D. tesselaria *Madagascar*—D. haplostylis, Boivin, D. microrhombus, Hi B. Clarke enumerates for British India alone 59 species of D

Diospyros Kaki, Linné fil.*

The Date-plum or Persimmon of China and Japan, also Assam and Burma. A rather slow-growing tree, hardy Phillip; comes into bearing when about five years old. is yellow, orange, pink or dark-purple, variable in size, bu larger than an ordinary apple; it can readily be dried on A hard and a soft variety occur. It has ripened as far Philadelphia [Saunders]. The most famed varieties are, a to the Rev. Mr. Loorins: Ronosan, Nihon, Micado, Taikoon, Yamato, the latter particularly large and saccha

with the Jogen-variety mostly used for drying. In Sydney the favorite varieties for culture are the Yernon and the Jane-Nashi [H. A. James]; both are also much liked in the United States. In Japan this is thought to be the best native fruit [Christy]; attains one pound in weight. There are also seedless varieties. Dried Kaki-fruit is considered superior to figs. For drying the fruit is peeled; it requires a month to exsiccate. The Hyakuma-variety when shrivelled measures as much as 4 by 3 inches [Jarmain]. The green fruits serve as medicinal astringents [Dupont]. Hiern counts as varieties D. Schitze (Bunge) and D. costata (Carrière).

Diospyros Lotus, Linné.

From Northern China to the Caucasus. The ordinary Date-plum. The sweet fruits of this tree, resembling black cherries, are edible, and also used for the preparation of syrup. The wood, like that of D. chloroxylon, is known in some places as Green Ebony. It resembles Mottled Ebony; it must not however be confounded with other kinds, such as are furnished by some species of Excœcaria, Nectandra and Jacaranda. This tree endures the winters of Northern Germany [C. Koch]; in the Crimea it rises to 40 feet [Loudon].

Diospyros Texana, Scheele.

Mexico and Texas. Tree, reaching a height of 30 feet; fruit globose, black, luscious [A. Gray]. The wood serves as a substitute for that of the Turkey box [Prof. Sargent].

Diospyros Virginiana, Linné.*

The North-American Ebony or Parsimon or Persimmon, indigenously restricted to the South-Eastern States. A tree, reaching 70 feet in height, sends suckers up from the roots. Wood heavy, very hard, blackish or brownish, valuable for shuttles instead of boxwood [Jos. Gardner]; for turnery, also shoe-lasts [Sargent]; for shafts one of the very best [Michaux]. The stem exudes a kind of gum. The sweet variety yields a good table-fruit. Ripens fruit to 41° North in Illinois [Bryant]. Endures the winters of Northern Germany [C. Koch]. Hot summers promote the early ripening and sweetness of the fruit, the delicious taste not alone depending on early frost, as final sweetness depends on chemical decomposition. The flowers yield honey. The species is of very close affinity to D. Lotus, as remarked by A. Gray, which endures the clime of Northern Germany also.

Diplothemium campestre, Martius.

Southern Brazil. A dwarf Palm of dry regions. The sweetish pulpy outer covering of the small fruits is edible. D. maritimum (Martius) grows naturally on sandy sea-coasts, and can be cultivated in the open air as far south as Port Jackson [C. Moore], fruiting well there.

The young pods, as well as the ripe seeds, of several varieties available for culinary use. It delights in rich soil, and ripens in hot countries within three months; its yield is about forty-fold, according to Roxburgh. At Port Darwin its produce has been 180-fold [M. Holtze]. The whole plant forms excellent stable-feed for cattle. D. cultratus (Thunberg) is a variety.

Dorema Ammoniacum, D. Don.

From Persia extending to Afghanistan and Turkestan, up to 4,000 feet. A tall perennial herb, yielding the gum-resin Ammoniacum, which might be obtained from plants introduced, especially as this plant will grow in dry regions. The Morocco Ammoniacum is ascertained by Sir Joseph Hooker to be derived from Ferula Tingitona (Linné).

Dovyalis zizyphoides, E. Meyer.

South-Africa. A thorny shrub. Berries used for a delicious preserve [Mrs. Barber]. So also the fruits of D. celastroides (Sonder).

Dracæna cinnabarina, B. Balfour.

Socotra. Attains 25 feet height and three feet stem-thickness. One of the most remarkable plants extant, for scenic culture particularly eligible, the branches short terminal and almost horizontally crowded, giving the tree an umbrella-shaped outline. Produces like D. Draco, D. Ombet (Kotschy and Pryritsch) from Nubia and D. schizantha (Baker) from Samoli red dye-resin.

Dracæna Draco, Linné.

The Dragonblood-Tree of the Canary Islands. An imposing feature in scenic horticulture; it yields one kind of Dragonblood-resin. The famed Dragon-tree of Teneriffe, measured in 1831, showed 46 feet stem-circumference, and even at the commencement of the 15th century was celebrated for its age and large proportions. A Dracæna is cultivated on Kilimanjaro up to 7,000 feet for hedges [H. Johnstone].

Dracocephalum Moldavica, Linné.

Northern and Middle Asia. An annual showy scent-herb; also of some medicinal value and particularly for culinary condiment.

Drimys Winteri, R. and G. Forster.

Extra-tropical South-America. The Canelo of Chili, sacred under the name of Boighe to the original inhabitants. Attains in river-valleys a height of 60 feet. The wood never attacked by insects [Dr. Philippi]. Bark used for medicinal purposes. The Australian and New Zealand species may be equally valuable. D. aromatica (F. v. M.) is particularly burning-spicy, even in its foliage, and is for this reason called Australian Pepper-tree.

Echinops sphærocephalus, Linné.

Southern Europe and temperate Asia. This perennial tall herb is very recommendable as a bee-plant; its leaves have some medicinal value; may however endanger pasturage as an unwelcome weed.

Echium candicans, Linné fil.

Madeira. This showy shrub, with the allied E. fastuosum (Jacquin) is an exquisite honey-plant; other species deserve in this respect also attention.

Echium fastuosum, J. F. Jacquin. (Probably *E. arboreum*, Steudel.)

Canary Islands. An individual plant may attain a height of 8 feet and a circumference of 50 feet [T. Hanbury], with fully 100 spikes. This should prove a grand honey-plant. In all probability it would like the Pollichia (Trichodesma) be of great value as fodder for camels and dromedaries. E. giganteum, Linné fil., from Teneriffe is white-flowering and attains a height of 10 feet.

Ectrosia Gulliveri, F. v. Mueller.

North-Eastern Australia. A pretty but annual grass, useful for covering stony slopes in dry exposed localities [Bailey].

Ehrharta diplax, F. v. Mueller. (*Microlæna avenacea*, J. Hooker.)

New Zealand. This tall perennial grass is fond of woodlands, and deserves introduction elsewhere. It is likely to prove an acceptable pasture-grass in adapted localities. A few Australian species, particularly of the section Tetrarrhena, are readily accessible, and so indeed also the South-African Ehrhartas, all adapted for a warm temperate clime; the majority perennial, and several of superior rural value. Ehrharta caudata (Munro) is indigenous to Japan.

Ehrharta gigantea, Thunberg.

South-Africa. The "Pyp-grass." Among native grasses there the best to settle any rolling coast-sand [A. W. Haywood].

Ehrharta longiflora, Smith.

South-Africa. Easily disseminated and, like other perennial species from the same part of the world, fit to grow in sand-land as a pasture-grass. Eagerly consumed by cattle [Cole].

Ehrharta stipoides, La Billardière.*

Extra-tropical Australia, also New Zealand. Often called Weeping-Grass. A perennial grass, which keeps beautifully green all through the year. For this reason its growth for pasturage should be encouraged, particularly as it will live on poor soil. Mr. W. H.

Bacchus, of Ballarat, considered it nearly as valuable as Kangar- grass, and in the cool season more so. He finds it to bear ov- stocking better than any other native grass, and to maintain a cl- turf. Hence it is praised by Mr. O. Tepper as a lawn-grass. H- testimony of the value of this grass is also given by Mr. Rankin, Gippsland, after many years' experiments. However it does n- always seed copiously. The chemical analysis, made in spring, g- the following results: Albumen 1·66, gluten 9·13, starch 1·64, g- 3·25, sugar 5·05 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel.]

Elæagnus angustifolius, Linné. (*E. hortensis*, Bieberstein.)

From South-Europe and North-Africa to Siberia and Chin- ascending in the Himalayas up to 10,000 feet. The fruits of th- shrub, known under the name of Trebizonde-dates, are used Persia for dessert. Flowers highly fragrant [G. W. Johnson]. T- fruit of E. latifolia (Linné) is also edible [Watt]. E. angustifol- will thrive on saline soil, and attain to 30 feet.

Elæagnus multiflora, Thunberg. (*E. longipes*, A. Gray.*)

Japan. The "Goumi." The fruits of this species are edible, a particular and pleasant flavour, and especially adapted for co- fectionery. This bush resists much frost as well as drought, a- bears in prodigious abundance almost throughout the year [Jose- Clarté]. It can be struck from cuttings, and comes into bearing the third year. Of ornamental value. Content with almost a- soil. Flowers fragrant [Stephen Obbrich]. This or a closely alli- species passes under the name of E. edulis.

Elæagnus umbellata, Thunberg.

From Japan to the Himalayas. This bush has been introduc- into North-America as a hedge-plant, and according to Profes- Meehan, promises great permanent success, as it has already achiev- a high popularity in this respect. In Norway hardy to lat. 59° [Schuebeler]. Several other species might well be experimented in the same manner.

Elæis Guineensis, Jacquin.*

The "Oil-palm" of Western tropical Africa. Height to 40 fe- foliage superb, the leaves occasionally reaching 15 feet in leng- A well-developed fruit-spike may attain a weight of 40 lbs., and it up to 800 fruits may be counted, each of the size of a walnu- the outer portion of the fruits almost of lardlike consistence; throu- boiling them the commercial oil fresh for food or for soap- and cand- manufacture is yielded. This palm likes a coast-clime. At P- Curtis ripens fruits [Edgar]; how much farther outside the trop- it will bear, remains here yet to be ascertained. For mere sce- culture it would doubtless thus succeed in a comparatively cool clin-

The import of the fat-like oil of this palm into Britain during 1886 was 1,004,419 cwt., valued at £1,050,559; during 1889 it was 1,031,440 cwt., valued at £1,091,922. The present price is £20 the ton.

Elegia nuda, Kunth.

South Africa. A rush, able with its long roots to bind moving sand; it also affords good material for thatching [Dr. Pappe]. E. propinqua (Kunth), E. verticillaris (Kunth), Thamnochortus fruticosus (Bergius), T. imbricatus (Masters), T. dichotomus (R. Brown), and Cannamois virgata (Steudel) provide their blossoms for decorative purposes, the export from South-Africa in 1892 having been valued at £683, weight 23 tons [MacOwan]. Many of the tall Restiaceæ of South-Africa would prove valuable for scenic effect in gardens and conservatories, and among these may specially be mentioned Cannamois cephalotes (Beauvois).

Elephanthorrhiza Burchelli, Bentham.

South-Africa. The huge club-footed roots of this somewhat shrubby plant are extraordinarily rich in tannin [Prof. MacOwan]. All grazing animals like the foliage much; it starts from the roots again after frost [Mrs. Barber]. An allied species is E. Burkei.

Eleusine Coracana, Gaertner.*

Southern Asia, east to Japan, ascending the Himalayas to 7,000 feet. Though annual, this grass is worthy of cultivation on account of its height and nutritiveness. It is of rapid growth, and the produce of foliage and seeds copious. Horses prefer the hay to any other dry fodder in India, according to Dr. Forbes Watson. The large grains can be used like millet, and a peculiar beer can be brewed from it [Professor Sadebeck]. One of the staple grains of Mysore. E. Indica (Gaertner) only differs as a variety. It extends to tropical Australia, and is recorded also from many other tropical countries, but thrives well even as far as Port Phillip, and luxuriates still as far south as Gippsland during the hot season.

Eleusine stricta, Roxburgh.

India. The increase of grain of this annual grass in rich soil is at times five-hundredfold. Made rapid growth and promises to become a valuable fodder-plant for Northern New South Wales [McKeown]. E. Tocusso (Fresenius) is a valuable kind from Abyssinia, seemingly allied to E. stricta. The Arabian and Himalayan E. flagellifera (Nees) is perennial. Other species of Eleusine are deserving of trial.

Elionurus hirsutus, Munro.

This tall grass is illustrated by Mr. Duthie among the fodder-grasses of N.W. India. It grows on poor sandy soil. The seeds are used for food by the natives of Bikanir [Dr. Watt].

Elymus arenarius, Linné.* (*Hordeum arenarium*, Ascherson.)

The "Sea-Lyme" Grass. Europe and North-Asia, on sand-strands, growing in Norway to lat. 71° 7', also extending to Iceland. One of the most important and vigorous of grasses for binding drift-sand on the sea-shores. Endures being gradually covered with sand, but not so completely as Psamma. The propagation is easiest from its suckers. Undoubtedly there will be a great future in Australia for this plant and for Psamma litoralis for conquering fugitive coast-sands. Mr. A. W. Heywood observed that the seeds often germinate more readily on drier sands than those of Psamma litoralis. He recommends dressing with street-refuse. The plant does not easily catch fire. The North-American E. mollis (Trinius) is allied to this species.

Elymus condensatus, Presl.*

The Bunch-Grass of British Columbia and California, extending to lat. 58°. This is favorably known as adapted for sand-land. Prof. Bolander says, that it does excellent service in fixing soil on steep banks. Mr. W. Gorlie noted it to bear severe frost, as much as 0° F. Bunches become fully a yard in diameter and bear stalks up to 10 feet high, so that in annual bulk and weight of produce it surpasses all British pasture-grasses. It is also earlier than any of them, and its young growth never suffers from spring-frosts; moreover it is highly nutritious and greedily eaten in all its stages by stock. This grass should have some claim for adoption in scenic culture.

Elymus Virginicus, Linné.

Eastern North-America. Perennial, easily spreading, fit for river-banks; of some fodder value [C. Mohr].

Embothrium coccineum, R. and G. Forster.

From Chili to the Straits of Magellan. The Notra or Ciruelillo. A tree of exquisite beauty, but seldom reaching above 30 feet in height. The wood is utilised for furniture. E. lanceolatum is merely a variety [Dr. Philippi]. The equally gorgeous E. emarginatum of the Peruvian Andes and E. Wickhami (F. v. M.) from Mount Bellenden-Ker of North-Queensland, deserve, with the East-Australian [illegible]carpus sinuatus (Endlicher), a place in any sheltered [illegible]rks of the warm temperate zone

Encephalartos Denisonii, F. v. Mueller. (*Macrozamia Denisonii*, Moore and Mueller.)

New South Wales and Queensland, in the littoral forest-tracts. This noble Pine-palm is hardy as far south as Melbourne, and with E. spiralis, E. Preissii and the South-African species to be regarded as a most desirable acquisition to any garden scenery in mild zones. All admit of translocation even when of large size and when many years old. The lifted stems, with an unusual tenacity of life, sometimes remain dormant for several years. After removal they can be shipped in close cases as dead goods, the leaves being previously cut away, but such shipments should not be exposed to severe frosts on transit. Encephalartos-stems rotting from below can be saved by cutting away the whole diseased portion and then again plunging the stem after amputation into the soil [Dyer]. Seeds have kept germinable for 6 years [Dall]. Seeds intended for raising the plant should be taken where staminate and pistillate specimens grow close together. Where naturally these Pine-palms abound, an excellent starch may profitably be got from their stems. It may be necessary to resort to mechanical pollination to secure germination-power of the seeds. The gathering of seeds from this noble plant in any reserved locality should give a considerable annual return.

Engelhardtia spicata, Blume.

The spurious Walnut-tree of the mountains of Java, Burmah, and the Himalayas up to 6,000 feet. It reaches a height of 200 feet. Wood pale-red, hard and heavy, manufactured into the solid cart-wheels and large troughs, which are in use throughout the Sunda-Islands [Brandis]. The bark is rich in tan-substance [Roxburgh].

Epicampes macroura, Bentham.

Mexico. This grass, like some of its congeners, furnishes the "Broom-root," the fibre of which is exported from Vera Cruz to the annual value of about £60,000 [D. Morris].

Eragrostis Abyssinica, Link. (*Poa Abyssinica*, Jacquin.)

The Teff of Abyssinia, Nubia, Egypt, and nearest lands. The grain of this annual grass is there extensively used for bread of an agreeable acidulous taste. According to Professor Schweinfurth the E. Aegyptiaca (Delile) is identical.

Eragrostis Brownii, Nees.* (*Poa Brownii*, Kunth.)

Tropical and Eastern extra-tropical Australia, according to Duthie also in India. It is here mentioned as a valuable perennial species, keeping beautifully green in the driest Australian summer, even on poor soil; indeed the missionary, Pastor Kempe, pronounces it to be the best of all grasses on the Central Australian pastures. It is quite eaten down by sheep but readily springs up again from the root. No

drought seems to subdue it. The genus Eragrostis contains numerous species in the hotter parts of the globe. Of these many would doubtless be hardy far beyond the tropics and prove of value on pastoral land.

Eragrostis falcata, Gaudichaud.

Proved one of the best of pasture-grasses in arid tracts of subtropical Western-Australia [Isaac Tyson].

Eragrostis pectinacea, Gray. (*Poa pectinacea*, Michaux.)

Middle and Southern States of North-America. This perennial grass spreads rapidly over dry ground and even coast-sands. C. Mohr regards it as valuable for pastures, and mentions as such also E. nitida (Chapman) and E. tenuis (Gray).

Eragrostis spinosa, Nees.

South-Africa. This almost reedy grass lives in coast-sands, helping to fix it [A. W. Heywood].

Eremophila longifolia, F. v. Mueller.

Desert-regions throughout Australia. Reaches a height of 30 feet and a basal stem-diameter of 1½ feet. In the hot season this tall bush or small tree affords food to sheep in desert-tracts, when grass and herbage fail [A. N. Grant]. Sheep browse on many other species of this highly ornamental genus. All resist drought and great climatic heat. A crude, somewhat peculiar tar is copiously and easily obtained from the wood [Hon. Phil. King]. Hypnotic properties are ascribed to the foliage, which opinion needs however yet confirmation.

Eremurus aurantiacus, Baker.

Baluchistan and Afghanistan, 7,000 to 9,000 feet. The leaves of this liliaceous plant form for two months in the year almost the sole vegetable, on which the natives of Hariab depend ; it is an agreeable food, crisp and somewhat hard, but neither tough nor fibrous [Dr. Aitchison]. Likely to become valuable as a spring-vegetable. The young leaves of E. spectablis (Bieb.) are eaten, either fresh or cooked [Dr. Stewart].

Eriachne ovata, Nees.

Western and Central Australia. Though wiry, narrow-leaved, and not a tall grass, it is important for dreary desert regions, as it is perennial, tufty, and without awns, and could likely be disseminated with ease. Sheep, horses and cattle are fond of it. Other awnless species would also be recommendable for hot dry regions.

Erianthus fulvus, Kunth.

Interior of Australia. A sweet perennial grass, of which cattle are so fond as to eat it closely down, and thus cause it to die out [Bailey]. Readily raised by re-dissemination.

Erianthus Japonicus, Beauvois.

Japan. Bears frosts of 0° F. [Gorlie]. Stems woody at the base, reaching a height of 6 feet, with spikes nearly a foot long. The striped-leaved variety is particularly decorative.

Eriochloa polystachya, Kunth.

In tropical and sub-tropical regions around the globe. Perennial. Endures moderate cold in South-Queensland, and affords fodder all the year round [Bailey]. It resists drought, and is fattening and much relished by stock [Dr. Curl]. Answers particularly well for a hot and arid clime [H. S. Hills]. Proved one of the best pasture-grasses in sub-tropic West-Australia [Isaac Tyson]. E. punctata (Hamilton) and E. annulata (Kunth) are varieties.

Eruca sativa, Miller.

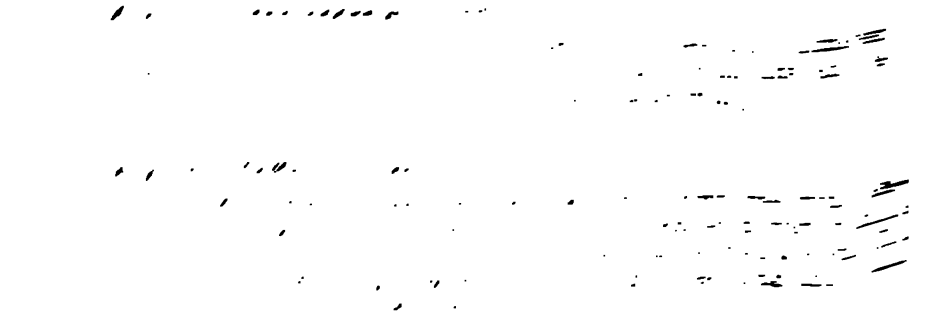
From Southern Europe to Central Asia, ascending the Himalayas to 10,000 feet. An annual herb, not unimportant as an oil-plant; much cultivated in some parts of Siberia for its seed [Dr. A. Regel]. Also grown to a considerable extent in the Punjab for fodder [Dr. G. Watt].

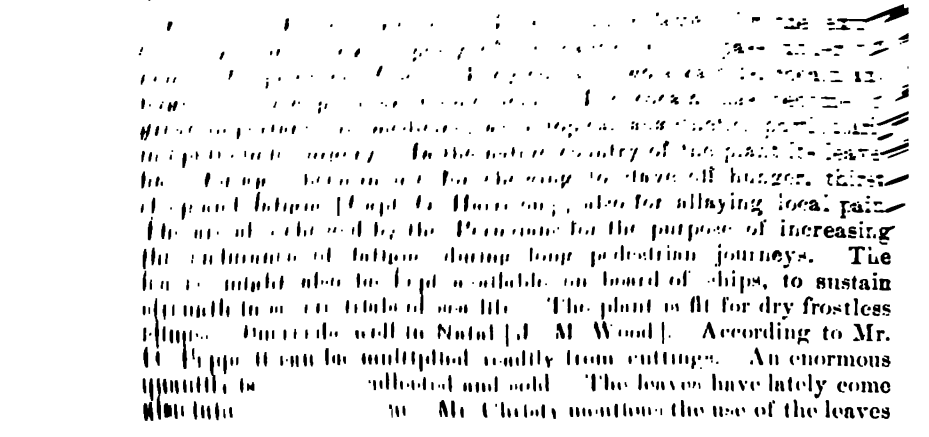
Ervum Lens, Linné.* (*Lens esculenta*, Mœnch; *Lathyrus Lens*, Petermann.)

The Lentil. South-Europe, South-Western Asia. Reared up to an elevation of 11,500 feet in India. Under culture in Hungary prior to historic ages. Annual, affording in its seeds a palatable and very nutritious food. Appreciated since Esau's time. The variety microspermum is especially praised by Dr. Heldreich. A calcareous soil is essential for the prolific growth of this plant. In dry districts of Australia to be sown immediately after the autumnal rains. The leafy stalks, after the removal of the seeds, remain a good stable-fodder. The variety called the Winter-Lentil is more prolific than the Summer-Lentil. Valuable as honey-yielding for bees. Seeds will retain their vitality for about four years [Vilmorin]. The "Revalenta Arabica" consists mainly of lentil-flour.

Eryngium maritimum, Linné.

Europe, North-Africa, South-Western Asia. This perennial herb deserves dissemination on sandy oceanic shores. Root of medicinal value. Young shoots serve as a substitute for asparagus [Dr. Rosenthal], so those of E. campestre (Linné), a plant of similar geographic range.





for counteracting the effect of opium ; they seem also to prevent sea-sickness. Recommended recently as an antidote to snake-poison. The moderate consumption of this plant seems to leave no ill effect. The Peruvians mix the leaves with the forage of mules, to increase their power of enduring fatigue. A good harvest produces about 900 lbs. on an acre [Dr. Weddell]. The total annual production is about 40,000,000 lbs. valued at £2,000,000 [Dyer] all consumed in South-America. Whether any of the many other species of Erythroxylon possesses similar properties in the same proportion has as yet only been partially ascertained.

Eucalyptus Abergiana, F. v. Mueller.

Northern Queensland. A stately tree, with unusually spreading branches of dense foliage. The quality of its timber has remained hitherto unknown, but the species will probably prove one of the most suitable among its congeners for tropical countries.

Eucalyptus alba, Reinwardt.

Timor and North-Australia, also New Guinea. This species proved well adapted for the lowland-clime of Ceylon, growing fast and seeding freely [Dr. Henry Trimen].

Eucalyptus amygdalina, La Billardière.*

South-Eastern Australia. Vernacularly known as Brown and White Peppermint-tree, Giant-Gumtree and as one of the Swamp-Gumtrees. The variety regnans as Victorian Blackbutt and Mountain-Ash. In sheltered springy forest-glens attaining exceptionally to a height of over 400 feet, there forming a smooth stem and broad leaves, producing also seedlings of a foliage different from the ordinary form of E. amygdalina, which occurs in more open country, and has small narrow leaves and a rough brownish bark. The former species or variety, which has been called Eucalyptus regnans, represents probably the loftiest tree on the globe. Mr. J. Rollo of Yarragon measured a tree, which was 410 feet high. Another tree in the Cape Otway-ranges was found to be 415 feet high and 15 feet in diameter, where cut in felling, at a considerable height above the ground. Another tree measured 69 feet in circumference at the base of the stem ; at 12 feet from the ground it had a diameter of 14 feet ; at 78 feet a diameter of 9 feet ; at 144 feet a diameter of 8 feet, and at 210 feet a diameter of 5 feet. Other trees are known with a stem-circumference of 66 feet at 5 feet from the ground. Prof. Wilson and Colonel Ellery obtained at Mount Sabine a measurement of 21 feet 8 inches in diameter of a stem, where cut, the length being 380 feet. Colonel Ellery had repeatedly reports of trees seven axe-handles in diameter, and he met a tree on Mount Disappointment with a stem diameter of 33 feet at about 4 feet from the ground. Similar colossal dimensions are recorded from

ted below, and as ascertained by Mr. Bosisto, at the author's ce, for the Exhibition of 1862:—

E. amygdalina ...	...	...	3·313 per cent.	volatile oil.
E. oleosa ...	...	...	1·250 ,,	,,
E. leucoxylon ...	...	...	1·060 ,,	,,
E. goniocalyx ...	...	...	0·914 ,,	,,
E. globulus ...	...	...	0·719 ,,	,,
E. obliqua ...	...	...	0·500 ,,	,,

lesser quantity of oil of E. globulus is however compensated for ie vigor of its growth and the early copiousness of its foliage. proportion of oil varies also somewhat according to locality and n. E. rostrata, though one of the poorest in oil, is nevertheless rtant for malaria-regions, as it will grow well on periodically lated places and even in stagnant waters not saline. According r. Osborne's experiments, initiated by myself, Eucalyptus-oils lve the following, among other substances, for select varnishes ther preparations: camphor, pine-resins, mastic, elemi, sandarac, , dammar, asphalt, xanthorrhœa-resin, dragon's blood, benzoe, , amber, anime, shellac, caoutchouc, also wax, but not gutta- a. These substances are arranged here in the order of their est solubility. The potash obtainable from the ashes of various lypts varies from 5 to 27 per cent. One ton of the fresh foliage . globulus yields about 8½ lbs. of pearl-ash; a ton of the green , about 2¼ lbs.; of dry wood, about 4½ lbs. The kino of E. dalina is almost completely soluble, as well in alcohol as in g water, and contains at an average about 58 per cent. of tannin den]. For chemical determinations of tan-principles in bark ino of various Eucalypts may also be referred to Prof. Wiesner's shed early observations on material supplied by the writer of work. For resins, tar, acetic acid, tannin and other products ducts of many Eucalypts, see various documents and reports writer, issued from the Melbourne Botanic Garden already, Professor Ch. Naudin has published quite recently a valuable e on the Eucalypts, which have been introduced into France lgeria.

tus Baileyana, F. v. Mueller.

h-Queensland and Northern part of New South Wales. A about 100 feet high; bark remarkably tenacious [Bailey]. ber splits easily, yet is tough and durable, thus locally used e-posts and similar purposes [A. Williams]. This species, nost of its congeners, can be grown to advantage on sandy soil. es more spreading and foliage more dense than of most other ts.

us botryoides, Smith.*

East-Gippsland to South-Queensland. Vernacular name -Mahogany, and a variety called Bangalay, the latter

generally found on coast-sands. One of the most stately am an extensive number of species, remarkable for its dark-g shady foliage. It delights in river-banks, but will thrive also ground with stagnant moisture. Grows splendidly at the cit Algiers [Prof. Bourlier]. Stems attain a height of 80 feet wit a branch and a diameter of 8 feet. The timber usually soun the centre, adapted for waterworks, waggons, particularly felloes, also knees of boats. Posts formed of it are very lastin no decay was observed in fourteen years ; it is also well adapte shingles. The Rev. Dr. Woolls, Mr. Kirton and Mr. Reade testify to its general excellence.

Eucalyptus calophylla, R. Brown.

South-Western Australia, where it is vernacularly known as Gumtree. More umbrageous than most Eucalypts and of com tively rapid growth. In its native forests it has quite the aspe the Eastern Bloodwood-trees, E. corymbosa and its allies. eligible as a shade-tree for avenues, as the leaves stand in a horiz position. Specially a bee-tree, as it keeps flowering late in t autumn. It succeeds well at the city of Algiers [Dr. Bourlier] suited for mountainous regions of Ceylon. The wood is almos titute of kino, when grown on alluvial land, but not so when pro on stony ranges. It is preferred to that of E. marginata a cornuta for rafters, spokes and fence-rails, also used for handle agricultural implements ; it is strong and light, but not du underground. The bark is valuable for tanning, as an admixtu Acacia-bark; the seed-vessels of this and perhaps all other Euca can be used for the same purpose. The stem of this tree may sionally be observed to 10 feet in diameter ; it is the only t West-Australia, which yields copiously the fluid and indur Eucalyptus-kino ; this is soluble in cold water to the extent o to 80 per cent. Mr. W. Webb, of King George's Sound, inform that from a well-developed tree as much as from 100 to 150 l kino-sap can be tapped during a year, the boring to be done e three months, or the same bores are re-opened, the auger-holes made particularly near the butt. This kino-fluid might be used protection of wood and perhaps other substances against decay. species will only endure a slight frost; its flowers are much frequ by the honey-bee. The seeds are well-tasted, and large enough dropped to be picked by fowl.

Eucalyptus capitellata, Smith.

One of the Stringybark-trees of South-Eastern Australia, ex ing into the dry mallee-country, attaining occasionally a heig 200 feet. The timber is principally used for fence-rails, shi and rough building purposes. Kino soluble in water as well alcohol. This species might with advantage be raised on wet land. Produces seed already when quite young.

Eucalyptus citriodora, Hooker.*

Queensland. Generally on sterile stony ridges. A handsome slender tree with a smooth white bark, supplying a useful timber, especially for piles and girders. Succeeded remarkably well at Lucknow [Ridley], also at Zanzibar, where it grows at a tremendous rate [Sir J. Kirk], and thrives also in Bengal and Oudh [Gamble]. It is this species, which grows so well on the hot plains of the Magdalena River, attaining a height of 20 feet in two years, in regions subject to protracted drought [Dr. Masters]. According to notes of the late Mr. Thozet, a trunk 40 feet long and 20 inches in diameter broke after a flexion of 17 inches, under a pressure of 49 tons. This species combines with the ordinary qualities of many Eucalypts the advantage of yielding from its fresh leaves a rather large supply of volatile oil (slightly more than one per cent.) of excellent lemon-like fragrance, in which respect it has, among other 120 species of Eucalypts, only one rival. This oil has come already into commerce through Mr. Jeffries Tunbury's distillery at Port Curtis ; it contains no Eucalyptol ; it is soluble in five parts of alcohol of 70 per cent. strength [Schimmel]. Very retentive in perfumery. The young plants also particularly desirable for window-culture, seedlings being easily obtainable. Fresh foliage splendid for strewing about rooms or placing in large vases for fragrance and sanitary purposes also. Very closely allied to E. maculata, and perhaps only a variety. Particularly adapted for a tropical jungle-clime. Dislikes frost.

Eucalyptus coccifera, J. Hooker.

Tasmania. Although only a subalpine form of E. amygdalina, it may for cultural purposes be regarded as a very distinct tree. Withstood the severest winters of Wimbledon [J. Colebrook].

Eucalyptus cordata, La Billardière.

Southern Tasmania. Maximum height, 50 feet ; flowering in a shrubby state already. The variety E. urnigera (J. Hooker) is particularly hardy, and may become of sanitary importance to colder countries in malarian regions, the foliage being much imbued with antiseptic oil. Greatest height of E. urnigera 150 feet ; stem-diameter to 6 feet [Abbott].

Eucalyptus cornuta, La Billardière.

The Yate-tree of South-Western Australia. A large tree of rapid growth, preferring a somewhat humid soil. The wood is used for various artisans' work, and preferred there for the strongest shafts and frames of carts and other work requiring hardness, toughness and elasticity, and is considered equal to ordinary ash-wood. The tree appears to be well adapted for tropical countries, as Dr. Bonavia reports, that it attained a height of 8 to 10 feet in the first year of its growth at Lucknow, and that the plants did not suffer in the rainy

Eucalyptus crebra, F. v. Mueller.*

The narrow-leaved Ironbark-tree of New South Wales and Queensland. Wood reddish, hard, heavy, elastic and durable; much used in the construction of bridges and for railway-sleepers, also for waggons, piles, fence-posts. The best species in sub-tropic East-Australia for splitting into palings, such in fences have remained sound after 30 years [J. Edgar]. The oil, which has become a commercial article, is rich in Eucalyptol [Schimmel]. E. drepanophylla is a closely allied species of similar value, bearing an enormous strain. Both exude astringent gum-resin, resembling kino in appearance and property, to a considerable extent. They are susceptible to frost.

Eucalyptus diversicolor, F. v. Mueller.* (*E. colossea*, F. v. M.)

The Karri of South-Western Australia. A colossal tree, exceptionally reaching the height of 400 feet, with a proportionate girth of the stem. Mr. Muir measured stems nearly 300 feet long without a branch; widths of the timber as much as 12 feet can be obtained. Furnishes good timber for building, even for masts, likewise for planks; also valuable for shafts, spokes, felloes, fence-rails; it is elastic, but not so easily wrought as that of E. marginata. Mr. G. Simson does not deem the wood very durable, if exposed to moisture or if in contact with the ground. Its strength in transverse strain is equal to English oak, while it is 50 per cent. stronger in regard to vertical crushing strain, according to tests made under the supervision of Mr. Laslett. Admirable for wood bricks even in cold climes. It is not so liable to warp as that of many other species. Very fair progress of growth is shown by the trees planted even in dry exposed localities in Melbourne. The shady foliage and quick growth of the tree promise to render it one of our best for avenues. In its native localities it occupies fertile, rather humid valleys and resembles there in habit the E. amygdalina *var.* regnans of South-Eastern Australia. Proved well adapted for the mountains of Ceylon, and Professor Bourlier mentions it as one of the best at Algiers.

Eucalyptus Doratoxylon, F. v. Mueller.

The Spearwood-tree of South-Western Australia, where it occurs in sterile districts. The stem is slender and remarkably straight, and the wood of such firmness and elasticity that the nomadic natives wander long distances to obtain it as a material for their spears. It is not a large tree.

Eucalyptus eugenioides, Sieber.

The White Stringybark-tree of Victoria and New South Wales. The tree is abundant in some localities, and attains considerable dimensions. Its useful fissile wood is employed for fencing and building purposes. Systematically the species is closely allied to

E. piperita. Rails used for 40 years could be re-used in new p
[A. R. Crawford]. Kino soluble in water as well as in alc
[J. H. Maiden].

Eucalyptus ficifolia, F. v. Mueller.*

South-Western Australia. Although not a tree of large di
sions, this splendid species should be mentioned for the sake o
magnificent trusses of crimson flowers, irrespective of its clai
a shady, heat-resisting avenue-tree, not standing in need of wate
It bears a close resemblance to E. calophylla.

Eucalyptus globulus, La Billardière.*

The Blue Gumtree of Victoria and Tasmania ; very rare in
South Wales, extending however naturally to New England ; fa
all over the world, and, with many other species, in most p
first introduced directly or indirectly by the writer of this w
at the Mediterranean Sea nearly 40 years ago, there by the a
Mons. Prosper Ramel. The tree is, among evergreen trees
unparalleled rapid growth, and attains exceptionally a heigh
300 feet, furnishing a first-class wood. Ship-builders can get k
of this timber 120 feet long ; besides this they use it extensi
for planking and many other parts of the ship. Experiment
the strength of various woods, instituted by Mr. Luehmann and
author, proved the wood of the Blue Gumtree in average of el
tests to be about equal to the best English oak, American w
oak and American ash. The best samples indeed carried as g
a weight as hickory in transverse strain, the ordinary kind a
as much as that of Eucalyptus rostrata, and more than that o
macrorrhyncha, E. Gunnii, E. Stuartiana, and E. goniocalyx,
did not quite come up to the strength of E. mellidora, E. pol
thema, E. siderophloia and E. Leucoxylon. Bluegum-wood is
very extensively used by carpenters for all kinds of out-door w
joists and studs of wooden houses ; also for fence-rails, telegr
poles, railway-sleepers (lasting nine years or more), for shafts
spokes of drays and a variety of other purposes. Mr. W. Ta
Oporto, has recommended the wood for wine-casks, these requ
no soaking. The price of this timber in Melbourne is about 1s
per cubic foot, the weight of the latter when absolutely dry
from 43 to 46 lbs., equal to specific gravity 0·698-0·889 [F. v
and Rummel]. It has also come into use for wood-bricks, the
of which is at present about £4 per 1,000 in London. The fe
of Eucalypts for timber should be effected towards the end of th
season, when the flow of the sap will be least active, whereas
barking, if that is at all admissible or desirable, should be eff
during the latter part of the cool or the earlier part of the w
season, so that by exhausting the sap largely the least new shoo
none will be formed from the root. Regular Eucalyptus-cu
merely for fuel would be profitable even in Australia on ground

too distant from a market, and not otherwise readily utilised. In South-Europe the E. globulus has withstood a temperature of 19° F., but succumbed at 17° F.; it perished from frost at the Black Sea and Turkestan, when young, according to Dr. Regel. Survived severe winters in mild sheltered places of Cornwall and Dorsetshire, also near Hastings [J. Colebrook]. According to the Rev. D. Landsborough, it proved hardy in the Isle of Arran. Mr. Ch. Traill notes it as thriving amazingly as far south as Stewart-Island. Yet the sirocco does not destroy it. In Jamaica it attained 60 feet in seven years, on the hills; in California it grew 60 feet in eleven years; in Florida 40 feet in four years, with a stem of 1 foot in diameter. In some parts of India its growth has been even more rapid; at the Neilgherry-Hills it has been reared advantageously, where E. marginata, E. obliqua, E. robusta and E. calophylla had failed. Its growth was there found to be four times as fast as that of teak, and the wood proved for many purposes as valuable. Trees attained a height of 30 feet in four years; one tree, twelve years old, was 100 feet high, and 6 feet in girth at 3 feet from the ground; to thrive well there it wants an elevation of not less than 4,000 feet. It has succeeded particularly well at an elevation of from 2,500 to 7,000 feet in Central Mexico [Dr. Mariano Barcena]. Up to 1894 between six and seven million trees were planted in the Transvaal, chiefly E. globulus. Near Pretoria Mr. Schierholz noticed this species to have attained a stem-circumference of 9½ feet in 22 years. On the Upper Shire-River, within British Nyassa-land, some of these trees have already attained a height of over 100 feet. Ripens germinable seeds in Jersey, where in 1891 already a tree had attained a height of 110 feet, with a stem-circumference of 10 feet at the base [T. Sharman]. Mr. T. Waugh observed in South-Island, New Zealand, that plants, raised from locally-ripened seeds, proved hardier than those raised from Australian ordinary seed. The province of Roussillon, after its thousands of years of history, became in the aspect of its landscape completely changed within the last few years through Prof. Naudin extending thereto also copiously E. globulus. At the height of 2,500 feet on the base of the South-European Alps and in localities too cold for olive-culture, E. globulus grew to 70 feet high in seven years [Naudin]. In Algeria and Portugal it has furnished railway-sleepers in eight years, and telegraph-poles in ten years [Cruikshank]. At Urana it grew 15 feet in two years, with irrigation [E. Van Weenan]. On the mountains at Guatemala it attained, in twelve years, a height of 120 feet and a stem-circumference of 9 feet [Boucard]. Will grow in favorable places on somewhat humid soil slightly over a foot a month at Port Phillip while young. The form of its leaves is only changed in the third year. The removal of the broad-leaved lower branches from plants two or three years old promotes much a healthy growth of the young trees. For window-culture in cold countries E. globulus was first recommended by Ucke; for culture in hospital-wards, to counteract contagia, by Mosler and Goeze. Eucalyptus leaves generate ozone largely for the purification

This species, as well as E. odorata, E. fœcunda and E. decipiens, thrives best in limestone-soil; it likes a coast climate. Yields a Mellitose-Manna.

Eucalyptus goniocalyx, F. v. Mueller.*

Generally known as Bastard-Boxtree and occasionally as Spotted Gumtree. From Cape Otway to the Southern parts of New South Wales, rare near St. Vincent's Gulf [McEwin] and Flinders Range [J. E. Brown]. Ascends to 4,000 feet, and attains exceptionally a height of 250 feet. Thrives well near the city of Algiers [Professor Bourlier]. Should be included among those for Eucalyptus-plantations. Its wood resembles in many respects that of E. globulus, and is, comparatively speaking, easily worked. For house-building, fence-rails, and similar purposes it is extensively employed in those forest-districts, where it is abundant, and has proved a valuable timber. It is especially esteemed for wheelwrights' work [Falck]. Excellent for fuel. Our local experiments showed the strength greater than that of E. amygdalina and E. obliqua, but less than that of E. globulus. It varies considerably, like many other Eucalypts, according to the situation of the trees. Mellitose is formed occasionally on this tree and also on the following species. In this species and others the author counted more than one annual wood-ring without clearly visible demarcation of yearly increment.

Eucalyptus Gunnii, J. Hooker.*

Known as Swamp-Gumtree, the mountain variety as Cider-tree. Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales, ascending alpine elevations. In the low-land along fertile valleys it attains a considerable size, and supplies a strong useful timber. It is this species which survived severe frosts at Kew-Gardens. Bees obtain unusually much honey from the flowers of this species, it flowering earlier than E. viminalis. Cattle and sheep browse on the foliage. Timber found to be almost equal in strength to that of E. macrorrhyncha, E. rostrata and E. globulus. The other very hardy Eucalypts comprise E. pauciflora, E. alpina, E. urnigera, E. coccifera and E. vernicosa, which all reach heights, covered with snow for several months in the year. Succeeded well at Arran [Capt. Brown and Rev. D. Landsborough], though slightly injured in its younger ramifications. The percentage of kino-tannin in the absolutely dry bark is from 9½ to 11½ [J. H. Maiden]. Any cutting down of healthy Eucalypts in places of centres of populations, to substitute there for a zone of evergreen vegetation the northern deciduous trees extensively, is regrettable, as therewith the far superior hygienic value of the Eucalypts is lost, and the aspect of the Australian landscape during half a year rendered dismal, so far as vegetative features are concerned.

[Walter Gill]. Bees are particularly fond of the blossoms of this tree, and the honey gained therefrom is clear and well tasted [Miss S. J. McLean].

Eucalyptus leptophleba, F. v. Mueller.

Queensland. Height rarely over 60 feet; stem-diameter to 3 feet. Timber strong, hard, very durable and variously applied, thus: for bridge-structures, mine-props and fence-posts; nearly always stipulated in contracts, at places of growth, for buildings [Stephen Johnson]. One of the most eligible species for intra-tropic culture. Allied to E. crebra.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon, F. v. Mueller.*

The ordinary Ironbark-tree of Victoria and some parts of South-Australia and New South Wales. It attains a height of 100 feet, and supplies a most valuable timber; this shows great strength and hardness, is much prized for its durability, is largely employed by waggon-builders for wheels and poles, by ship-builders for top-sides, tree-nails, the rudder (stock), belaying pins and other purposes; it is also used by turners for rough work; it proved to be the strongest of all the woods hitherto subjected to test by Mr. Luehmann and myself, bearing nearly twice the strain of American oak and ash, and excelling even hickory by about 18 per cent. It is much recommended for railway-sleepers, and extensively used in underground mining work. The Railway-Commissioners of Victoria recently reported sleepers, laid 24 years ago, still quite sound. It is likewise very extensively employed for the handles of axes and other implements by Victorian manufacturers; also for stockwhip-handles and policemen's batons. The price of the timber in the log is about 2s. 5d. per cubic foot in Melbourne; the weight of such, when completely dried, varying from 63½ to 68½ lbs., equal to specific gravity 1·024—1·106 [F. v. Mueller and Rummel]. As it is for some purposes superior to that of almost any other Eucalyptus, the regular culture of this tree over wide areas should be fostered, especially as it can be raised on stony ridges not readily available for ordinary husbandry. The wood is sometimes pale, in other localities rather dark. The tree is generally restricted to the lower Silurian sandstone- and slate-formation with ironstone and quartz. Nevertheless, it accommodates itself to various geologic formations, thus even to limestone-ground. The bark is [illegible]kably rich in kino-tannin, yielding as much as 22 per cent. in [illegible]sh state, but much less after drying; the fresh leaves [illegible] about 5 per cent. and the dried leaves 9 to 10 per cent. [illegible]no-tannin is not equal in value to mimosa-tannic acid from [illegible]bark, but it is useful as a subsidiary admixture, when light-[illegible]leather is not aimed at. Mr. Maiden found it to contain [illegible]ent. tannin. As an astringent drug this kino is not without [illegible]ce. Wood-bricks from the timber of this tree should prove [illegible]rly lasting. All wood-paving diminishes dust very much.

The flowers are sought by bees, even more eagerly than those most other Eucalypts, the resulting honey being excellent [Coman]. E. Leucoxylon has, next to E. rostrata, thriven best abc Lucknow, in India, among the species tried there for forest-cultu E. Sideroxylon is a synonym, referring particularly to the roug barked variety. For quickly withdrawing the sap from freshly fell timber in Switzerland the Rieser-process was invented; it consi in the wood being at once steamed and then kiln-dried, losses timber through cracking or deterioration through warping being th avoided. Mr. R. A. Robertson, in Victoria, has availed hims already of the patent. Eucalyptus-wood can in this way be used casks, tools and other purposes far more advantageously, and gets a better workable, though for underground applications perhaps much of the preservative principle may get removed.

Eucalyptus longifolia, Link.*

Extra-tropic Eastern Australia. A tree, known as the Woo Butt, under favorable circumstances reaching 200 feet in height, stem attaining a great girth. Mr. J. Reader asserts that there is extant a more useful timber; it stands well in any situation. Weig of a cubic foot of absolutely dry wood about 68½ lbs., equal specific gravity 1·107 [F. v. Mueller and Rummel]. The tree thri well at the city of Algiers [Prof. Bourlier].

Eucalyptus loxophleba, Bentham.*

The York-Gumtree of extra-tropic West-Australia. Found na rally in fertile soil, where it is comparatively quick in growth; readily shoots again from stumps [G. F. Best]. Attains a height about 100 feet, the stem a diameter of 4 feet. The wood is v tough, and preferably sought in West-Australia for naves and fello even when dry it is heavier than water. This species passes alm into the earlier known E. fœcunda (Endlicher).

Eucalyptus macrorrhyncha, F. v. Mueller.*

The common Stringybark-tree of Victoria, not extending far i New South Wales. This tree attains a height of 120 feet, and generally found growing on sterile ridges; to some degree fr bearing. The wood, which contains a good deal of kino is used joists, keels of boats, fence-rails, and rough building-purposes, a extensively for fuel. The fibrous dark-brown bark serves for ro of huts, and also for rough tying. The wood proved in our exp ments here nearly as strong as that of E. globulus and E. rostra and considerably stronger than that of E. obliqua. The fresh b contains from 11 to 14 per cent. of pure kino-tannic acid [F. v. and Rummel]. The kino contains about 72 per cent. of tannin. is soluble in water as well as in alcohol [Maiden].

Eucalyptus maculata, Hooker.*

The Spotted Gumtree of New South Wales and Queensland. A tree, reaching 150 feet in height. Grows best on stony ridges. Content with poor soil, but more susceptible to frost than many other congeners [Naudin]. Thrives well on the mountains of Ceylon and also at Algiers. The kino of this species is quite resinous, so much so, that articles varnished with it withstand the application of watery fluids [A. R. Crawford]. The wood is principally employed in ship-building, wheelwrights' and coopers' work. One of the woods chosen in Sydney for street-paving since 1880. Such wood-paving lasts much longer in dry and winterless climes than in others. The heart-wood is as strong as that of British oak [Rev. Dr. Woolls]. Average specific gravity, when well-seasoned, 0·942 [Clem. Hodgkinson].

Eucalyptus marginata, Donn.*

The Jarrah or Mahogany-tree of South-Western Australia, famed for its indestructible wood, which is neither attacked by chelura, nor teredo, nor termites, and therefore much sought for jetties and other structures exposed to sea-water, also for any underground-work, telegraph-poles, and largely exported for railway-sleepers. Vessels built of this timber have been enabled to do away with copper-plating. For jetties the piles are used round, and they do not split when rammed even into limestone or other hard foundations, provided the timber is of the best hard kind [Walker and Swan]. The Government's Clerk of Works at Perth observed that he took up piles in 1877 which were driven for a whaling jetty in 1834, and that the timber was perfectly sound, although the place was swarming with teredo. At the jetty in Fremantle, piles 30 years old and others one year old could scarcely be distinguished. The durability of this timber seems largely attributable to kino-red, allied to phlobaphen, of which it contains about 15 to 17 per cent. Of kino-tannin it contains 4 to 5 per cent. Sir Fred. Abel traces the immunity of this timber against boring animals to the peculiar acid principle contained in this and some allied woods. Timber of a close grain and a slightly oily and resinous nature; it works well, makes a fine finish, and is by local ship-builders considered superior to either sâl, teak, or any other wood, except perhaps English oak or live-oak. In West-Australia it is much used for flooring, rafters, shingles; also for furniture, as it is easily worked, takes a good polish, and then looks very beautiful. It is not too hard, and hence is more easily worked than E. redunca and E. loxophleba. The wood from the hills is darker, tougher, and heavier than that from the plains. Wood-bricks from this tree are since several years very successfully used in London for street-paving. Well seasoned timber weighs about 64 lbs. per cubic foot; freshly cut, from 71 to 76 lbs. It is one of the least inflammable woods according to Captain Fawcett, and is locally regarded as one of the best woods for charcoal. Mr. H. E. Victor, C.E., of Perth, estimates the area, covered at present by marketable

E. pilularis, E. goniocalyx and particularly E. globulus get as high, the latter reaching occasionally 330 feet as recorded by Mr. Backhouse. The wood is yellowish, free from kino-particles, easily worked by saw or plane; it is of a very greasy nature, so much so as to be quite slippery when first cut [Ch. Fawcett]. This oily substance, very similar to viscin, of which it contains about 1 per cent., prevents the wood from splitting and twisting, though not from shrinking. The timber is hard, durable even underground, and is employed for railway-sleepers, wheelwrights' work, knees and breast-hooks in ship-building; used with advantage and preferentially for wood-bricks in the city of Sydney; the young trees serve for telegraph-poles. The foliage is remarkably rich in volatile oil. The kino differs from that of other Stringybark-trees in being soluble only in warm water and in hot alcohol; it contains catechu [J. H. Maiden]. Dr. Dymock records the astonishing fact, that in some parts of India this tree grew 30 feet in two years [Dr. Bancroft]. This species did particularly well at George-town in British Guiana, growing at a rate from 10 to 18 feet yearly while in a young state [Jenman]. It proved also valuable for the mountains of Ceylon, where it grew 64 inches in girth in eight years, and where it exceeded any other Eucalypt in celerity of growth [Alexander]. Not fit for dry regions. Mr. J. H. Maiden furnished an extensive original article on this species for the Agric. Gazette of New South Wales, May, 1894. From well matured seeds simply scattered during the cool season on suitable soil of openings in forests Eucalypts of almost any kind can be established or regenerated with the utmost facility.

Eucalyptus microtheca, F. v. Mueller.

Widely dispersed over the most arid extra-tropical as well as tropical inland regions of Australia. The "Coolibah" of the aborigines according to the Rev. Dr. Woolls. The tree wants ferruginous-gravelly soil, perfectly drained. Withstands unscorched a frequent heat of 156° F. in Central Australia, yet neither affected by exceptionally severe frosts (18° F.) in the South of France, when many other Eucalypts suffered. The development of this species in Southern France and Algeria has been marvellously quick [Prof. Naudin]. One of the best trees for desert-tracts; in favorable places 150 feet high. Wood brown, sometimes very dark, hard, heavy and elastic; it is prettily marked, hence used for cabinet-work, but more particularly for piles, bridges and railway-sleepers [Rev. Dr. Woolls].

Eucalyptus miniata, Cunningham.

Littoral North-Western Australia. Attains a height of 80 feet. Likes somewhat ferruginous soil [M. Holtze]. The brilliancy of its orange-coloured flowers can hardly be surpassed. Yields kino of a reddish colour.

Eucalyptus odorata, Behr.

The Peppermint-tree of South Australia. Reaching 70 feet in height, the stem 2½ feet in diameter. Timber hard, very durable, used for sleepers, posts and piles [J. E. Brown]. The tree follows the limestone-formation, but occurs also in clayey loam; 1,000 lbs. of foliage gave 112 oz. of oil [Nitschke].

Eucalyptus oleosa, F. v. Mueller.

One of the smaller Eucalypts, known as Mallee, extending from East- to West-Australia through the desert-regions; it will live in mere sand. The essential oil, in which the foliage of this species is comparatively rich, dissolves indiarubber without heat, according to Mr. Bosisto; it is also one of the best solvents for amber and other fossil resins. It is largely produced at the Wimmera by Mr. Bosisto; it is unusually rich in Eucalyptol and thus leadingly indicated for antiseptic purposes; it contains also a principle allied to Cymin-Aldehyde; it does not cause, through irritating particles, any cough to patients inhaling it [Schimmel]. Has been drawn into extensive use as a remedy against influenza. The variety longirostris attains a height of 120 feet, with a stem of 70 feet without a branch, in West-Australia, where it is vernacularly known as Morrell. The wood is remarkably hard, splits freely, and is used for spars, rafters, fence-rails, wheelwrights' work and agricultural implements. It is of a red tinge, and sinks in water, even when dry. 1,000 lbs. of fresh foliage gave, in distillation, 62 oz. of oil [Nitschke]. Of other Mallees E. gracilis gave 54 oz.; E. uncinata, 69 oz.; E. incrassata, 112 oz. At Mr. Bosisto's great factory in the mallee-scrub, where all four species are mixedly used, 30 tons of foliage come into distillation every week for 10 months in the year, the development of oil during autumn considerably diminishing. The average yield is about 1 per cent.

Eucalyptus paniculata, Smith.

The Red Ironbark-tree of New South Wales. This species has particularly well thriven in the coast tracts of Natal [J. M. Wood]; it furnishes a hard durable wood, excellent for railway sleepers. It is also much used for building and fencing, as it is lasting underground. All the trees of this series are deserving of cultivation, as their wood, though always excellent, is far from alike, and that of each species preferred for special purposes of the artisan. A variety from the deserts is so marked, that it received the name E. fasciculosa, and may for xylologic distinctions be very well kept apart.

Eucalyptus patens, Bentham.

The "Black-butt" of South-Western Australia. Attains a height of 120 feet, and a stem-diameter of 6 feet. The timber is so tough as not to yield to ordinary splitting processes, therefore useful for various wheelwrights' work; it has proved also durable underground.

dwellings and of hospitals. Thus the foliage is also very inflammable, and this has to be kept in mind when establishing Eucalyptus-forests.

Eucalyptus Planchoniana, F. v. Mueller.

South-Queensland and Northern part of New South Wales. A tree to about 100 feet in height, the stem reaching 3 feet in diameter. The foliage is dense. Timber sound, heavy, hard and durable, well adapted for sawing, but not easy to split [Bailey].

Eucalyptus platyphylla, F. v. Mueller.

Queensland. Regarded by the Rev. Julian Tenison-Woods as one of the best of shade-trees, and seen by him to produce leaves sometimes 1½ feet long and 1 foot wide. This tree is available for open exposed localities, where many kinds of trees from deep forest-valleys would not thrive. It is closely allied to E. alba from Timor. The timber is curly and durable.

Eucalyptus polyanthema, Schauer.*

South-Eastern Australia. Generally known as Red Boxtree. A tree, attaining a height of 150 feet; it furnishes an extremely hard and lasting timber, in great demand for mining purposes and railway-sleepers, also for wheelwrights' work. For fuel this wood is unsurpassed. It is extremely strong, excelling oak and ash, surpassed among Eucalypts in transverse strength, according to our experiments, only by E. Leucoxylyon and E. siderophloia. The tree flowers during the cool season, and is thus prominently important to bee-keepers. A variety of this tree, passing as Slaty Gumtree, is much lauded by the Rev. Dr. Woolls on account of the value of its timber. Thrives well around the city of Algiers [Prof. Bourlier].

Eucalyptus populifolia, Hooker.

The "Bembil" or Shining-leaved Box-Eucalyptus. Dry inland-portions of Eastern Australia. Height not above 50 feet; but stem-diameter to 3 feet. Likes humid underground. Leaves deciduous for a short time in the year. The oil contains Cymin-Aldehyde and a fair proportion of Eucalyptol (Cineol) [Schimmel], the latter being the substance on which the therapeutic value almost entirely depends. Wood used for posts, handspikes, levers and other articles needing toughness; proved to be very durable [Bailey].

Eucalyptus punctata, De Candolle.*

The Leather-jacket or Hickory-Eucalypt or Grey Gumtree of New South Wales. A beautiful tree, attaining a height of 100 feet or more, of rather quick growth, thriving even in poor soil. The wood is of a light-brown colour, hard, tough and very durable; used for fence-posts, railway-sleepers, wheelwrights' work, also for ship-building [Woolls].

Eucalyptus Raveretiana, F. v. Mueller.*

Vernacularly known as Grey or Iron-Gumtree. Queensland tree of the largest size, attaining a height of 300 feet, and a diameter of 10 feet; delights in the immediate vicinity of riv swamps. More susceptible to frost than many other sp [Naudin]. It furnishes a very hard, durable, dark-coloured valuable for piles, railway-sleepers and general building pur [Thozet, O'Shanesy, Bowman]. From cuts into the ste acidulous almost colourless liquid exudes, available in consid quantity, like that of E. Gunnii. Mr. J. S. Edgar pronounce the best species for shade in Eastern subtropic-Australia. Naudin notes it as of particularly quick growth in South Franc North America.

Eucalyptus redunca, Schauer.*

The White Gumtree of Western Australia, the Wandoo o aborigines. Attains very large dimensions; stems have been with a diameter of 17 feet. The bark is whitish, but not shi imparting a white colouration when rubbed [Sir J. Forrest]. tree is content with cold flats of comparatively poor soil, even humidity stagnates during the wet season. It furnishes a pale, tough, heavy and durable wood, highly prized for all kinds of w wrights' work, and especially supplying the best felloes in Australia. The seasoned timber weighs 70 lbs. per cubic foot.

Eucalyptus resinifera, Smith.*

The Red Mahogany-Eucalypt of South-Queensland and New Wales. A superior timber-tree, of large size. Wood much for its strength and durability [Rev. Dr. Woolls]. Used in Sy for wood-bricks, also particularly good for fuel. This Eucal has proved one of the best adapted for a tropical clime; it 45 feet in ten years at Lucknow, but in the best soil it has att 12 feet in two years [Dr. Bonavia]. Does well at the city of A [Prof. Bourlier]. Proved in Italy nearly as hardy as E. amygd and E. viminalis, according to Prince Troubetzkoy, but is confounded with E. siderophloia. A large-leaved variety ex far into the tropics. The oil is rich in Cineol [Schimmel].

Eucalyptus robusta, Smith.*

New South Wales and Southern Queensland, where it is k as Swamp-Mahogany. It attains a height of 100 feet and a girth of 12 feet, bearing a really grand mass of foliage. R cyclones better than most of its congeners. The wood is re ably durable, reckoned a fairly good timber for joists, also use ship-building, wheelwrights' work and many implements, for inst such as mallets. The tree seems to thrive well in low, sour, sw ground near the sea-coast, where other Eucalypts look sickly, E. robusta the picture of health [W. Kirton]. It is this sp

which, with E. citriodora, has thriven so particularly well in the drier parts of Mauritius [C. van Keirsbilck]; succeeded also well at the city of Algiers [Bourlier]. Leaves perfectly dried yielded 12 per cent. of kino-tannic acid [Maiden].

Eucalyptus rostrata, Schlechtendal.*

The Red Gumtree of Southern Australia and many river-flats in the interior of the Australian continent, even through the tropics, nearly always found on moist ground with a clayey subsoil, and with most Eucalypts comparatively cattle- and sheep-proof. It will thrive in ground periodically inundated for a considerable time, and even in slightly saline places. Attains exceptionally a height of 200 feet with a comparatively slight stem, but is mostly of a more spreading habit of growth than the majority of its tall congeners. Prof. Tate measured a tree on Mount Lofty which showed a stem-girth of 25 feet. Mr. R. G. Drysdale of the Riverina-district observed that an exceptional temperature of 125° F. in the shade did not shrivel the foliage of this tree; it has also withstood the severest heat in Algeria better than E. globulus; and Dr. Bonavia found it to thrive well in the province of Oude in places where E. globulus, E. obliqua and E. marginata perished under the extreme vicissitudes of the clime; succeeds also well on the mountains of Ceylon. Next to E. globulus the E. rostrata is the species most extensively grown in California, much on the recommendation of the author of this work. Its cultivation under varied circumstances is much easier than that of E. marginata. Near Pretoria, in the Transvaal, Mr. H. Schierholz raised over 120,000 plants from 2 lbs. of seeds. It does not bear cold so well as E. amygdalina, succumbing when still young at a temperature below 23° F., as observed in Italy by Prince Troubetzkoy. In Mauritius and Réunion it resisted the hurricanes better than any other Eucalypt; in the latter island the Marquis de Chateauvieux observed it to grow 65 feet in six years, and it is always of a more rapid growth than E. marginata, but less so than E. globulus. It grew also with remarkable rapidity in British Guiana [Jenman]. It is recommended as an antiseptic tree for cemeteries in mild climes. May be regarded as one of the "trees of the future" in regions free of severe frosts. The timber is one of the most highly esteemed in all Australia among that of Eucalypts, being heavy, hard, strong and extremely durable, either above or under ground or in water. For these reasons it is very much prized for fence-posts, piles, and railway-sleepers. For the latter purpose it will last at least a dozen years, but if well selected much longer. Indeed Mr. Speight reports that sleepers were found quite sound after being 24 years in use. It is also extensively employed by ship-builders for main-stem, stern-post, inner-post, dead-wood, floor-timbers, futtocks, transoms, knight-head, hawse-pieces, cant-, stern-, quarter- and fashion-timbers, bottom-planks, breast-hooks and riders, windlass and bow rails. It

should be steamed or carefully seasoned before it is worked
planking. It does not seem to have yet been fully ascerta
whether any rapid seasoning process of this or other timber
steam affects the durability of the wood. This or any other tim
can advantageously be covered with sawdust to prevent warping
cracking in exsiccation. In the Melbourne streets it has been u
for paving since about a dozen years, the wood-bricks being 9 inc
by 6 inches by 3 inches ; they are dipped into warm tar and pla
edgeways on cement. In Sydney and Melbourne together th
are now over half-a-million square yards of wood-paving, calcul
to last 12 to 14 years with the heaviest traffic [A. C. Mounta
Also largely used for felloes, buffers and posts, and any part
structures which come in contact with the ground. It would
quite remunerative to rear on land too poor for ordinary crop
the mild zones this and other Eucalypts with durable timber
wood-paving blocks, even for export to colder countries, especi
at not too remote distances. Next to the Jarrah from W
Australia this is the best Eucalyptus-wood for resisting the att
of the crustaceous chelura and limnoria, the teredo-mollusk
white ants, and it has the advantage of being considerably stron
proving equal in many instances to American white oak. Weigh
a cubic foot of absolutely dry wood, from 53½ to 57½ lbs., equa
specific gravity 0·858–0·932 [F. v. M. and Rummel]. Accordin
experiments by Mr. Luehmann and myself, it is surpassed in re
ance to transverse strain by E. melliodora, E. polyanthema
particularly E. siderophloia and E. Leucoxylon, though stronger
the wood of many other of its congeners. Honey mainly from
flowers of this tree proved of good quality. The kino of E. rost
is far less soluble in cold water than that of E. calophylla, a
used as an important medicinal astringent. The oil of the fol
of this species was exhibited by the writer in the Melbourne Ex
tion of 1854 and the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and attention
drawn to this resource in his report of 1853. For further de
of the uses of this and other Eucalyptus-trees, refer to the re
of the Victorian Exhibitions of 1862 and 1867, also to the
Decades of the Eucalypto-graphia. E. rostrata has become alr
spontaneously disseminated in Southern France, according to
Ch. Naudin, whose important "Mémoire sur les Eucalyptus 1
should also be consulted regarding the characteristics, develop
hardiness and uses of Eucalypts. A great number of Red G
trees in Gippsland are killed by the larvæ of a nocturnal lep
terous insect, identified by Sir Fred. McCoy as Urubra lugens.
eat away the epidermis of the leaves on both sides, thus asphyxi
the tree [A. W. Howitt]. It seems that other insects affect
injuriously various Eucalypts in a similar manner.

Eucalyptus saligna, Smith.

E xtra-tropic Australia. Stems clear up to 100 feet
irth of 26 feet. Hardier than E. globulus. The

employed for rails, will last a life-time. The curly butts, when sawn, present a very handsome figure for furniture. The sap-wood early perishable [A. R. Crawford]. According to the Rev. Dr. Woolls the wood is of excellent quality, and largely used for building purposes. The tree is generally found on rich soil along river-banks.

Eucalyptus salmonophloia, F. v. Mueller.

The Salmon-barked Gumtree of South-Western Australia, attaining a height of 120 feet. The timber is good for fencing, while the foliage is available for profitable oil-distillation. The shining mixedly whitish and purplish bark does not give off a white colouration like that of E. redunca [Hon. Sir John Forrest]. All Eucalypts are purifiers of air, but particularly those with foliage rich in essential oil.

Eucalyptus salubris, F. v. Mueller.

The Gimletwood or Fluted Gumtree of Western and Central Australia, living on poor dry soil and in the hottest desert-clime. It is generally a slender-stemmed tree, sometimes to 100 feet high and to 2 feet in stem-diameter, with scanty foliage. The bark is shining with a brownish tinge, and has broad longitudinal and often twisted impressions, or roundish blunt longitudinal ridges. The wood, Sir John Forrest observes, is hard and tough, but worked with comparative ease; heaver than water, even when dry. It serves locally for roof-supports, fence-posts and rails, poles and shafts. For xylography it seems better than Pear-tree wood, and deserves attention for this purpose. The tree exudes kino.

Eucalyptus siderophloia, Bentham.*

The Large-leaved or White or Grey Ironbark-tree of New South Wales and South Queensland, attaining a height of 150 feet. According to the Rev. Dr. Woolls this furnishes one of the strongest and most durable timbers of New South Wales; with great advantage used for railway sleepers, jetty-piles, and for many building purposes. It is likewise highly appreciated by wheelwrights, especially for spokes, also well adapted for tool-handles and various implements. Found by us to be even stronger than hickory, and only rivalled by E. Leucoxylon. It is still harder than the wood of E. Leucoxylon, but for this reason worked with more difficulty. Well seasoned it is slightly heavier than water. The Melbourne price of the timber is about 2s. 6d. per cubic foot in the log. The tree yields much kino. Mr. Newbery obtained from the bark 8 to 20 per cent. tannin. This species is often confounded with E. resinifera in culture.

Eucalyptus Sieberiana, F. v. Mueller.* (*E. virgata*, Bentham not Sieber.)

South-Eastern Australia. Vernacularly known as Mountain-ash in Gippsland and New South Wales, and as Ironbark-tree or Gumtop in Tasmania. In Gippsland it ascends to an altitude of 4,500 feet [A. W. Howitt]. A straight-stemmed tree, quickly growing, reaching 150 feet in height and 5 feet in stem-diameter. The wood is of excellent quality, strong and elastic, hence used for ship- and boat-building, implement-handles, staves of casks, cart-shafts, swingle-trees, also for fencing and for general building purposes. Very durable in mines. It splits freely and smoothly, and is easy to work. It burns well, even when freshly cut. The kino is soluble in water as well as in alcohol [J. H. Maiden]. Systematically the species is very closely allied to E. hæmastoma, but much superior as a timber-tree. Bears seeds already when quite young. Has done well in the cool clime of the South of New Zealand [Th. Waugh].

Eucalyptus Staigeriana, F. v. Mueller.*

The Lemon-scented Ironbark-tree. North-Queensland. A rather small tree, allied to E. crebra. Wood reddish, twisted, durable. Produces readily new shoots from the root [G. Wycliffe]. Foliage delightfully fragrant, therefore available for the distillation of a superior cosmetic oil, reminding in odor of that of Lippia, Andropogon and Bergamotte, less of Lemon ; the perfume and flavor are so excellent as to render this oil eligible for table-condiments ; Mr. K. Staiger found the yield from dry leaves to be $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Mr. F. M. Bailey drew first public attention to this fine tree.

Eucalyptus stellulata, Sieber.

The Sallee. South-Eastern Australia. Bears considerable frost. Not adapted for a hot clime. Trees occur up to 60 feet high with 7 to 8 feet stem-girth. The wood is esteemed for fuel. The kino is darker in colour than that of the allied E. pauciflora [A. R. Crawford].

Eucalyptus Stuartiana, F. v. Mueller.

South-Eastern Australia. Known to the colonists as apple-scented Gumtree. A medium-sized tree, with fibrous bark and drooping branches ; foliage copious. Occurs on rather dry and sandy as well as on humid soil. The wood is mostly used for fencing and for fuel. According to our own observations here it is of nearly the same strength as that of E. rostrata and E. globulus, and somewhat stronger than that of E. amygdalina, and particularly E. obliqua. This is one of the hardiest species, as first ascertained by Mr. T. Waugh. Much liked for the frosty regions of the Transvaal [Edwin Tidmarsh].

Eucalyptus tereticornis, Smith.*

From Eastern Queensland, where it is termed Red Gumtree, to Gippsland, attaining a height of 160 feet. Closely allied to E. rostrata. Will thrive on undrained ground. The timber is esteemed for the naves and felloes of wheels. For telegraph-poles and railway-sleepers it is inferior to some of the Ironbark-trees, lasting a shorter time. Mr. A. R. Crawford observes, that he has never known posts of this wood decaying from dry rot, nor saw it as round posts ever attacked by the termites. Quite underground it remains sound much longer [Thozet]; but much depends, as regards its durability, on the locality where it is obtained, and the manner of drying, a remark which applies also to many other Eucalypts. The curly butts furnish material for handsome heavy furniture [Crawford]. Shavings of the most antiseptic kinds of Eucalyptus-woods should prove a good packing material for fresh fruits on trans-oceanic voyages. The tree has thriven well in Oudh and the North-West Province of India [J. S. Gamble]. In Hoshiarpur this species attained a height of 115 feet in sixteen years [W. Coldstream]. Has prospered remarkably in the Punjab, attaining to a height of 60 feet in seven years [Major P. C. Napier]. The oil of the foliage contains no Cineol [Schimmel].

Eucalyptus terminalis, F. v. Mueller.*

The Bloodwood-tree of the northern and central parts of Australia, closely allied to E. corymbosa, attaining a considerable size, thriving even in sandy desert-country. The wood is dark-red, hard and extremely tough, particularly fit for boards, as it does not crack. Locally used for piles, for foundation-blocks of buildings, as one of the best woods there [Th. Gulliver]. The tree resists the enormous desert-heat of Central Australia, where the shade temperature ranges from 27° to 122° F., and where the annual rainfall in some years is only 2 inches, and seldom more than 10 inches. Particularly adapted for dry tropical climes.

Eucalyptus tessellaris, F. v. Mueller.*

Central and Northern Australia and Queensland. The Moreton-bay-Ash. This tree reaches even on dry ridges a height of 150 feet, surpassing any other Central-Australian species in loftiness, and there resists the severe summer-heat [Rev. H. Kempe]. Furnishes a brown, rather elastic wood, not very hard, easily worked, of great strength and durability, available for many kinds of artisans' work, and particularly sought for staves and flooring. The tree exudes much astringent kino [P. O'Shanesy]. The oil does not contain Cineol [Schimmel]. Several other species might yet be mentioned, particularly from tropical Australia, but we are not yet well enough ed with their technical value. All Eucalypts are eligible ction of tar, pitch, acetic acid, wood-spirit, paper-material, ious dye-substances on a commercial scale.

Eucalyptus triantha, Link.* (*E. acmenoides*, Schauer.)

New South Wales and Eastern Queensland. Known as Wh
Mahogany. It attains a considerable height, with a stem reaching
feet in diameter, and is of rapid growth. The wood is used in t
same way as that of E. obliqua, but is superior to it. It is hea
strong, durable, of a light colour, and has been found good for palin
rails, flooring-boards, battens, and many other purposes of hou
carpentry [Rev. Dr. Woolls].

Eucalyptus urnigera, J. Hooker.

Cooler region of Tasmania only. Seldom attaining a great heig
but in this work not to be passed, as it is one of the hardiest a
most antiseptic of all Eucalypts. Botanically to be regarded as
highly developed state of E. cordata (La Billardière), but hortic
turally very distinct. Professor Balfour observes, that a tree of t
species has stood thirty years in the open air at Haddington (Sou
Scotland), attaining a height of 50 feet with a stem 8 feet in circu
ference at the base. Stood the severest winters in York and Dev
when E. siderophloia, E. rostrata, E. rudis perished, and E. botryoic
froze to the ground, but subsequently sent up strong shoots ag
[Dr. Masters]. Shelter against hard cold winds is in these ca
imperative [Rev. D. Landsborough]. Grew in the south of N
Zealand to 20 feet in ten years [Th. Waugh].

Eucalyptus viminalis, La Billardière.

South-Eastern Australia. On poor soil only a moderate-sized t
with a dark rough bark on the trunk, and generally known as Ma
Gumtree; in rich soil of the mountain-forests it attains, howe
gigantic dimensions, rising to a height of rather more than 300 f
with a stem occasionally to 15 feet in diameter. It has there a cre
coloured smooth bark, and is locally known as White Gumtree. Ha
at Arran [Capt. Brown]. Much liked in the frosty regions of
Transvaal [Edw. Tidmarsh]. The timber is light-coloured, cl
and though not so strong and durable as that of many other kind
Eucalypts, is very frequently employed for shingles, fence-rails,
ordinary building purposes. It is stronger than that of E. amygdal
and E. obliqua. Weight of a cubic foot of absolutely dry wood ab
43 lbs., equivalent to specific gravity 0·685. The honey-station
Mount Sturgeon depends chiefly on the flowers of E. viminalis,
rostrata, and E. obliqua for its bees, the honey annually produ
being about ten tons. Sheep will feed on the foliage, even wh
grass exists. The fresh bark contains about 5 per cent. kino-tan
The only species, which yields the crumb-like melitose-ma
copiously. The wood of this, of E. globulus, E. melliodora,
some others is occasionally bored by the larvæ of a large moth.
doxyla Eucalypti, and also by two beetles, Phoracantha tric
Hapatesus hirtus [C. French]. The Phascolarctus, which
sively on Eucalyptus leaves, feeds with predilection on th

particularly the young foliage. For fuller original information on Eucalypts consult particularly Woolls' "Contribution to the Knowledge of the Flora of Australia," and his lectures on the "Vegetable Kingdom," the volumes of the "Bulletin de la Société d'Acclimatation de France," also the author's "Eucalyptographia decades I.–X." For extensive information on the varied therapeutic properties of Eucalypts, refer to an article, partly by the writer of this volume, as contained in the "Sydney Medical Gazette of 1884," embodying also Professor Mosler's researches. For physical and chemical properties of many Eucalyptus-oils refer to an elaborate original essay, by Mr. Percy Wilkinson, in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Victoria," December, 1893.

Euchlæna Mexicana, Schrader.* (*E. luxurians*, Ascherson; *Reana luxurians*, Durieu; *R. Giovannini*, Brignoli.)

The Teosinte. Southern Mexico and Guatemala, up to considerable elevations. Annual. Highly commendable as a fodder-grass for regions free of frost. A large number of stems, sometimes as many as 90, spring from the same root, attaining a height of 18 feet. The leaves grow to lengths of 3 feet and form a good forage. In age the foliage gets hard, but still continues excellent for ensilage. The young shoots, when boiled, constitute a fair culinary esculent. Dr. Schweinfurth harvested at Cairo from three seeds in one year about 12,000 grains; the plant requires about ten months to ripen seeds from the time of sowing. Has grown 9 feet high as far south as Cambewarra [Thos. Weir]. At Somerset, in Cape Colony, Mr. Overman obtained a rich return at the end of January from seeds sown in November. Best grown as green crop for stable-fodder. This grass, particularly in its young state, is remarkably saccharine. For scenic growth this stately plant is also recommendable. Vilmorin estimates one plant sufficient for feeding two head of cattle during twenty-four hours. Mons. Thozet, at Rockhampton, obtained plants 12 feet high and 12 feet wide in damp alluvial soil, each with 32 main stalks bearing nearly 100 flower bunches. Grows to a height of 15 feet as far south as Swan-River, and ripens seeds there [W. Dale]. On the Clarence-River it also attained a height of 15 feet, and a plant produced 38 shoots [A. Ritter]. Thrives well in the frostless regions of South-Gippsland [W. H. Lucas]. With some watering it grew in the arid districts of the Murchison-River so well, that it could be cut thrice in the season, the last cutting being still 4 feet high, and yet seeding well [Isaac Tyson]. It should therefore prove particularly valuable on humid banks in the Australian interior. It is much quicker in growth than Guinea-Grass, though rather slower than Maize, but lasting longer for green fodder, and not so hardy as Sorghum. It is essentially a summer grass. Its growth can be continued by cutting the tufts as green fodder; thus
od is continued; it does not cause colic to horses and cattle.
ant it is without a rival in warm climes. It can also
r hay. It likes humid soil best, and resists intense

heat. It was first brought into notice by the Acclimatisation Society of Paris, and introduced into Australia and Polynesia by the writer. In Fiji it is thriving most luxuriantly, forming, sown at feet apart, impenetrable masses. Requires humidity to come to its greatest development. In tropical countries, when cut, it will renew its growth [R. Parkinson]. The Fiji-parrots prey on the seeds, and horses are fond of this grass for forage [Sir John Thurston]. Easily naturalised in tropical jungles to the particular delight of parrots, cockatoos and many other birds. Grain greedily picked up by fowls for food. On sugar-cane plantations of Queensland the horses preferred the Teosinte to young cane. After being cut for green feed it "stools heavily and ratoons fast," and may be cut every two months for a heavy crop [Bauer]. Seeded also at the Great Bight [Brooks]. Plants raised on the Murray and Murrumbidgee produced over a hundred flower-stems [F. Rosan] to the height of 10 feet, with leaves to 2 feet in length and 2½ inches in width [W. McGan]. It lives in sheltered places at Port Phillip, affording green feed till the end of April. Each plant requires at least 10 square-feet of ground for its full development. Even in regions where the seeds will not ripen, as in Chili and Texas, this huge grass can be sown for a prolific summer-fodder, from imported seeds. Fit for irrigation.

Euclea Pseudebenus, E. Meyer.

Africa, down to extra-tropic regions. Yields the Orange-River Ebony.

Euclea undulata, Thunberg. (*E. myrtina*, Burchell.)

South-Africa. Berry black or red, edible. Other shrubby species from the same portion of the globe also yield esculent fruits, which under superior culture may vastly improve; they are only small in the wild state.

Eucryphia cordifolia, Cavanilles.

The Muermo or Ulmo of Chili. This magnificent evergreen tree attains a height of over 100 feet, producing a stem sometimes 6 feet in diameter. The flowers are much sought by bees. For oars and rudders the wood is preferred in Chili to any other [Dr. Philippi]. We possess congeneric trees in Tasmania (E. Billardièri, J. Hookeri) and in Victoria and New South Wales (E. Moorei, F. v. M.). They also are of utilitarian value.

Eugenia Australis, Wendland. (*E. myrtifolia*, Sims not Roxburgh.)

East-Australia. A handsome bush, the palatable fruit utilised particularly for jam, but the seed to be removed from the pulp [Miss Walker]. Careful special culture would probably improve all Eugenia-fruits.

Eugenia caryophyllata, Thunberg. (*Caryophyllus aromaticus*, Linné).

Moluccas. The Cloves-tree. Here cursorily mentioned, although not strictly of any extra-tropic culture, but prospering as far South with us as Moreton-Bay [Fr. Turner].

Eugenia cordata, Lawson.

South-Eastern Africa. "Water-boom." A large tree, growing in marshy and swampy places on the coast-belt, 2,000 feet or more above sea-level. The timber is valuable if cut at the right time; it becomes exceedingly hard and is very durable. Some planks which had been used as wall-plates were, after 10 years, found to be so hard that nails could not be driven into them. The fruit is palatable [J. Medley Wood].

Eugenia cordifolia, Wight.

Ceylon, up to 3,000 feet elevation. Fruit edible, of 1 inch diameter.

Eugenia Hallii, Berg.

Quito. Fruit of large size, edible.

Eugenia Jambolana, Lamarck.

Southern Asia, ascending to 5,000 feet in Kumaon, Polynesia, probably hardy in extra-tropic latitudes. The fruit of this handsome and finally tall tree is about cherry size, purplish-black when ripe and edible; it may perhaps be improved by well directed skilful culture. Madame Von Nooten indeed in her splendid work on Java-plants pictures fruits over 1½ inches long. The seeds have come into use as a remedy against diabetes [Christy].

Eugenia Jambos, Linné.

Continental and Insular India. A tree of middling size; its fruits known as Rose-Apples. Cultivated in Jamaica up to 4,000 feet [Fawcett]; hardy in the mildest regions of Victoria. The rosy-odorous fruit is best used as an admixture to various other dishes.

Eugenia maboides, Wight.

Ceylon, up to 7,000 feet elevation. Fruit of the size of a small cherry [Dr. Thwaites].

Eugenia Malaccensis, Linné.

The large Rose-Apple. India. A tree, attaining of 40 feet, but fruiting already as a shrub. Although st al plant, it has been admitted into this list as likely ada forest-regions in extra-tropic zones. The leaves a long. The large juicy fruits, of rosy odor, are w

agreeable taste. Of others E. macrocarpa (Roxburgh), E. Javanica (Lamarck), E. aquea (Burmann), E. amplexicaulis (Roxburgh), also from Lower India, likewise produce edible fruit of good size, and may perhaps endure a cool clime.

Eugenia Nhanica, Cambessedes.

South-Brazil. The berries, which are of the size of plums, are there a table-fruit.

Eugenia pyriformis, Cambessedes.

Uvalho do Campo of South-Brazil. Fruit of pear-size and edible.

Eugenia revoluta, Wight.

Ceylon, up to heights of 6,000 feet; berry 1 inch in diameter, edible.

Eugenia rotundifolia, Wight.

Ceylon, up to 8,000 feet; rejoicing therefore in a cool or even cold climate. The fruit of this and the allied E. calophylloides (Wight), which extends to Upper India, edible; so that of E. Arnottiana (Wight), which tree ascends to 7,000 feet.

Eugenia Smithii, Poiret.

From Gippsland to Queensland. A splendid large umbrageous tree, but not of quick growth, and requiring rich soil in river valleys for its perfect development. The bark contains about 17 per cent. tannin. This fact may give a clue to the recognition of the same tan-principle in the barks of numerous other species of the large genus Eugenia.

Eugenia suborbicularis, Bentham.

North-East Australia, in cool mountain-regions. The fruit attains the size of a middling apple; the pulp is edible, acidulous, containing red sap, but the seeds are large.

Eugenia supra-axillaris, Spring.

The Tata of South-Brazil. Fruit large, edible.

Eugenia Tierneyana, F. v. Mueller.

North-Eastern Australia. A tall tree. The red fruit is not large, but produced in good quantity and can be made into a palatable jam [Dallachy].

Eugenia uniflora, Linné. (*E. Michelii,* Lamarck.)

From extra-tropical South-America extending to the Antilles. A tree of beautiful habit, with edible fruit of cherry-size. Dr. Lorentz mentions also as a sub-tropical Argentine fruit-species *E. Ma*

(Grisebach). Hieronymus adduces similarly E. ligustrina (Willdenow) and E. edulis (Bentham), the fruit of the latter species being of apple-size.

Eugenia Zeyheri, Harvey.

South-Africa. A tree attaining about 20 feet in height. The berries are of cherry-size and edible. The relative value of the fruits of many Asiatic, African and American species of Eugenia remains to be ascertained; many of them doubtless furnish also good timber, and all more or less essential oil. All such, even tropical trees, should be tested in warm tracts of the temperate zone, inasmuch as many of them endure a cooler clime than is generally supposed.

Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacquin.

The "Waahoo" of Eastern North-America. A tall shrub, the bark of which is used in medicine, and from it the euonymin, an oleo-resin as a cholagogue is prepared. To this species is closely allied L. occidentalis (Nuttall) from Oregon and California.

Euonymus Japonicus, Linné filius.

China and Japan. This evergreen shrub can be used for forming hedges; it is easily multiplied by layers and requires little care in cultivation. The wood of several species of Euonymus affords superior coal for gunpowder.

Eupatorium laeve, De Candolle. (*E. tinctorium,* Pohl.)

Paraguay. A shrub of remarkably prolific and vigorous growth [E. H. Egerton]. Competes almost with the indigo-plant for dye. It can be stripped of its leaves four times a year without injury to the plant [Dr. W. Thiselton Dyer].

Eupatorium purpureum, Linné.

Eastern North-America. "Queen of the Meadows." A perennial herb, easily naturalised; has come into medicinal use as a powerful diuretic; so also E. perfoliatum, L., the "Thoroughwort" or "Boneset"; these with other species are also not unimportant as honey-plants; so of the same order in N. America species of Actinomeris and Prenanthes.

Eupatorium triplinerve, Vahl. (*E. Ayapana,* Ventenat.)

Central America. A perennial somewhat shrubby herb, possibly hardy in the warmer parts of extra-tropical countries. It contains eupatorin and much essential oil peculiar to the plant [illegible] locally in renown as a remedy against ophidian poisons, possesses important medicinal properties. A tannit prepared for the English market from this herb, contai per cent. tannic acid.

Eurotia lanata, Moquin.

The "Winter-fat." From Oregon to New Mexico. A dwarf saltbush, valued as holding out on pastures during the frosty seasons [T. Watson].

Euryale ferox, Salisbury.

From tropical Asia to Japan, ascending in Cashmir to 5,000 feet, extending northward in Amur to nearly 46° N. Though less magnificent than the grand Victoria Regia, this closely allied water-lily is much more hardy, and would live unprotected in ponds and lakes of a temperate climate. Though not strictly an industrial plant, it is not without utility, and undergoes some sort of cultivation in China for its edible roots and seeds. The leaves attain a width of 3 feet.

Eustrephus Brownii, F. v. Mueller.

East-Australia as far south as Gippsland. This climber produces sweet though only small tubers, which however are probably capable of enlargement through culture. Wild also in New Guinea.

Euterpe andicola, Brongniart.

Bolivia. Ascends to 9,000 feet [Martius], an altitude higher than is reached there by any other palm unless E. Haenkeana and E. longivaginata (Drude). E. edulis (Martius) extends as far south as Minas Geraes in Brazil.

Euxolus viridis, Moquin. (*Amarantus viridis*, Linné.)

Temperate and tropical regions of Europe, Asia and Africa. Annual; quickly raised. Not without value as a spinage-plant. Easily naturalised. The genus is closely allied to Amarantus.

Excæcaria sebifera, J. Mueller. (*Stillingia sebifera*, Michaux.)

The Tallow-tree of China and Japan. The fatty coating of the seeds constitutes the vegetable tallow, which is separated by steaming. The wood is so hard and dense as to be used for printing-blocks; the leaves furnish a black dye. The tree endures slight night-frosts, though its foliage suffers. It fruits as a rule abundantly.

Exomis albicans, Moquin. (*Atriplex albicans*, Aiton.)

South-Africa. Praised there as a pastoral saltbush.

Exomis axyrioides, Fenzl.

South-Africa. A good saltbush there for pastures [MacOwan].

Fabiana imbricata, Ruiz and Pavon.

Chili. This small shrub has become valuable as a cystitis. Other species occur there or in Bolivia or in they will likely be of similar utility.

Fagopyrum cymosum, Meissner.

The perennial Buck-wheat or rather Beech-wheat of the Indian and Chinese highlands, ascending naturally to 11,000 feet [Sir Joseph Hooker]. Can be used with other species for spinage and grain; also a blue dye may be obtained from its leaves.

Fagopyrum esculentum, Mœnch.*

Northern and Central Asia, extending eastward to Manchuria, growing to an elevation of 12,000 feet in the Himalayas. The ordinary buck-wheat, called Buch-Waizen in Germany, from the resemblance (in miniature) of the seeds to Beech-nuts; hence also the generic name. This annual herb succeeds on the poorest land; clayey soil yields more foliage, but less grain. One of the most important of all sand-plants in an agrarian point of view. By the vigor of its growth it conquers the worst of weeds, even Triticum repens (Linné), called Couch-grass in Britain, and in South-Africa Troith-grass [G. H. Merrifield]. It is one of the best forerunners for cereal crops, if supported by some manuring. The crushed amylaceous seeds can be converted into a palatable and wholesome food by boiling or baking; porridge, groats, and particularly cakes thus obtained may be consumed even by diabetic patients without much aggravation of their malady. The seeds contain about 77 per cent. of amylaceous and saccharine substance [Dr. A. E. Wright]; other analyses gave starch about 50 per cent., gluten about 10 per cent. Starch has also recently been prepared from the seeds as an article of trade. Fagopyrum can be raised with advantage as an agrarian plant for the first crop on sandy but not too dry heath-land, newly broken up, for green manure. It gives a good green fodder, serves as admixture to hay, and is also important as a honey-plant. Honey thus quickly obtained could also be soon converted into vinegar, particularly to preserve therein on poultry-farms ducks and geese. The seeds supply an excellent poultry-feed. The period required for the cyclus of its vegetation is extremely short; thus it can even be reared on alpine elevations or as an intermediate crop. In Norway it grows to lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler]. The produce of this grain in the United States during 1879 was 13,140,000 bushels, valued at £1,636,000; in 1885 it was 12,626,000 bushels. Much used also in distilleries. A large-grained variety is cultivated in Japan.

Fagopyrum Tataricum, Gaertner. (*Fagotriticum Sibiricum*, Linné.)

Middle and Northern Asia, up to 14,000 feet [Dr. G. Watt]. Yields for the higher mountain-regions a still safer crop than the foregoing; otherwise the remarks offered in reference to F. esculentum apply also to F. Tataricum; but the seeds of the latter are shelled, less amylaceous and less palatable; all sorts very vl. All may be sown for temporary shelter of young "Mildura Cultivator"]. Seeds might be scattered serts for naturalising this and congeneric plants.

Fagus antarctica, G. Forster.

From S. Chili to Fuegia. This deciduous beech is the hard
all, still being arborescent at Cape Horn [Sir J. Hooker].
rather heavy, but somewhat brittle [Admiral King]; w
betuloides the most southern of arboreus plants.

Fagus betuloides, Mirbel.

Patagonia and Fuegia down to Cape Horn. An evergreen
on the branches of which a peculiar edible fungus, Cyttaria D
(Berkeley) occurs. It seems quite feasible, that the Cyttari
could be transferred from some beeches to others of different co
Cyttaria Hookeri lives on Fagus antarctica (Forster). C. D
forms for some months of the year a large share of the vegetab
of the Fuegians [Hieronymus].

Fagus Cunninghami, Hooker.

The Victorian and Tasmanian Beech. The Myrtle-wood o
trade. A magnificent evergreen-tree, attaining large dimensio
rarely to 200 feet in height, with a basal stem-girth of 40 fe
living only in cool, damp, rich forest-valleys, and bearing t
several months annually any periodic snow. Mr. C. French ob
a tree on the Upper Latrobe-River 46 feet in stem-circumf
The wood resembles that of the European Beech, thus is
worked, much used by carpenters and other artisans, and parti
liked for saddle-trees and for staves of casks. Recommende
for smoking meat. Average weight of a cubic foot, when qui
55 lbs. or 0·830 specific gravity. It remains to be ascertai
actual tests in the forests, whether the allied tall evergreen New
Beeches possess any advantage over this species for forest-
they are Fagus Menziesii, the Red Birch of the colonists;
and F. cliffortioides (J. Hooker), the Black Birches and F.
(Hooker) the White Birch; they ascend to 4,000 feet
Northern Islands. A magnificent and peculiar beech, Fagu
(F. v. Mueller), occurs in New South Wales and Southern
land on high mountains; it attains a stem-diameter
[A. Rudder]. Its timber is hard, tough and fine-grained
Cyttaria Gunnii (Berkeley) is the Raspberry-fungus of
manian and Victorian evergreen Beech; a Cyttaria occu
the New Zealand Beeches, as ascertained by the author of
it has since been described as C. Purdiei by Mr. J. Buchan
fungs are edible in a raw state, and are most palatable (
Gunnii is concerned) before approaching full ripeness [R
Many kinds of birds feed on the seeds in whatever cou
forests occur.

Fagus Dombeyi, Mirbel.

The Evergreen Beech of Chili, called there the Coig
Of grand dimensions. Canoes can be made out of it

enough to carry 10 tons freight. The wood is still harder than that of Fagus obliqua, with the qualities of which it otherwise agrees [Dr. Philippi]. This species extends to the Chonos-group, and perhaps still further south, and thus may be of value even for Middle European forest-culture.

Fagus ferruginea, Dryander and Aiton.

North-American Beech. A large tree, with deciduous foliage, easily raised in woodlands. Comparatively quick in growth. Will live in calcareous regions, also in rocky and exposed situations, and endures shade [B. E. Furnow]. Wood variable according to localities. Well seasoned wood, according to Simmonds, is remarkably hard and solid, hence employed for plane-stocks, shoe-lasts, tool-handles, various implements and turneries. The yield of its little nuts is large, and on them domestic animals quickly fatten; they serve also for obtaining oil.

Fagus obliqua, Mirbel.

The Roble of Chili, called Coyam by the original inhabitants. A tall tree with a straight stem, attaining 3 to 4 feet diameter. Wood heavy and durable, well adapted for posts, beams, girders, rafters and joists, but not for flooring. One of the few Chilian trees with deciduous foliage [Dr. Philippi]. Its value as compared with that of the European Beech should be tested in forest-plantations. Cyttaria Berteroi (Berkeley) grows on branches of this Beech.

Fagus procera, Poeppig.

Another deciduous Beech of Chili, where it passes by the name of Reulé or Rauli. Of still more colossal size than the Roble. Wood fissile, well adapted for staves; finer in grain than that of F. obliqua, and much used for furniture [Dr. Philippi].

Fagus silvatica, Linné.*

The deciduous Beech of Britain, of most other parts of Europe, and extra-tropical Asia. The trunk has been measured in height to 118 feet, the foliage to 350 feet in circumference. As far north as lat. 60° 23′ in Norway Professor Schuebeler found a tree over 70 feet high with a stem 12 feet in circumference; smaller trees grew even to lat. 67° 56′. Known to have reached an age of 245 years [German Forest Commission]. Apt to overpower any other kinds of trees in its native forests. The red-leaved variety originated in the forests of the Tyrol and Zürich. The wood is hard, extensively used by joiners and ship-builders in their trade and by the manufacturers of various implements, especially for planes, shoe-lasts, keys and cogs of machinery, lathe-chucks, gun-stocks, staves, chairs, spoke-shav[illegible]-manufacture, for bridges, likewise in some portion of [illegible]-builders; enters also into the construction of [illegible] notes, pallets, rest-planks); further used

for carved moulds and for wooden letters in large prints; used in preference to other kinds for butter-casks; excellent for fuel, and particularly valued for smoking meat; it is of rather difficult cleavage, great compactness and of considerable strength, and resists great pressure. The oil pressed from the nuts is palatable and wholesome. Beech-tar contains a considerable proportion of paraffine; the ashes from any portion of this tree are rich in phosphate of lime. For trimming into copse-hedges many give preference to a purple-leaved variety for show. An allied Beech, Fagus Sieboldii (Endlicher), grows in Japan. In the warmer temperate zones all these could only be grown to advantage in springy mountain-forests. How very long some kinds of timber, when excluded from access of air, may remain preserved, is demonstrated by the fact, that beneath the foundation of Savoy-place, in London, piles and planks of Beech, Chestnut, Oak and Elms were found in a state of almost perfect preservation after 650 years.

Fatsia papyrifera, Bentham. (*Aralia papyrifera*, Hooker.)

Island of Formosa. The rice-paper Plant, hardy in the lowlands of Victoria, and of scenic effect in garden-plantations. Introduced into Victoria in 1854 by the writer. The pith furnishes the material for the so-called rice-paper, also for some sorts of solah-hats.

Ferula alliacea, Boissier.

Persia, up to 7,000 feet. A smaller plant than the following species, but yields the best quality of Assa fœtida, mostly used in India and known there as "Hing" [Watt].

Ferula fœtida, Regel. (*Scorodosma fœtidum*, Bunge.)

Persia, Afghanistan and Turkestan. This very tall perennial herb yields the ordinary medicinal assa fœtida of European commerce. In India it is known as "Hingra" and considered inferior to that from the preceding species [Dr. G. Watt]. F. Assa fœtida, Linné, is a species of doubtful definition. Ferula Narthex, Boissier (Narthex Assa fœtida, Falconer), furnishes a very similar drug in Thibet. The cultivation of these plants in adequate climes seems not surrounded by any difficulties.

Ferula galbaniflua, Boissier.

Persia; on mountains 4,000 to 8,000 feet high. This tall perennial herb might be transferred to other sub-alpine regions, for obtaining locally from it the gum-resin galbanum.

Ferula longifolia, Fischer.

Southern Russia. The long aromatic roots furnish a pleasant vegetable [Dr. Rosenthal].

Ferula Sumbul, J. Hooker. (*Euryangium Sumbul*, Kauffmann.)

Turkestan, at elevations between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. A perennial herb, attaining a height of 10 feet or perhaps more. Yields the true Sambul-root, a powerful stimulant, with the odor of musk. It is also a scenic-decorative plant, and proved hardy in England.

Festuca Coiron, Steudel.

Chili. A valuable perennial fodder-grass, according to the testimony of Dr. Philippi.

Festuca dives, F. v. Mueller.*

Victoria, from West Gippsland to Dandenong, towards the sources of rivers, ascending sub-alpine elevations. One of the most magnificent of all sylvan grasses, often 12 and sometimes when in rank growth on forest-brooks, fully 17 feet long. Root perennial or perhaps of only two or three years' duration. Sometimes numerous stems arise from one root. This rather succulent grass deserves to be brought to any forest-tracts in mild climes, as it prospers in shade; it assumes its grandest forms in deep soil along rivulets. Affords in its native places of growth also feed in the cool season. Mr. Chas. Nott writes from Gippsland that seeds might be obtained by the bushel from the wild plant by merely shaking the grain from the panicles into a bag. The large panicle affords nutritious forage, so does the young foliage. Cattle and horses are particularly fond of it [J. Pittard].

Festuca elatior, Linné.*

The Meadow-Fescue. Europe. North-Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. A perennial grass, attaining a height of several feet. There are several varieties of this species; the tallest follows rivers readily as far down as the tides reach; the ordinary form is well adapted for permanent pastures, has tender leaves, produces excellent, tasty, nutritious hay, and is early out in the season. Langethal places Meadow-Fescue above Timothy and Foxtail-grass in value, though its copiousness is somewhat less. The seed is readily collected. The tall variety (arundinacea) will occupy wet land preferentially among the best of eligible fodder-grasses. It can be mixed advantageously with F. ovina, is superior to Rye-grass in production and improves with age. It succeeds also on humid and even swampy ground and in forest land as well with sandy as a calcareous subsoil; but it is not adapted for dry poor ground; on the contrary, it is one of the best grasses for irrigated land. Dr. Curl observes, that this and some other Fescues grow vigorously in New Zealand, and yield pasturage there also in the cool season, when Rye-grass is nearly dormant. Chemical analysis, made in spring, gave the following results: Albumen 2·47, gluten 2·75, starch 0·50, gum 2·84 [illegible]·4 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel]. F. arun[illegible]er), F. pratensis and F. loliacea (Hudson) are varieti[illegible]

Festuca flava, F. v. Mueller. (*Poa flava*, Gronovius; *Tricuspis sesleriodes*, Torrey; *Uralepis cuprea*, Kunth.)

The tall Redtop-Grass of the Eastern States of North-America. A perennial sand-grass with wide panicles. F. scabrella is one of the "Bunch-grasses" of Oregon and California.

Festuca gigantea, Villars.

Europe and Western Asia. A good perennial forest-grass.

Festuca heterophylla, Lamarck.

Europe and Western Asia. This perennial grass is best fitted for cool forest-tracts. Recommended also among lawn-grasses. This species is hardly distinct from F. ovina. It will bear a good deal of drought, and thrives even on lowlying sandy clay and moory soil. Suits best for intermixing with other grasses.

Festuca Hookeriana, F. v. Mueller.*

Alps of Australia and Tasmania. A tall perennial grass, evidently nutritious, required to be tried for pasture-culture, and perhaps destined to become a new meadow-grass of colder countries also elsewhere. Stands mowing and depasturing well; much liked by cattle, horses and sheep [Th. Walton]. F. purpurascens (Banks) is an allied species.

Festuca litoralis, La Billardière.

Extra-tropical Australia and New Zealand. An important strong perennial grass for binding drift-sand on sea-shores in mild zones. Its stature is almost that of the Marram- and the Lyme-grass.

Festuca Magellanica, Lamarck.

Extra-tropic South-America. Ascending the Andes to 12,000 feet, and contributing much to the fattening pasturage there [Hieronymus].

Festuca ovina, Linné.

Sheep-Fescue. Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America; found also in South-America and the Alps of Australia and New Zealand. In Greenland it reaches to 79° N.L. This species, like F. elatior, is obtainable with facility. F. duriuscula and F. rubra (Linné) are varieties. A perennial grass, thriving on widely different soils, even moory and sandy; adapted also for alpine and for coast-land; but not equal in nutritive value to many other pasture-grasses, though for poor, dry sheep-runs in cool climes one of the best. It yields a good produce, maintains its virtue, resists drought, and is also well adapted for lawns and swards of parks. F. vaginata (Willdenow) is a form particularly recommended by Wessely for sand-soil. Chemical analysis, made very late in spring, gave

the following results: Albumen 1·86, gluten 8·16, starch 1·45, gum 2·14, sugar 5·05 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel]. F. duriuscula mainly sustains millions of sheep in the upper regions of New Zealand [D. Petrie].

Festuca purpurea, F. v. Mueller. (*Uralepis purpurea*, Nuttall; *Tricuspis purpurea*, A. Gray.)

South-Eastern coast of North-America. A tufty sand-grass, but annual.

Festuca rubra, Linné. (*F. violacea*, Seringe.)

Mountains of Middle and Southern Europe and Western Asia. A productive fodder-grass, more adapted for hay than for grazing. F. pulchella (Schrader) is also valued as a bulky and nutritious grass for alpine meadows [Stebler and Schroeter].

Festuca silvatica, Villars.

Middle and Southern Europe. A notable forest-grass. F. drymeia (Mertens and Koch), a grass with long creeping roots, is closely allied. Both deserve test-culture. Space does not admit of entering here into further details of the respective values of many species of Festuca, which might advantageously be introduced from various parts of the globe for rural purposes.

Ficus Benghalensis, Linné. (*F. Indica*, Linné, partly.)

The Banyan-tree of India, famed for its enormous expansion and air-roots. Height to 100 feet. Although not strictly an utilitarian tree, it is admitted here as one of the most shady trees, adapted for warm and moist regions. At the age of 100 years one individual tree will shade and occupy about one and a half acres, and rest on 150 stems or more, the mainstems often with a circumference of 50 feet, the secondary stems with a diameter of several feet. At Melbourne the tree suffers somewhat from the night-frosts.

Ficus Carica, Linné.*

The ordinary Fig-tree. Alph. de Candolle speaks of it as spontaneous from Syria to the Canary-Islands; Count Solms-Laubach confines the nativity of the Fig-tree to the countries on the Persian Gulf. A particular Fig-tree at Finisterre is considered several hundred years old, and has attained a ramification the circumference of which reaches fully 500 feet; it continues in full bearing [F. Abel]. It is one of the first of trees with deciduous leaves to burst into vernal foliage. In warm temperate latitudes and climes a prolific tree. The most useful and at the same time the most hardy of half a thousand recorded species of Fi[illegible] extreme facility with which it can be propagated from cutti[illegible]ce to heat, the comparatively early yield and easy cultu[illegible]g-tree, where it is

an object to raise masses of tree-vegetation in widely treeless land of the warmer zones for shade and fruit. Hence the extensive plan tations of this tree made in formerly woodless parts of Egypt; hence the likelihood of choosing the Fig as one of the trees for extensiv planting through favorable portions of desert-waste, where more over the fruit could be dried with particular ease. Small cuttings went quite well, chiefly by horse-post, from Port Phillip to the central Australian Mission-stations, a distance as far as from St Petersburg to the Black Sea, or from Bombay to Thibet, or from Cape town to Lake Ngami, or from San Francisco to the Upper Missouri Maintained its high reputation there as a drought-resisting tree during the worst seasons, and grew best of all fruit-trees. Fig-trees can be grown even on sand-lands, at least as observed on the Australian south-coast. In Greece the average yield of figs per acre is about 1,600 lbs. [Simmonds]. Caprification was also in this work pronounced unnecessary or even objectionable on the strength of researches by Professor Gasparrini and other former observers Nevertheless the intelligent cultivators in Anatolia, by whom the Smyrna-Figs, the best of all dried figs, are reared, adhere to the caprification-process, used from time immemorial; moreover they incur much trouble and even sometimes considerable expense for carrying out this procedure, and they contend that without the measure the quite unrivalled quality and extensive maturity of the crop cannot be attained. In California hitherto vain attempts have been made to produce fruit there comparable to the Smyrna-Figs even on seemingly fitting soil and in proper climatic regions Therefore the staminate tree was recently introduced into the country, and efforts are made to import also the so-called caprifica tion-fly (Blastophaga grossorum, formerly named Cynips psenes as no native insect there or elsewhere seems able to carry on the remarkable symbiosis of that Hymenopter. Possibly a stimulating influence is exercised on the development of the whole compound fig-fruit by this process of fecundation. It might therefore desirable to institute renewed experiments, unbiased by either earliest traditions or recent discardings, to clearly recognise in the light of progressive science the advantages and disadvantages the ancient custom of aided pollination also in these colonies, and thereby to complete our insight for raising also here the almost unique Smyrna-figs for exsiccation. Sending of special emissaries to study this question locally in the Levant, would lead to the speediest and safest results. Two main-varieties may be distinguished: that which produces two crops a year, and that which yields but one. The former includes the Gray or Purple Fig, which is the best, the White Fig and the Golden Fig, the latter being finest in appearance, but not in quality. The main-variety, which bears only one crop a year, supplies the greatest quantity of figs for drying, among which the White Marseillaise and Bellone [illegible] blanche, Coldi, Signora Blancha et Nero, D'Or [illegible] are considered the best. What in California proved

best variety, as well for drying as for fresh consumption, is called there the White Adriatic, but also known as the Strawberry-Fig. Dr. Gustav Eisen gives 360 vernacular names of the Ficus Carica. The Barnisote and the Aubique produce delicious large fruits, but they must be dried with fire-heat, and are usually consumed fresh. As regards English literature, sub-varieties are enumerated and their peculiarities recorded in Rees' Cyclopedia by Sir James Smith in 1810, in Dr. Hogg's successive editions of his Fruit-Manual and in several other works. The small brown Malta kind is left to dry on the tree. Noire and Precose del Spagne are among the earliest kinds. The ordinary drying is effected in the sun. Ripens occasionally still its fruits in the lowlands of Scotland, where wall-shelter exists [Loudon]. Import during 1886 into Britain, 114,253 cwt., valued £211,276. For remarks on this and other points, concerning the Fig, the valuable tract published by the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale should be consulted. The first crop of figs grows on wood of the preceding year; the last crop however on wood of the current year. Varieties of particular excellence are known from Genoa, Savoy, Malaga, Andalusia. For some further information, see among other publications also that of the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, 1878. Seeds of carefully dried Smyrna figs are fit to germinate [Macmahon]. Dr. Eisen has published an excellent essay on Fig-culture in California. Figs can also be subjected to fermentation and distillation for alcohol. The black fungaceous deterioration in dried figs of commerce is usually caused by Sterigmatocystis ficuum.

Ficus columnaris, Moore and Mueller.

The Banyan-tree of Lord Howe's Island, therefore extra-tropical. One of the most magnificent productions in the whole empire of plants. Mr. Fitzgerald, a visitor to the island, remarks that the pendulous aerial roots, when they touch the ground, gradually swell into columns of the same dimensions as the older ones, which have already become converted into stems, so that it is not evident which was the parent trunk; there may be a hundred stems to the tree, on which the huge dome of dark evergreen foliage rests; but these stems are all alike, and thus it is impossible to say, whence the tree comes or whither it goes. The aerial roots are rather rapidly formed, but the wood never attains the thickness of F. macrophylla, which produces only a single trunk. He saw one individual tree covering two acres. The allied F. rubiginosa of continental East-Australia has great buttresses, but only now and then a pendulous root, approaching in similarity the stems of Ficus columnaris. The Lord Howe's Island Fig-tree is more like F. macrophylla than F. rubiginosa, but F. columnaris is more rufous in foliage than either. In humid, warm, sheltered tracts this grand vegetable living structure may be raised as an enormous bower for shade and for scenic ornament. The nature of the sap, whether available for caoutchouc or other industrial material, requires yet to be tested. A substance almost identical with gutta-percha, but not like india-rubber, has

been obtained by exsiccation of the sap of F. columnaris [Fitzgera
Thus hardened sap of this species resembles in many respects
of F. subracemosa and F. variegata, called Getah Lahoe, but di
apparently by its greater solubility in cold alcohol, and by
portion insoluble in alcohol being of a pulverulent instead o
viscid character. The mode of exsiccation affects much the pro
ties of the product. The tree also in culture should form a n
nificent retreat for singing birds and for epiphytal orchids.

Ficus Cunninghami, Miquel.

Queensland, in the eastern dense forest-regions to about 28
Mr. J. O'Shanesy designates this as a tree of sometimes monst
growth, the large spreading branches sending down roots, wh
take firm hold of the ground. One tree measured was 38 fee
circumference at 2 feet from the ground, the roots forming w
like abutments, some of which extended 20 feet from the t
Several persons could conceal themselves in the large crevices of
trunk, while the main-branches stretched across a space of about
feet. A kind of caoutchouc can be obtained from this tree. A
more gigantic Fig-tree of Queensland is F. colossea (F. v. M.), bu
may not be equally hardy, not advancing naturally to extra-trop
latitudes. This reminds us of the great Council-tree, F. altissi
from Java, where it grows in mountains on calcareous ground.
eugenioides (F. v. M.), from North- and East-Australia, attai
height of 100 feet, and produces also columnar air-roots. It is c
paratively hardy, reaching extra-tropic latitudes.

Ficus elastica, Roxburgh.*

Upper India, to the Chinese boundary, known as far as 28
north-latitude, extending to Burmah and the Malayan Islands.
large tree, yielding its milk-sap copiously for the kind of caoutcl
called Assam-Rubber. Roxburgh ascertained 80 years ago,
india-rubber could be dissolved in cajaput-oil (very simila
eucalyptus-oil), and that the sap yielded about one-third of its we
of caoutchouc. This tree is not of quick growth in the change
and often dry climate of Melbourne; but there is every pros
that it would advance very rapidly in any of our mild humid fo
gullies, and that copious plantations of it there would call for
new local industry. This tree has grown in Assam to 112 feet
100 aerial roots in thirty-two years [Markham]. In moist w
climes, according to observations there by Mr. Gustave M
branches lopped off and planted will speedily establish themse
Single branches attain a length of 50 feet; the root-crown
attain a diameter of 200 feet exceptionally [Haeckel]. The im
of caoutchouc into the United Kingdom in 1884 amounted
198,000 cwt., representing a value of £2,266,000, of whic
elastica must have furnished a considerable proportion; in 188
value of unworked rubber imported there was estimated

£3,500,000 [J. G. Baker]. Markham and Collins pronounce the caoutchouc of F. elastica not quite so valuable as that of the Heveas and Castilloas of South-America. Heat and atmospheric moisture greatly promote the growth of F. elastica. Like most other Fig-trees, it is easily raised from seed. A tree of F. elastica is tapped in Assam when twenty-five years old. After fifty years the yield is about 40 lbs. of caoutchouc every third year, and lasts till the tree is over 100 years old. The milky sap, flowing from cuts in the stem, is poured into boiling water and stirred till it gets firm; or the sap is poured into large bins partly filled with water; the fluid caoutchouc-mass after a while floats on the surface, when it is taken out and boiled in iron-pans, after the addition of two parts of water, the whole being stirred continuously; after coagulation the caoutchouc is taken out and pressed, and if necessary boiled again, then dried, and finally washed with lime-water. The sap from cuts into the branches is allowed to dry on the trees [J. Collins]. Dr. S. Kurz states, that F. laccifera (Roxburgh) from Silhet is also a caoutchouc-tree, and that both this and F. elastica yield most in a ferruginous clay-soil on a rocky substratum; further, that both can bear dryness, but like shade in youth. Several other species of tropical figs, American as well as Asiatic, are known to produce fair caoutchouc, but it is questionable, whether any of them would prosper in extra-tropical latitudes; nevertheless for the conservatories of botanic gardens all such plants should be secured with a view of promoting public instruction. To give some idea of the vastly increasing extent, to which "Rubber" is now required, it may be stated, that at Wetzell's factories in Münden and Hildesheim alone during 1884 were produced 100,000 lbs. of surgical articles; 100,000 lbs. valves, buffers and washers; 150,000 lbs. hose and belting; 200,000 lbs. insertion-sheets and tucks-packings; 250,000 dozens of fancy-coloured balls, irrespective of other rubber-articles; this factory which exists since 1868, is employing 600 workmen and operating with machinery equal to 300 horse-power. Caoutchouc has been recommended also for inner-lining of war-ships [G. A. F. Wilson]. Ficus Vogelii (Miquel) yields in Liberia and Lagos a kind of rubber, lauded by Messrs. Warne and Christy. The Columbian Rubber-tree is Sapium biglandulosum (J. Mueller).

Ficus infectoria, Roxburgh.

India, ascending to 5,000 feet. Probably hardy where frosts are only slight, and then adapted for street-planting. Brandis and Stewart found its growth quicker than that of Siris or Albizzia procera. F. religiosa (Linné) ascends to the same height, and is of quick growth in moist climates. It bears well the clime of Beloochistan. It is one of the trees on which the lac-insect exists. The fruits of some huge Himalayan species—for instance, H. virgata, F. glomerata (Roxburgh) and F. Roxburghii (Wallich)—are edible. The curious Tikoua from Yun-Nan, introduced into France by the

Abbé Delavery, is a creeping species, which ripens its edible fruit underground [E. Goeze]. The bark of a Ficus-species is chiefl used for tanning in Quito [Rev. Prof. Sodiro].

Ficus lucida, Dryander and Aiton.

South-Asia. Recommended by Mr. D. Morris to be planted f shelter and shade even on sea-coasts.

Ficus macrophylla, Desfontaines.*

The Moreton-Bay Fig-tree, which is indigenous through a gre part of East-Australia. Perhaps the grandest of Australian avenu trees, and among the very best to be planted, although in poor d soil its growth is slow. In the latitude of Melbourne it is qui hardy in the lowland. The foliage may occasionally be injured b grasshoppers. Easily raised from seeds, the smallness of whic admits of their very easy transmission to remote places. In th coolest regions of the native growth or culture of this tree the see do not mature so well as in the warmest. Growth in height at Po Phillip, 30 feet in 20 years, on favorable soil.

Ficus rubiginosa, Desfontaines.

New South Wales. One of the most hardy of all Fig-trees, an very eligible among evergreen shade-trees, particularly for prom nades. It is estimated that the genus Ficus comprises about 6(species, many occurring in cool mountain-regions of tropic countries. The number of those, which would endure a tempera clime, is probably not small. In New England, Mr. A. R. Craw ford noticed trees sending down air-roots 30 feet distant from th main-stem, some nearer forming new stems, others 30 feet in heigh descending along Angophora-stems, enclosing and suffocating them He measured a tree that was 60 feet in circumference of stem, an had a height of 90 feet.

Ficus Sycomorus, Linné.*

The Sycomore-Figtree. Egypt, Abyssinia, Nubia. Copiousl planted along the road-sides of Egypt. The evergreen shad foliage, on very spreading branches, extends to a width of 120 fee Attains an enormous age. A tree at Cairo, which legends connec with Christ's time, still exists. Seven men with outstretched arm could hardly encircle the stem.

Ficus Watkinsiana, F. M. Bailey.

Sub-tropical Eastern Australia. Allied to F. macrophylla, bu occupying higher elevations, and thus hardier than that species First brought under notice by the late Chevalier Camara in hi capacity as a collector. Ought to be tried for caoutchouc. For th test of Ficus-trees as regards their fitness for yielding caoutchouc practical experts conversant with gathering and preparing the sap i rubber-countries should be specially engaged.

Fistulina hepatica, Fries.

Europe and Asia, East-Australia. This large, esculent fungus grows generally on old oak-stems, but does accommodate itself to other habitations also. Its introduction elsewhere is worthy of trial.

Fitzroya Patagonica, J. Hooker.*

Chili, as far south as Chiloe. The Alerce of the Chilians. Grows on swampy, moory places. A stately tree, sometimes to 100 feet high; the diameter of the stem occasionally reaches the extraordinary extent of 15 feet. The wood is almost reddish, easily split, light, does not warp, stands exposure to the air for half a century; in Valdivia and Chiloe almost all buildings are roofed with shingles of this tree [Dr. Philippi]. The outer bark produces a strong fibre, used for calking ships. Like Libocedrus tetragona this tree should be extensively planted in unutilised swampy moors of mountains.

Flacourtia Ramontchi, L'Héritier. (*F. sapida*, Roxburgh.)

From Lower India up to Beloochistan. This and F. cataphracta (Roxburgh) form thorny trees with somewhat plum-like fruits. They can be adopted for hedge-copses with other species. Bears at Moreton-Bay.

Flemingia tuberosa, Dalzell.

Western India. The tubers of this herb are said to be edible. Another species, F. vestita (Bentham), is on record as cultivated, for its small esculent tubers, in North-Western India, where it ascends to the temperate region up to 7,000 feet. Both might be improved by culture. F. congesta (Roxburgh) yields a dye.

Flindersia Australis, R. Brown.

New South Wales and Queensland. With Araucaria Cunninghami and Ficus macrophylla, the tallest of all the jungle-trees of its localities, attaining 150 feet. Bark scaly; stem to a diameter of 8 feet. A noble tree for avenues. Rate of growth, according to Mr. Ch. Fawcett, about 25 feet in eight years. Timber of extraordinary hardness [Ch. Moore]. It is so tough as to serve for the yokes of draught-oxen. Mr. Jennings' ingenious method of exsiccating moist substances by the "cool dry air-press," is not only applicable to esculent fruits, but also to any kind of timber, which by this method can be "seasoned" in a few days without splitting or warping.

Flindersia Oxleyana, F. v. Mueller.

The Yellow Wood of New South Wales and Queensland, ca "Bogum Bogum" by the aborigines. Its wood is used locally

dye, also for staves as well as that of F. Australis. Tarrietia Argyrodendron, Stenocarpus salignus and Castanospermum Australe. Mr. C. Hartmann mentions, that F. Oxleyana attains a height of 150 feet, and supplies one of the finest hard woods for choice cabinet-work. Other species occur, among which F. Bennettiana is the best for avenue-purposes. Among other meliaceous trees of East-Australia are very tall: Dysoxylon Fraseri, D. Lesserti and D. Muelleri (Bentham), all three yielding exquisite timber.

Fœniculum vulgare, Miller. (*F. capillaceum*, Gilbert.)

The Fennel. Mediterranean regions, particularly on limestone-soil, extending to Central Asia; certainly wild in Turkestan [Dr. A. von Regel]. A perennial or biennial herb, of which primary varieties occur, the so-called sweet variety having fruits almost twice as large as the other. The herb and fruits are in use as condiments and the latter also for medicine. The fruits are rich in essential oil, containing much anethol. Vilmorin found them to keep their vitality for about four years; he also remarks, that the bleached leafstalks yield Carosella-salad. A variety, F. dulce (Bauhin), yields its young shoots for boiling as a vegetable of sweetish taste and delicate aroma. Another variety exists with tuberously enlarged roots, which raw or boiled are served up with meals in Italy. Behaved admirably in Central Australia, braving the worst of droughts [Rev. H. Kempe]. Serves as sheep-fodder.

Fourcroya Cubensis, Ventenat.

West-Indies and continential tropical America. A smaller species than the following, but equally utilised for fibre and impenetrable hedges. Succeeds in Natal [J. M. Wood]. F. flavo-viridis (Hooker), from Mexico, is still smaller.

Fourcroya gigantea, Ventenat.

Central America. In species of Yucca, Agave, Dracæna, Cordyline, Phormium, Doryanthes and this as well as a few other Fourcroyas we have gigantic liliaceous and amaryllideous plants available industrially for fibre. Frost injures the leaves of this species. Development of flower-stalks extremely rapid, up to 30 feet high. Fibre often 3 feet long and of considerable tenacity. The fibre, produced in Mauritius by Messrs. Bourgignon and Fronchet, proved stronger than hemp and resisted decay in water. Mr. Boucard also testifies to the excellence of the fibre, which he describes as long, silky and solid, particularly adapted for luxurious hammocks and for cordage. This fibre is worth in London about £37 the ton.

Fourcroya longæva, Karwinski and Zuccarini.

High mountains of Guatemala and Mexico, particularly at an elevation of about 10,000 feet. One of the most gigantic and m nificent of all liliaceous or amaryllideous plants, in volume

surpassed by Dracæna Draco, the Dragon-tree of the Canary-Islands. This is the principal high-stemmed species, the trunk attaining a height of 50 feet, and the huge panicle of flowers 40 feet more. It does not die, like allied plants, after flowering. The species is recorded here as a fibre-plant, but should also be cultivated for its ornamental grandeur. It has flowered 26 feet high in the cool climate of New Zealand.

Fragaria Californica, Chamisso and Schlechtendal.

California and Mexico. Closely allied to F. vesca. Strawberries can be preserved by being placed successively in layers of sugar, over which salicylic acid is strewn in the proportion of a teaspoonful to 4 lbs. of sugared fruit, or the salicylic acid should be added, dissolved in alcohol.

Fragaria Chiloensis, Duchesne.*

Chili-Strawberry. In various of the colder parts both of North- and South-America, occurring also in Juan Fernandez, and at elevations between 4,000 and 6,000 feet in Hawaia (Dr. Hillebrand). Almost incredible accounts have been published regarding the yield of the Chiloen Strawberry in the neighbourhood of Brest, far exceeding the fecundity of any other strawberry.

Fragaria collina, Ehrhart.

Hill-Strawberry. In various parts of Europe. Cultivated in Norway to lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler]; may be regarded as a mere variety of F. vesca. Fruit of a somewhat musky odor.

Fragaria grandiflora, Ehrhart.*

Ananas-Strawberry. Various colder parts of America. Closely allied to F. Chiloensis. Many of the large-fruited varieties have been derived from this species. The rearing of Strawberries has in California assumed lately such magnitude, that 15,000 cases could be exported already in 1887 from that state ["Journ. Soc. of Arts," xxxix., 78]. At Auckland, N.Z., 200 acres are planted with Fragaria, the daily yield in the season being about 40 quarts on an acre, worth there sixpence each [B. Dawson]. The "Veitch" variety bears well even under the shade of orchard-trees.

Fragaria Illinoensis, Prince.

North-America. Hovey's seedling and the Boston-kind from this plant. Is regarded by Professor Asa Gray as a variety of F. Virginiana.

Fragaria prater [illegible]**ne.** (*F. elatior*, Ehrhart.)

Cinnamon-S[illegible] "Hautbois." In mountain-forests of Europe. F. n[illegible]) is a variety of this species. The lower portion [illegible]ptacle is seedless.

Fragaria vesca, Linné.*

Wild Wood-Strawberry. Naturally very widely dispersed over the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, extending northward to Lapland and Iceland, southward to the mountains of Java, ascending the Himalayas to 13,000 feet [J. D. Hooker], the Scottish highlands to 7,000 feet. From this typical form probably some of the other strawberries arose. Middle forms and numerous varieties now in culture were produced by hybridization. These plants, although already abounding in our gardens, are mentioned here, because they should be naturalised in any ranges. Settlers, living near some brook or rivulet, might readily set out plants, which with others similarly adapted would gradually spread with the current. Unlike many other plants they are not destroyed by bush-fires. Fragarias are in the lowlands of the tropics best treated as annuals to be productive. The minute seeds will retain their vitality for fully three years. A highland-variety, F. alpina (Persoon), furnishes fruit throughout the warm season, long after the other varieties cease bearing in gardens [Vilmorin]. Dr. Bersch recommends for the preservation of strawberries and any other sort of non-keeping table-fruits a solution of one drachm of salicylic acid and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of sugar in one quart of water, into which the fruits, without boiling, are simply immersed; they will thus keep many months.

Fragaria Virginiana, Duchesne.

Scarlet Strawberry. Eastern North-America, extending northward to 64° [Sir J. Richardson], therefore adapted for the coldest climates also; yet even fruiting well in Bermuda [Sir J. Lefroy].

Fraxinus Americana, Linné.*

The White Ash. Eastern North-America, extending from Florida to Canada. A large tree, which delights in humid forests. Trunks have been found 75 feet long without a limb, and 6 feet in diameter [Emerson]. It is the best of all American Ashes and of comparatively rapid growth. In Nebraska the stem attains to about 32 inches circumference at 2 feet from the base in 22 years [Furnas]. Resisting extreme heat better than the common Ash. Seeds of this and some other Ashes, unless fresh sown, may lie for a whole year in the ground before germinating. Timber largely exported; it assumes a red tint in age; much valued for its toughness, lightness and elasticity, excellent for work subject to sudden shocks and strains, such as the frames of machines, carriage-wheels, agricultural implements, pick-handles, billiard-cues, fishing-rods, handles, chair-rails, shafts, staves, pulley-blocks, belaying-pins and oars; also for furniture and musical instruments. The young branches are utilised for mast-hoops. The author and Mr. J. G. Luehmann found the strength greater than that of our Blackwood-tree and of many Eucalypts, but not equal to that of E. Leucoxylon, E.

siderophloia, E. polyanthema, the best E. globulus and Hickory. Over-old wood not desirable. When once thoroughly seasoned, it does not shrink or swell, and is therefore preferred for flooring to any native timber in Virginia [Robb, Simmonds]. The inner bark furnishes a yellow dye. The Red Ash (Fraxinus pubescens, Lamarck) and the Carolina-Ash (F. platycarpa, Michaux) are of smaller size, but F. pubescens may sometimes also become large.

Fraxinus excelsior, C. Bauhin.*

The ordinary Ash of Europe and Western Asia, extending to the Himalayas and Thibet, there ascending to 9,000 feet. A tree of comparatively quick growth, known to attain an age of nearly 200 years. It is a very hardy tree, braving the winters of Norway to lat. 69° 40′, though there only a shrub; but in lat. 61° 12′ it attained still a height of 100 feet and a stem-diameter of 5 feet [Schuebeler]. Rich soil on forest-rivulets or river-banks suits it best, although it also thrives on moist sand. Wood remarkably tough and elastic, used for agricultural and other implements, handles, ladders, drum-hoops, carriage-work, oars, axle-trees, tackle-blocks and many other purposes. Six peculiar kinds of Ash-trees occur in Japan, some also in the Indian highlands; all might be tried for industrial culture.

Fraxinus floribunda, Wallich.

Nepal-Ash. Himalaya, between 4,000 and 11,000 feet. Attains a height of 120 feet; girth of stem sometimes 15 feet. Serves not only as a timber-tree, but also as a fine avenue-tree. The wood much sought for oars, ploughs and various implements [Stewart and Brandis]. For forest-plantations Ashes are best mixed with beeches and some other trees.

Fraxinus nigra, Marsh. (*F. sambucifolia*, Lamarck.)

Black or Water-Ash of Eastern North-America. Attains a height of 80 feet. Requires deep loose soil and humidity, but is indifferent to drainage [Fernow]. Wood still more tough and elastic than that of F. Americana, but less durable when exposed; easily split into thin layers for basket-work; it is also comparatively rich in potash, like that of most of its congeners; for oars and implements it is inferior to that of the White Ash [Simmonds]; much used locally by waggon-builders [Ransome].

Fraxinus Oregana, Nuttal.

California- and Oregon-Ash. A tree, reaching 80 feet in height, preferring low-lying alluvial lands. The wood of this fine species is nearly white, very tough and durable, often used for oars and handles of implements, al[illegible]riage-building, cooperage and manufacture of furniture. [illegible]ed to F. nigra, this ash is superior as a timber-tree. [illegible] grow readily in the shade of other trees.

Fraxinus Ornus, Linné.

The Manna-Ash of the Mediterranean regions, extending to Austria and Switzerland. Height about 30 feet. Hardy still at Christiania. It yields the medicinal manna by incisions into the bark, which are done only on one side of the stem each year. F. Ornus is well adapted for a promenade-tree, and is earlier in foliage than F. excelsior, F. Americana and most other Ash-trees.

Fraxinus quadrangulata, Michaux.*

The Blue Ash of North-America, indigenous from Michigan to Tennessee. One of the tallest of the Ashes, becoming 70 feet high. Timber excellent, better than that of any other American species except the White Ash, hence frequently in use for flooring and shingles and carriage-building ; it is the most durable of its kind, when exposed to alternate dryness and moisture [B. E. Fernow]. The inner bark furnishes a blue dye. The tree requires a rather mild clime and the most fertile soil.

Fraxinus viridis, Michaux filius.

The Green Ash of Eastern North-America. Height reaching 70 feet. Less dependent on humidity than many other species. Wood excellent, nearly as valuable as that of the White Ash, but of less dimensions. The tree requires shady woodlands. Especially recommended for street-planting by Dr. J. Warder. This species, like the preceding, is hardy as far north as Christiania in Norway [Schuebeler]. Rate of circumferential stem-growth in Nebraska 30 inches in 22 years [Furnas].

Fraxinus xanthoxyloides, Wallich. (*F. Chinensis,* Roxburgh.)

Himalaya. On this a peculiar wax is produced by Coccus Pela, perhaps also on some species of Ligustrum. About 40,000 lbs. are exported annually according to Bernardini. F. Mandschurica (Ruprecht) attains a height of 60 feet and a stem-diameter of 4 feet.

Fuchsia racemosa, Lamarck.

Mountains of Hayti. One of the species with edible berries of very good taste. Fuchsia splendens (Zuccarini) occurs in cold regions of Guatemala up to 10,000 feet high, and produces tasty wholesome berries, the latter an inch and a half long ; fit for preserves [Mrs. Beal] ; it ripens its fruits at Port Phillip. F. excorticata (Linné fil.) of New Zealand extends there far south, and is perhaps as hardy as F. Magellanica (Lamarck); it rises to 30 feet, if not higher, and gains a stem-diameter of 3 feet ; hence a scenic plant even for cool climes. Some of the ordinary garden Fuchsias are quite hardy in the south of Ireland.

Galega officinalis, Linné.

Southern Europe and South-Western Asia. A perennial herb, though not equal in value to the best clovers [Langethal], yet recommendable as a fodder-herb on account of the large proportion of its albuminous contents [Stebler]; withstands drought through its deeply penetrating roots. It will live on poor soil, provided that such is porous; the yield is large.

Garcinia Mestoni, F. M. Bailey.

North-Eastern Queensland. Ripens its Mangosteens up to the cool elevation of 4,000 feet, the fruit attaining the size of ordinary oranges [Meston].

Garcinia Travancorica, Beddome.

Madras-Presidency, up to elevations of 4,500 feet. This seems to be the hardiest of the superior Gamboge-trees; hence there is some prospect of its prospering in forests of the warmer temperate zone. G. anomala (Planchon and Triana) ascends to 6,000 feet in Martaban, but its Gamboge is of an inferior kind. G. elliptica (Wallich) furnishes superior Gamboge, but advances up the mountains only to 4,000 feet [Kurz]. G. Cambogia (Desrousseaux), furnishes no useful pigment.

Garcinia Xanthochymus, J. Hooker. (*Xanthochymus pictorius*, Roxburgh.)

India. A middle-sized tree, yields inferior gamboge, but in abundance. It has flowered somewhat outside the tropics in East-Australia [Edgar]. G. morella (Desrousseaux), the best Gamboge-tree, ascends only to 2,000 feet. G. Hanburyana (J. Hooker) is an allied pigment-yielding species.

Gardenia Thunbergii, Linné.

South-Africa. Tree to 30 feet high, 2 feet in diameter, the wood used in waggon-work and farm-carpentry. Flowers 4 inches across, pure white, very showy and as fragrant as those of G. florida; it flowers very profusely; could likely be used for scent [T. R. Sim]. The fruits of the latter are in China and Japan used for dyeing yellow.

Garuleum bipinnatum, Lessing.

South-Africa. A perennial herb of medicinal properties; praised numerous other plants there and elsewhere as an alexipharmic, requiring close re-investigation in this respect.

Gaulthieria Myrsinites, Hooker.

Northern California, Oregon, British Columbia. The fruit of t procumbent shrub is said to be delicious. It would prove adapt for any of the Alps.

Gaulthieria Shallon, Pursh.

North-Western America. This handsome spreading bush wou yield its pleasant edible berries in abundance, if planted on alpi mountains, where it would likely become naturalised. G. procur bens (L.) is the North-Eastern American Wintergreen, used medicine.

Gaylussacia frondosa, Torrey and Gray.*

The Blue Tangleberry of Eastern North-America. A bush wi deciduous foliage; fruit very sweet.

Gaylussacia resinosa, Torrey and Gray.*

The Black Huckleberry of North-Eastern America. A dwa shrub, with deciduous leaves. It likes swampy woodlands, and th would find ample space in any forest-ranges. Berry of pleasa taste. Perhaps some of the South-American species may also pr duce edible fruit.

Geissaspis cristata, Wight and Arnott.

Intra-tropical Asia. Though a native of tropic zones, yet as annual it would probably be reared to advantage also in tempera climes. Mr. Charles Ford relates that this herb is used in Hongko for cattle-fodder, and that it will grow on swampy land. G. lup lina (Planchon) is an African congener.

Geitonoplesium cymosum, Cunningham. (*Culcoa cymosa*, Salisbury.)

Through the whole East-Australian forests. It is mentioned he to draw attention to the likelihood that special culture may conv this into a culinary plant, as Mr. P. O'Shanesy found the you shoots to offer a fair substitute for Asparagus.

Gelidium corneum, Lamouroux.

On shores of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. This se weed could by artificial means doubtless be still much distribut beyond its natural locations. Under the name of "Yang-tsai" it a commercial article for food in China. The jelly of this serves a substitute for "Agar-Agar" in rearing bacteria. The "gelos of this plant remains solid at considerable warmth, and thus particularly well preservable and transmissible [Dr. Dymock]. S weeds make excellent manure for many plants and are also very go for mulching.

Gelsemium nitidum, Richard.

Southern States of North-America, also in Mexico. "Yellow Jessamine." A twining shrubby plant, long since introduced into Australia by the writer, with numerous other plants of industrial or therapeutical importance. Recommended in mania, meningitis, neuralgia, irritative coughs, asthma [Prof. Bartholomew], acts chiefly as an anodyne and thus may induce sleep. Active principle: gelsemin. The perfume of the flowers has also come into use for cosmetics.

Genista monosperma, Lamarck.

Mediterranean regions. One of the best of Broom-bushes for arresting sand-drift. G. sphærocarpa, Lamarck, is of like use, and also comes from the Mediterranean Sea.

Genista tinctoria, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Western Asia. A perennial herb, of some medicinal use. From the flowers a yellow dye may be extracted, which with woad gives a good green, and comes well in for domestic dyeing, particularly of wool. A kind of Schüttgelb, different from the one prepared from Maclura tinctoria, is obtained from this Genista, known also as factitium-yellow, and perhaps not altogether to be superseded by picric acid or by Anilin-colours [G. Don; Rosenthal; Brockhaus].

Gentiana lutea, Linné.

Sub-alpine tracts of Middle and Southern Europe. A beautiful perennial herb, yielding the medicinal gentian-root. It could be easily raised in high mountains elsewhere. Chemical principles: gentian-bitter and gentianin. Medicinal gentian-root is also obtained from G. punctata, L., G. purpurea, L. and G. Pannonica, Scop. of the European Alps. The natives of India prize G. Kurroo (Royle), which ascends the Himalayas to 11,000 feet [Dr. G. Watt]. Several native species are used as substitutes in North-America, particularly G. quinqueflora (Lamarck). Their straying into pasture-land must be checked. Erythraea Centaurium (Linné) and its allies have not received special recognition in this work, as these annual herbs are common in many countries, therefore naturally available, and objectionable on pastoral ground, although they afford a really valuable domestic drug as well for external application as for internal use.

Geonoma vaga, Grisebach and Wendland.

West-Indies to Brazil. A dwarf decorativ[illegible]nding mountain-regions to 3,000 feet.

Geum urbanum, Linné.

The "Avens" of Britain. Europe, North-Africa, extra-tropical and alpine Asia, South-Eastern Australia, North-America. A perennial herb; the powerful anti-dysenteric root, according to Muspratt, contains as much as 41 per cent. of tannic acid.

Gigantochloa Abyssinica, F. v. Mueller. (*Oxytenanthera Abyssinica*, Munro.)

Tropical Africa. A tall Bamboo, ascending to considerable mountain-elevations.

Gigantochloa apus, Kurz. (*Bambusa apus*, Schultes filius.)

Indian Archipelagus, at elevations under 5,000 feet. Height of stem reaching 60 feet. When young it is used for strings and ropes.

Gigantochloa aspera, Kurz.

Java. Found by Zollinger to attain a maximum-height of 170 feet.

Gigantochloa ater, Kurz.*

Java, at elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. Height of stems reaching 70 feet. One of the species much grown for rural and industrial purposes.

Gigantochloa maxima, Kurz.* (*G. verticillata*; Munro.)

Java. Height sometimes 120 feet, the stems nearly a foot thick. One of the most extensively cultivated of all Asiatic Bamboos, ascending into mountain-regions. The Whorled Bamboo. Grows in damp heat at the astonishing rate of 40 feet in about three months, according to Bouchè. The young shoots furnish an edible vegetable like G. apus and Bambusa Bitung.

Gigantochloa nigro-ciliata, Kurz. (*Oxytenanthera nigro-ciliata*, Munro.)

Continental and insular India. Stems to 130 feet long.

Gigantochloa robusta, Kurz.

Mountains of Java. Height to about 100 feet. Kurz noticed the early growth to be nearly 18 feet in a month, the principal branches only commencing when the shoot had reached a height of about 70 feet. Some Java-bamboos are known to measure 22 inches in girth at a height of about 120 feet.

Gigantochloa Thwaitesii, Kurz. (*Oxytenanthera Thwaitesii*, Munro.)

Ceylon, at cool elevations of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. This pretty Bamboo reaches only 12 feet in height.

Ginkgo biloba, Linné.* (*Salisburia adiantifolia,* Smith.)

Ginkgo-tree. China and Japan. A deciduous fan-leaved tree, to 100 feet high, with a straight stem to 12 feet in diameter. The wood is pale, soft, easy to work and takes a beautiful polish. The seeds are edible, and when pressed yield a good oil. The fruits, sold in China under the name of "Pa-Koo," are not unlike dried almonds, but the kernel fuller and rounder. Ginkgo-trees are estimated to attain an age of 3,000 years. Mr. Christy observes, that the foliage turns chrome-yellow in autumn, and that it is the grandest and most highly esteemed of all trees in Japan; it will grow in dry situations. In America it is hardy as far north as Montreal, in Europe to Christiania. Now acclimatised to the winters of Germany [H. Koehler]. Dr. M. T. Masters recommends this specially as a promenade tree in cool countries, particularly adapted to resist the injurious effects of town atmospheres.

Gladiolus edulis, Burchell.

Interior of South-Africa. The bulb-like roots are edible, and taste like chestnuts when roasted.

Glaucium luteum, Scopoli. (*G. flavum,* Crantz.)

Western and Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia. This fast-spreading biennial herb, now also naturalised on some of the Australian coasts, does good service in aiding to subdue drift-sand. The plant has also some medicinal value, but may become dangerous to pasture-animals on account of its narcotic properties.

Gleditschia triacanthos, Linné.

The deciduous Honey-locust tree of South-Eastern States of North-America. Height reaching 80 feet, trunk to 4 feet in diameter. Wood hard, coarse-grained, fissile, durable, even in contact with soil, sought principally for blocks and hubs. The tree is not without importance for street-planting. Rate of circumferential stem-growth in Nebraska, about 40 inches in 22 years at two feet from the ground [Furnas]; growth in height at Port Phillip, about 35 feet in 20 years. Sown closely this plant forms impenetrable, thorny, not readily combustible hedges. An allied species, the G. Sinensis, Lamarck (G. horrida, Willd.), occurs in East-Asia. The Water-Locust tree of North-America (G. monosperma, Walt.) will grow to a height of 80 feet in swamps. The flowers of Gleditschia exude much honey-nectar for bees. The somewhat succulent fruit is a poor esculent, but harmless. Ought to come in for cattle-feed.

Glycine hispida, Maximowicz.* (*Soja hispida,* Mœnch.)

An annual herb of India, China and Japan. The beans afford one of the ma[illegible]dients of the condiment known as Soja; they are very oily [illegible], and of pleasant taste when boiled either in a

green state or when ripe; in the latter state they need considerable soaking before use. They constitute a vast proportion of the people's food in Japan. The return from the culture of this plant is ample. The plant endures slight frost [Wittmack]. It is not subject to attack of insects and fungs [Vilmorin]. Oil is pressed from the seeds. It is also an extremely valuable fodder-plant, according to Dr. G. Watt. Glycine Soja, Siebold and Zuccarini, is said to be a distinct plant, but probably serves the same purpose. Two kinds of Soja-bean exist, one containing to 20 per cent. of oil, which sort is used for pressing, while the less oily kind is used for sauce [James Taylor].

Glycyrrhiza echinata, Linné.

South-Europe and South-Western Asia. From the root of this herb a portion of the Italian liquorice is prepared. The Russian liquorice is also derived from this species. The root is thicker and less sweet than that of the following.

Glycyrrhiza glabra, Linné.

South-Europe, North-Africa, South-Western and Middle Asia. The extract of the root of this herb constitutes the ordinary liquorice. The plant grows most vigorously in adequate climes, but requires a deep, rich and friable soil for prolific growth. Propagation best from suckers or cuttings, but a harvest of the roots is only realized in the third or fourth year. The return may come up to as much as 4 tons on an acre under favorable circumstances. No watering is necessary for this plant. Market value of the root in London now 16s. to 1 per cwt. [Christy]. Both this and the preceding are hardy in Norway to lat. 59° 55′ [Schuebeler]. Liquorice is of some utility in medicine and also used in porter-breweries. Chemical principle: glycyrrhiz

Glyptostrobus heterophyllus, Endlicher. (*Taxodium heterophyllum* Brongniart.)

China. An ornamental tree, allied to Taxodium distichum in some respects, and like that tree particularly fit for permanently wet ground. The Chinese people plant it along the edges of canals and narrow creeks, the buttress of the tree standing actually in moist muddy soil [Dr. Hance].

Gmelina Leichhardtii, F. v. Mueller.

East-Australia, to 35° S.L. Height of tree to 150 feet; stem diameter to 4 feet. Grown now on a commercial scale for fancy timber-purposes in Queensland. Wood of shining paleness, not liable to rend, particularly valued for ship-decks, flooring-boards, and superior implements. Vitex lignum vitæ (Cunningham), another verbenaceous timber-tree of high value, is also indigenous on the coast-ranges of Eastern Australia.

Gomphrena canescens, R. Brown.

Tropical and sub-tropical Australia. Annual or of short duration. Mr. Joseph Bradshaw singles this species out as a pasture-herb, which horses particularly consume with predilection.

Gonioma Kamassi, E. Meyer.

South-Africa. This small tree furnishes the yellow Kamassi-wood, much sought for carpenters' tools, planes and other select articles of wood-work, also for wood-engraving, according to Dr. Pappe. Flowers deliciously fragrant. The bark contains a pleasantly bitter tonic principle [Prof. MacOwan].

Gordonia Lasianthus, Linné.

The Loblolly-Bay. South-Eastern North-America. A handsome tree, growing to a height of 60 feet ; flowers snowy white. The wood is extremely light, of a rosy hue and fine silky texture, but unfit for exposure. The bark is extensively employed for tanning in the Southern States. Available for swampy coast-lands.

Gossypium arboreum, Linné.*

The Tree-Cotton. Upper Egypt, according to A. de Candolle, seemingly also Abyssinia, Sennaar and thence to Upper Guinea. A tall perennial species, but not forming a real tree, yielding cotton in the first season. Leaves long-lobed. Bracts with few teeth. Petals yellow, or in age pink or purple. Seeds brown, disconnected, after the removal of the cotton-fibre greenish-velvety. The cotton of long staple, but also a variety occurs with short staple. The New Orleans cotton (G. sanguineum, Hasskarl) belongs to this species. This cotton-fibre is crisp, white, opaque and not easily separable. All Gossypiums can be regarded as honey-plants.

Gossypium Barbadense, Linné.*

Sea-Island Cotton. From Mexico to Peru and Brazil. Leaves long-lobed. Petals yellow. Seeds disconnected, black, after the removal of the cotton-fibre naked. The cotton of this species is very long, easily separable, of a silky lustre and always white. This species requires low-lying coast-tracts for attaining to perfection. Stands drought well [T. R. Sim]. Perennial, but yielding like the rest a crop already in the first season. Cultivated largely in the Southern States of North-America, also in South-Europe, Central and North-Africa, Queensland and various other countries. The cotton-harvest of 1885 in the United States came to fully 6½ million bales, at about 450 lbs. each [J. R. Dodge] ; the area there under cotton-cultivation in that year was 18,300,865 acres. G. Kirkii (Masters), from Dar Salam, may be a wild state of G. Barbadense. Another primitive type of this genus in tropical Africa is G. anomalum, according to Dr. Welwitch. The "Kidney-cotton" is a variety with more

acuminate leaves. M. Delchevalerie has drawn attention to plant, tall in size and exceedingly prolific in bearing, raised in I called Bamia-cotton, which Sir Joseph Hooker regards as a v of G. Barbadense. This Bamia Cotton-bush grows 8 to 10 fee ripens (at Galveston) fruit in four or five months, and produces pounds of cotton and seed per acre. It is remarkable for it simple branches, heavily fruited from top to bottom. Its cot pale-yellow.

Gossypium herbaceum, Linné.*

Persia, Scinde, Cabul and some other parts of tropical an tropical Asia. Much cultivated in the Mediterranean countrie in the United States of North-America and in Southern Perennial. Leaves short-lobed. Petals yellow. Seeds nected, after removal of the cotton-fibre grey-velvety. Disting and illustrated by Parlatore as a species, regarded by Seeman variety of G. arboreum. Staple longer than in the latter kind, opaque, not easily separating. The wild type of this seems G. Stocksii (Masters). Even this species, though supposed herbaceous, will attain a height of 12 feet. The root of th some other congeners is a powerful emmenagogue. A variet tawny fibre furnishes the Nankin-cotton. Oil pressed from seeds can be used for human food, but is inferior to good ol and lard in quality. It has most extensively come into use for processes of factories, so much so that in 1886 to a value o half a million sterling was exported from the United States Dodge]. Nearly half a million tons of seeds have lately crushed a year, a ton yielding about 35 gallons oil, and approxi 750 lbs. oil-cake [Dr. Masters]. The richness of the latter i minous contents renders it of great importance for mixing wi poor in nitrogenous compounds, such as hay and ensilage [P T. Lupton]. Prof. Gulley calculated the harvest of cotton-s the United States during one of the later years at 3,000,000 t

Gossypium hirsutum, Linné.*

Upland- or Short-staple Cotton. Tropical America, cult most extensively in the United States, Southern Europe and other countries. Perennial. Seeds brownish-green, discon after the removal of the cotton-fibre greenish-velvety. Staple almost of a silky lustre, not easily separable. A portion Queensland-cotton is obtained from this species. It neither re the coast-tracts nor the highly attentive culture of G. Barbad

Gossypium religiosum, Linné.* (*G. Peruvianum*, Cavanilles.)

Tropical South-America, southward to Chili. Kidney-C Peruvian or Brazilian Cotton. Leaves long-lobed. Petals y Seeds black, connected. The Cotton is of a very long staple, somewhat silky, and easily separated from the seeds. A

variety occurs. This is the tallest of all cotton-bushes, and it is probably this species, which occurs in the valleys of the Andes as a small tree, bearing its cotton, while frosts whiten the ground around.

Gossypium Taitense, Parlatore. (*G. religiosum*, Banks and Solander.)

In several islands of the Pacific Ocean. A shrub. Petals white. Seeds disconnected, glabrous after the removal of the fulvous cotton-fibre, which does not separate with readiness.

Gossypium tomentosum, Nuttall. (*G. Sandvicense*, Parlatore. *G. religiosum*, A. Gray.)

Hawaia. Perennial. Petals yellow. Seeds disconnected, after the removal of the tawny cotton-fibre fulvous-velvety, not easily parting with their cotton. Staple very short. The roots are a powerful remedial agent, which however should only be used in legitimate medical practice. The barks of Hamamelis Virginiana and Viburnum prunifolium are antidotes [Phares and Durham]. The seeds are a galactagogue.

For limitation of species and varieties Parlatore's "Specie dei Cotoni" (Florence, 1866) and Todaro's "Osservazioni su Cotone" may be consulted. Information on culture may be sought in Porter's "Tropical Agriculturist" and in Mallet's work on "Cotton" (London, 1862).

The following notes were written for the use and guidance of Victorian colonists:—

There are many parts of our colony, in which all these species of Gossypium could be cultivated, and where a fair or even prolific cotton-crop may be obtained. Good cotton for instance has been produced on the Goulburn, the Loddon, the Avoca and the Murray-River, particularly in places where water could be applied. All cultivated kinds of cotton-plants are either naturally perennials or become such in favorable climes, although they may be treated strictly as annuals. Some of them will indeed in particular instances grow to the height of 20 feet. The geographical parallels, between which cotton-culture is usually placed, stretch in various girdles between 36° north latitude and 36° south latitude. According to General Capron, cotton is grown in Japan to 40° north latitude, but superior quality is not obtained north of 35°.

The cotton-culture in the Southern States of North-America utilised seven million acres before the civil war, cultivated by a million and a half of Negroes; India has now 14 million acres in cotton, as much as the United States in 1879, the yield in the latter being at an average nearly half a bale per acre, and the export thence in 1881 in value about 260 millions of dollars [J. R. Dodge]; in 1883 the cotton-area of the United States was 16,777,993 acres; in 1882 the cotton-yield there 6,957,000 bales. Brockhaus estimates the total yield of cotton in 1890–91 at 2,800,000 tons, of which the

United States supplied about three-fourths. The importations of raw cotton into the United Kingdom in 1884 amounted to 15½ million cwt., its value being £44,000,000; about two-thirds of this came from the United States. In 1886 the import was 15,312,900 cwt., at a then value of £38,128,110; in 1889 it was 17,298,000 cwt. valued at £45,642,000; cotton-seeds imported that year into Britain came to 277,394 tons, valued £1,906,000. The greater part of the cotton produced in the world is worked up in the United Kingdom, where the annual consumption has increased from about 1,014,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) in the period 1836-1840 to an average of 3,117,000 bales for the period 1876-1880, and to 3,700,000 bales since. After the United Kingdom, says the "Bulletin du Musée commercial," comes the European Continent; taken as whole the consumption has there increased during the same period from 521,000 to 3,400,000 bales. The third place is held by the United States, which surpasses all other countries in the rate of increase, as the use for manufacture there rose from 242,000 bales in 1840 to 2,137,000 bales in 1884–85 ("Journ. of the Soc. of Arts," 1890). The primary advantages of this important culture are: a return in a few months, comparatively easy field-operations, simple and not laborious process of collecting the crop, and requirement of but little care in the use of the gin-machine in finally preparing the raw material for the market, the woolly covering of the seeds constituting the cotton of commerce. The oil obtained by pressure from the seeds is useful for various technic purposes, and the oil-cake can be utilised like most substances of a similar kind as a very fattening stable-food. This oil can even be used quite well in domestic cookery [Colonel O. Nelson]. Crushed cotton-seed cake without admixture is eaten by cattle and sheep with avidity. Of cotton seeds 212,000 tons were introduced into Great Britain in 1884, valued at £1,580,000, mostly from Egypt. Sea-Island cotton was raised to great perfection in the northern parts of Victoria fully twenty-five years ago from seeds extensively distributed by the writer; but the want of cheap labour has hitherto militated against the extensive cultivation of this crop, as well as that of tea and many other industrial plants. Cotton having been reared far away from the influence of the sea-air, it would be worthy of attempts, to naturalise various kinds of cotton in the oases of our deserts, irrespective of regular culture. Our native Gossypiums of the interior produce no fibre worth collecting. Cotton-plants have a predilection for gently undulating or sloping ground, with light soil and a moderate supply of moisture. In the most favorable climes, such as that of Fiji, cotton produces flowers and fruit throughout the year, but the principal ripening falls in the dry season. From two hundred to three hundred plants or more can be placed on an acre. As many as seven hundred bolls have been gathered from a single plant at one time, twelve to twenty capsules yielding an ounce of mercantile cotton. Weeding is rendered less onerous by the vigorous growth of the plants. Cotton comes in well for rotation with other crops. Major Clarke

has ascertained, that crossing cannot be effected between the oriental and occidental kinds of cotton. A high summer-temperature is needed for a prolific cotton-harvest. Intense heat, under which even maize will suffer, does not injuriously affect cotton, provided the atmosphere is not dry in the extreme. The soil should not be wet, but of a kind that naturally absorbs and retains humidity, without over-saturation. In arid regions it is necessary to irrigate the cotton-plant. Heavy rains at the ripening period are injurious, if not destructive, to the cotton-crop. Dry years produce the best returns, yet aqueous vapor in the air is necessary for the best yield. In colder localities the bolls or capsules continue to ripen, after night-frosts prevent the formation of new ones. Porous soils, resting on limestones and metamorphic rocks, are eminently adapted for cotton-culture. The canebrake-soil of the North-American cotton-regions absorbs ammonia to a prodigious extent.

Gourliea decorticans, Gillies.

The Chañar of Argentina and Chili. Bears sweet pleasant fruits, and yields a tough valuable wood [Dr. Lorentz]. As an orchard-tree hitherto insignificant, but it may improve perhaps under cultural care.

Gracilaria lichenoides, Greville.

South-Asia, North-Eastern Australia. The "Agar-Agar." An edible seaweed, the mucilage of which has come into preferential use to rear bacteria for microscopic observation. Doubtless, seaweeds could readily in portable aquaria be transferred from one coast to others. The alg above mentioned can be used medicinally instead of caragaheen.

Grevillea annulifera, F. v. Mueller.

West-Australia. A tall bush or small tree, with highly ornamental flowers. The seeds are comparatively large, of almond-taste, and the fruits produced copiously. The shrub will live in absolute desert-sands, where the other Australian proteaceous Nut-tree, Brabejum (Macdamia) ternifolium, could not exist. Well may we plead, that enlightened statesmanship should lastingly preserve at least on a few chosen spots also in South-Western Australia all the splendid Grevilleas and hundreds of other gay or remarkable plants, quite peculiar to that part of the world, where the endemism of vegetation is more singularly and strongly concentrated than anywhere else on the globe, unless in South-Africa and California; so that future generations may also yet be able, to contemplate at least the local remnants of a world of plants as charming as it is diversified and peculiar, before many of its constituents succumb by aggress · herds and flocks altogether.

Grevillea robusta, Cunningham.*

A stately lawn-tree, indigenous to the sub-tropical part of East-Australia, rising to 150 feet, of rather rapid growth, and resisting drought in a remarkable degree ; hence one of the most eligible trees, even for desert-culture, though naturally a silvan plant. Cultivated trees at Melbourne yield now an ample supply of seeds. The wood is elastic and durable, valued particularly for staves of casks, also for furniture. The richly developed golden-yellow trusses of flowers attract honey-sucking birds and bees through several months of the year. The seeds are copiously produced and germinate readily. Rate of growth in Victoria, 20–30 feet in 20 years. In Ceylon it attained a stem-circumference of 5 feet in eight years. In India it flourishes at elevations from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and is chosen as a favorite tree for lines of shady walks.

Grindelia squarrosa, Dunal.

North-America in the middle-regions, but extending also far northward. A perennial balsamic herb, praised for medicinal virtues in its native lands. Several congeners occur from California and Mexico to Chili and Argentina. G. robusta (Nuttall) serves therapeutic purposes in California, its use being particularly effective in asthma and bronchial affections [Dr. Gibbons]. Some congeners occur as far south as Chili and Argentina.

Guadua angustifolia, Kunth.* (*Bambusa Guadua*, Humboldt and Bonpland.)

New Granada, Ecuador and probably others of the Central American States. This Bamboo attains a height of 40 feet, and might prove hardy in sheltered places of temperate low-lands. Holton remarks of this species, that it is, after the plantain, maize and sugar-cane, the most indispensable plant of New Granada, and that it might be called the lumber-tree, as it supplies nearly all the fencing and wood-work of most of the houses, and is besides manufactured into many kinds of utensils. Does well in culture. It is by far the largest of the Guaduas and the loveliest Bamboo as yet grown in British Guiana, where in alluvial ground several congeners exist, some of which seed freely [G. S. Jenman]. Seeds of Bamboo should be gathered in dry weather and from the plants, not from the ground, and be early sown. The Genus Guadua comprises the stoutest of all Bamboos.

Guadua latifolia, Kunth.* (*Bambusa latifolia*, Humboldt and Bonpland.)

One of the tall Bamboos of Central America, whence several other lofty Bamboos may be obtained, among them the almost climbing Chusqueas. This Guadua is stouter than any Indian Bamboo. tropical America native Bamboos are planted for hedges. G. amplifolia (Presl) is an allied species, which extends from Mexico Venezuela and attains a height of 60 feet.

Guajacum officinale, Linné.

Antilles and Venezuela. Tree, attaining middle size, but of slow growth. Hardy in Natal, also at Moreton-Bay. Yields the heavy, diagonally fibrous, somewhat odorous, greenish "Lignum Vitae," a wood which is unique in its qualities and much sought for skittle-balls, blocks, pulleys, rulers. The resin is used medicinally and for chemic tests.

Guevina Avellana, Molina.* (*Quadria heterophylla*, Ruiz and Pavon.)

The evergreen Hazel-tree of Chili, extending to the Chonos-Archipelagus. One of the most beautiful trees in existence, attaining a height of 30 feet. The snowy-white flower-spikes produced simultaneously with the ripening of the coral-red fruit. In the cooler southern regions the tree attains considerable dimensions. The wood is tough and elastic, and used particularly for boat-building [Dr. Philippi]. The fruit of the allied South-African Brabejum stellatifolium (Linné) can only be utilised with caution and in a roasted state as an article of diet, because it is noxious or even absolutely poisonous in a raw state.

Guizotia Abyssinica, Cassini. (*G. oleifera*, De Candolle.)

Tropical Africa. Rantil-oil is pressed from the seeds of this annual herb, which yields its crop in three months. The oil is much used like Sesamum-oil, for culinary as well as for technic purposes. Madia sativa (Molina), a native of Western America, is purposely excluded from a recommendatory position in this work, as it becomes an irrepressibly troublesome weed.

Gunnera Chilensis, Lamarck.

Caraccas to Patagonia, chiefly on cliffs. A most impressive plant for scenic groups in gardens. Darwin measured leaves 8 feet broad and 24 feet in circumference. It thrives luxuriantly at Port Phillip, when somewhat shaded from intense dry heat. Severe frosts affect it in exposed situations. The acidulous leaf-stalks serve as a vegetable; the thick roots are used for tanning and dyeing. G. peltata (Philippi) is another large species, restricted to Juan Fernandez. G. macrophylla (Blume) is a native of Java and Sumatra, where it occurs on mountains up to 6,000 feet elevation. G. manicata (Linden) is a Brazilian species, allied to G. Chilensis and still more robust [J. G. Baker].

Gymnocladus Canadensis, Lamarck.

The Chicot or Kentucky Coffee-tree. North-Eastern America. A timber- and avenue-tree, attaining a height of 80 feet; allied to Gledit[illegible] the name implies, thornless. Delights in a rich soil [illegible]ition. Can be raised from cuttings of the [illegible]g, tough, compact, fine-grained, and assumes [illegible], preserved like those of Tamarinds, are

said to be wholesome [Simmonds]. Insects preying on the foli of this tree are poisoned by it. It will bear the frosts of Nor to lat. 61° 17′ [Schuebeler].

Gynocardia odorata, R. Brown.

From Burma to Sikkim and Khasia, ascending to 3,000 feet. tree to 50 feet high. Seeds large, the oil of which has come i medicinal use as chaulmugra-oil [Christy].

Gyrophora esculenta, Miyoshi.

The "Iwatake" of Japan. This Lichen grows there chiefly moist granitic rocks, and is extensively used for human nutrim and in this respect incomparable with any other Lichen, un perhaps Cetraria Islandica. The plant is sold in a dried state. would be worthy of naturalisation, as it does not take up any sp otherwise to be utilised; it is not bitter nor has it any purga action, but is quite palatable; contains much starchy and gelatin substance [Dr. Mambu Miyoshi].

Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, Linné.

From South-Mexico to Venezuela. A tree, attaining 40 fee height. Flourishes still at a considerable distance from the tro thus for instance at Moreton-Bay. It yields the Campeche-woo logwood for dyes and inks, and for a chemical reagent, the l depending on the principle Hæmatoxylin. A good black in obtained by boiling 1 lb. of logwood in 1 gallon of water down gallon strained fluid, to which are to be added 3 ounces of chro alum, ¾ ounce dextrin, and 15 drops of Creosote [Berliner A theker-Zeitung, 1894, p. 134].

Hagenia Abyssinica, Willdenow. (*Brayera anthelmintica,* Kunth.)

Abyssinia, at elevations from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. A tall t admitted in this list, because its flowers have come into medic use as an anthelmintic. It is moreover quite eligible for orname plantations.

Hamamelis Virginica, Linné.

Eastern States of North-America. The "Witch-Hazel." shrub or small tree. The leaves are renowned in the States medicinal properties; the seeds are oily and edible.

Hancornia speciosa, Gomes.

Brazil, to far southern regions, on sandy plains. This small may prove hardy in extra-tropic regions free of frost. The g sized berries are of very pleasant taste, and vernacularly know Mangaibas. Most valuable is the very elastic rubber of this pl Mr. Thomas Christie regards it as superior to Para-Rubb worth at present 3s. per lb.

Hardwickia binata, Roxburgh.

India, up to elevations of nearly 4,000 feet. Maximum-height of tree, 120 feet. Wood from red-brown to nearly black, close-grained, exceedingly hard, heavy and durable; valued for under-ground work. The bark furnishes easily a valuable material for cordage. The tree can readily be pollarded for cattle-fodder [Brandis].

Harpephyllum Caffrum, Bernhardi.

The Kaffir Plum-tree. South-Africa. A large spreading evergreen tree, the fruit of which makes a fair preserve; the timber is used for furniture and waggon-work. Sometimes planted at midsummer as fencing poles, each of which grows and forms a shelter-belt round fields [T. R. Sim].

Harpullia Hillii, F. v. Mueller.

The Tulip-Wood of Queensland. One of the most important of the numerous kinds of trees indigenous there for select cabinet-work. H. pendula (Planchon) is equally valuable.

Hedeoma pulegioides, Persoon.

The Penny-royal of Eastern North-America. An annual herb of aromatic taste, employed in medicine. The volatile oil is also in use.

Hedera Helix, Fuchs.

The Ivy. Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia as far as the Himalayas. Not to be omitted here, as it quickly forms evergreen walls over all kinds of fences and on sides of buildings without injuring any sound masonry; it is also a bee-plant. Ivdividual plants will live through several centuries. A particular Ivy at Montpellier is now 440 years old. One of the readily available and most effectual of plants for surrounding and concealing with its twigs any tubs, boxes, pots and other articles at horticultural shows. The variety with yellow-marked leaves is singularly ornamental. Resists the smoky air of cities [Loudon]. Hederic acid is of medicinal value. A decoction of the leaves dyes hair black.

Hedysarum coronarium, Linné.*

The Soola- or Sulla-Clover. Southern Europe, Northern Africa. One of the best of perennial fodder-herbs, yielding a bulky return. It is also recommendable as quite a handsome garden-plant and as a honey-plant, the Maltese honey owing its superior flavor mainly to ...nt. The plant likes lime in the soil. Mons. Scribeaux ... stirring the seeds for some few minutes in hot water ... whereby the germination is much facilitated.

Heleocharis sphacelata, R. Brown.

Australia, New Zealand and South-Sea Islands. This rush is well deserving to be transferred to any swamps in warmer climes on account of its nutritious and palatable tubers.

Heleocharis tuberosa, Roemer and Schultes.

China, where it is called Matai or Petsi. This rush can be subjected to regular cultivation in ponds for the sake of its edible wholesome tubers. For a full account see Paillieux et Bois in Bullet. de la Soc. d'Acclimat. 1888 p. 1030–1035. H. plantaginea (Brown) and H. fistulosa (Schultes) of tropical Asia and Madagascar are allied plants.

Helianthus annuus, Linné.*

The Sun-Flower. Peru. This tall, showy and large-flowered annual is not without industrial importance. As much as fifty bushels of seeds, or rather seed-like fruits, have been obtained from an acre under very favorable circumstances, and as much as fifty gallons of oil can be pressed from such a crop. The latter can be used not only for machinery, but even as one of the best for the table, also for superior toilet-soaps and for painting; it belongs to the series of drying oils. Otherwise the seeds afford an excellent fodder for fowl; they are also used for cakes, and afford a substitute for coffee according to Professor Keller. The leaves serve for fodder. The large flower-heads are important as yielding much honey. The stalks furnish a good textile fibre, and the blossoms yield a brilliant lasting yellow dye. For utilitarian purposes a large-seeded variety is cultivated, particularly in Russia, where over 700,000 acres are devoted to this plant. About six pounds of seed are required for an acre. The plant likes calcareous soil and plenty of potash. Important also for quickly raising vegetation around fever-morasses, the absorbing and exhaling power of this plant being very large [Dr. v. Hamm]. A good plant, according to Lacoppidan, will exhale $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of water during a hot day. Several North-American species may deserve rural culture. The return from a Sunflower-field is attained within a few months. In Norway it can be grown to lat. 70° 4′ [Schuebeler]; yet it will, according to the Rev. H. Kempe, also endure the excessive summer-heat of Central Australia better than any other cultivated herb yet tried there. It answers also cultural purposes quite well in the coast-regions of Queensland [Edgar]. Even when unattended to, will yield in porous soil crops for years. Might serve as green manure.

Helianthus tuberosus, Linné.*

Brazil. Sunflower-Artichoke, inappropriately passing under the name "Jerusalem-Artichoke," instead of "Girasol-Artichoke." The wild state, according to Professor Asa Gray, seems to be the North-American H. doronicoides (Lamarck). The tubers are saccharine

and serve culinary purposes. As a fodder they increase the milk of cows to an extraordinary degree. The foliage serves well also as fodder. The plant is propagated from the smallest but undivided tubers, placed like potatoes, but at greater distances apart. The root is little susceptible to frost. The plant would be valuable for alpine regions. In Norway it can be grown successfully still at lat. 68° 24′ [Schuebeler]. The yield is as large as that of potatoes, with less labour, and continues from year to year in fairly treated land uninterruptedly and spontaneously. The stem is rich in textile fibre. The percentage of crystalline sugar is largest during the cold season, then 5–6 per cent. During the summer the starch-like inulin prevails. This plant can only be brought to full perfection in a soil containing much potash.

Helichrysum elatum, Cunningham.

South-Eastern Australia. A tall shrubby species, worth special cultivation for its everlasting flowers.

Helichrysum leucopsidium, De Candolle.

Extra-tropical Australia. Perennial. The flower-headlets, by reason of their pale disk and shining white rays, are admirably fitted for mourning-wreaths.

Helichrysum lucidum, Henckel. (*H. bracteatum,* Willdenow.)

Throughout the greater part of Australia. This herb can be grown as a summer-plant to lat. 70° 4′ in Norway [Schuebeler], and it extends indigenously also to alpine elevations. The regular cultivation of this perennial herb would be remunerative, to supply its "everlasting" flowers for wreaths, just as those of H. orientale (Tournefort) from Candia are largely grown and sold in South-Europe, to provide wreaths for graves. Some South-African species of Helichrysum and Helipterum are also highly eligible for these purposes of decoration; as such may be mentioned Helichrysum fulgidum (Willdenow), H. humile (Andrews), H. sesamoides (Thunberg), Helipterum canescens, H. eximium and H. speciosissimum (De Candolle). Helichrysum apiculatum (De Candolle) affords herbage in the worst deserts of Australia. Waitzia corymbosa is another sheep-plant among Australian desert-everlastings.

Helichrysum vestitum, Schrank.

South-Africa. A half-shrub. The usually snowy-white flowers sought prominently there among everlastings. Total export of all sorts in 1892 about a quarter million lbs., valued at £12,065 [Professor MacOwan].

Helicia Whelanii, Bailey.

Bellenden Ker mountains, N Queensland. A middle sized tree, producing nuts 2–2½ in l in which are largely

consumed by the autochthones [F. M. Bailey]. Hicksbeachia pinnatifolia (F. v. Mueller) is an allied small tree from Northern New South Wales and Queensland. Culture might enhance the size and quality of these fruits.

Heliotropium Peruvianum, Linné.

Andes of South-America. A perennial somewhat shrubby plant, attaining a height of 6 feet. Among various species of Heliotrope this one can best be utilised for the extraction of the scented oil. Heliotropin obtainable from this and allied plants has been produced synthetically also.

Helipterum incanum, De Candolle.*

South-Eastern Australia, ascending to alpine elevations, and also extending to the desert interior. Perennial. Worthy of special culture even in cold regions. It displays a remarkable variety of colours. One variety is pleasantly odorous.

Helipterum Manglesii, F. v. Mueller. (*Rhodanthe Manglesii,* Lindley.)

West-Australia. The most lovely of Australian annual everlastings. Most easily raised from seed ; readily naturalised in adequate soil and clime. Not disdained by sheep and cattle [Miss Alice Eaton]. Headlets of flowers from a silvery to a rosy lustre. Of leading beauty for nosegays, bouquets and wreaths; its cultivation on a large scale might develop an export trade in the same manner as is the case with Helichrysum vestitum in South-Africa. Argyrocome is the oldest generic name.

Helleborus niger, Brunfels.

Forest-mountains of Middle and Southern Europe, particularly in sub-alpine regions. The Christmas-rose of British gardens. A perennial handsome herb, remarkable for flowering even in cold countries during mid-winter. The roots are used in medicine ; so those of the still more powerful H. viridis (Linné) from the same region. H. antiquorum (A. Braun), H. hiemalis (Linné), H. orientalis, and some other species are also winter-flowering plants. All the species serve also as insecticides. Thrive best where lime prevails in the soil.

Helvella esculenta, Persoon.

Europe. Dr. Goeppert notes among saleable Silesian mushrooms for table-use this species as well as H. gigas (Krombholz) and H. infula (Fries). Kohlrausch and Siegel found in H. esculenta when dried 26 per cent. of protein, against the following other results : in beef 39 per cent., in veal 44, wheat-bread 8, oatmeal 10, pulse potatoes 5, various mushrooms often 33 per cent. Of course sugar, inulin, pectin, gum and even fibre have to be furt

into consideration in these calculations on value of nutriments. The deleterious principle of H. esculenta needs to be removed by repeated treatment with boiling water, or by keeping the dried fungus for about a year before it is used for the kitchen. Dr. M. C. Cooke mentions as fair English substitutes of Morels Helvella lacunosa (Afzelius) and H. mitra (Linné). Bergner and Trog illustrate as edible among fungs of Switzerland H. crispa (Fries).

Hemarthria compressa, R. Brown.

Southern Asia, Southern Africa, extra-tropical Australia. This perennial grass, though somewhat harsh, is recommendable for moist pastures, and will retain a beautiful greenness throughout the year in dry climes; highly esteemed by graziers in Gippsland (Victoria); it is not injured by moderate frost. H. uncinata is a mere variety, which grows down to high-water mark on estuaries of rivers; also otherwise on somewhat saline ground. H. fasciculata (Kunth) occurs around the Mediterranean Sea. The genus is also represented by one species in the warmer littoral regions of America. Remarkably resistant to drought.

Heracleum giganteum, Hornemann. (*H. villosum,* Fischer.)

Caucasus and Taurus. One of the best of herbaceous scenic plants. Matures seeds freely.

Heracleum Sibiricum, Linné.

Colder regions of Europe and Asia. A very tall biennial herb with leaves of enormous size. Recently recommended for sheep-fodder in alpine regions. This plant could also be turned to account for scenic effect in horticulture, as well as H. dulce (Fischer) of Kamtschatka.

Heterothalamus brunioides, Lessing.

Southern Brazil and Argentina. A dwarf shrub, furnishing the yellow Romerillo-dye from its flowers.

Hevea Guianensis, Aublet.* (*Siphonia elastica,* Persoon.)

Guiana and nearest countries. A tree, rising finally to about 60 feet. To what elevation it does advance into cooler mountain-regions, and whether it will prosper in sub-tropic regions, seems as yet not to have been ascertained. To draw attention to this subject, the plant is admitted into this work. In the United States were 120 india-rubber factories in 1883, employing 15,000 people. The total importation of raw material there during that year was 30,000 tons, worth about six million pounds [J. G. Baker]. In East-tralia the plant thrives fairly well at least as far south as the of corn [J. S. Edgar].

Hibiscus cannabinus, Linné. (*H. radiatus*, Canvanilles.)

Tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. An annual showy h[erb], yielding the Ambari-Hemp. Stems to 12 feet high, without ram[ifi]cation if closely sown. Rich soil on the Nile has yielded o[ver] 3,000 lbs. of clear fibre from one acre. The bearing strength [is] often found to be more than that of the Sunn-fibre. The leav[es] serve as sorrel-spinage. Several other Hibisci can be utilised [in] the same manner, for instance the Indian H. tetraphyllus (Roxburgh) Good fibre is also obtained from Sida rhombifolia (Linné), but th[i] plant is apt to become in warm zones a most troublesome weed.

Hibiscus elatus, Swartz. (*Paritium elatum*, G. Don.)

West-Indies, extending to Guiana. Grows to a tree of good size It furnishes the Cuba-bast, much used for tying cigars. Hardy i[n] Natal, where it grew in six years to 23 feet [J. M. Wood].

Hibiscus esculentus, Linné.

Tropical Africa. A tall herb. The unripe mucilaginous seed capsules are known as Ochro, Okra Bandakai or Gumbo, and us[ed] as a culinary vegetable. The summers of Victoria bring them [to] maturity. In Central-Australia it is also only a summer-plant. T[he] Ochro can be preserved by being dried either in the sun or [by] artificial heat after previous slicing. The leaves of this and alli[ed] species can be used as pot-herbs. The seeds retain their vitality f[or] about five years [Vilmorin]. In hot moist countries also multipli[es] from cuttings, and there growing with amazing quickness. Dr. Gibson pronounces the Ochro quite a safe food, even when exte[n]sively consumed.

Hibiscus Ludwigii, Ecklon and Zeyher.

South-Africa. A tall, shrubby and highly ornamental speci[es] desirable also as yielding a fibre of fair strength and toughness.

Hibiscus Sabdariffa, Linné.

Tropical Asia and Africa. The Oseille de Guinée. A show[y] annual plant, occasionally of more than one year's duration, admitti[ng] of culture in the warmer temperate regions ; it is however cut do[wn] by frost. It yields the Rosella-fibre. The acidulous calyces furni[sh] a delicious sorrel and rosella-jellies, particularly relished in h[ot] climes ; they serve also for pickles. An allied culinary speci[es] occurs on the Senegal. H. digitalus (Cavanilles) is another cogn[ate] species of similar utility from Brazil. H. punctatus (Dalzell a[nd] Gibson) is mentioned as an annual fibre-plant occurring in Sindh a[t] Mooltan.

Hierochloa redolens, R. Brown.

South-Eastern Australia, there almost confined to the Alps; also in New Zealand, in the Antarctic Islands and the southern extremity of America. A tall, perennial, blady grass, with the odor of Anthoxanthum. It is worthy of dissemination on moist pasture-land in cool countries. H. borealis of the colder regions of the northern hemisphere accompanies H. redolens in the south, but is a smaller grass. H. macrophylla (Thurber), the Vanilla-grass of California, is a large tufted species. These grasses are to some extent valuable for their fragrance as constituents of hay, the odorous principle, as in Anthoxanthum, Melilotus and Asperula, being cumarin. They are not sufficiently recognised as scent-plants for vases and otherwise. Hierochloas are particularly appropriate for cold, wet, moory grounds.

Hippocrepis comosa, Linné.

The Horse-shoe Vetch. Middle and Southern Europe, North-Africa. A perennial fodder-herb, not without importance. Likes stony ground, and delights like most leguminous herbs in limestone-soil. The foliage is succulent and nutritious. Professor Langethal recommends it for a change after Sainfoin-pastures fail. It furnishes not quite as much but an earlier fodder.

Hippophae rhamnoides, Linné.

Europe, Western and Central Asia. One of the best of shrubs for binding sand on sea-shores. Ascends to 15,000 feet in Thibet.

Hirneola auricula Judae, Berkeley. (*Exidia auricula Judae*, Fries.)

Widely spread over the globe, extending also to Australia. Preferentially growing on Elders but also much on Elms. Of this edible fungus the quantity exported from Tahiti to China in 1871 represented a value of £7,600 [Simmonds]. The export from New Zealand to China in 1889 was 6,389 cwt., valued at £11,079 [Sir James Hector]. Doubtless this useful fungus is amenable to translocation and subsequent naturalisation.

Holboellia latifolia, Wallich. (*H. acuminata*, Lindley.)

In the Himalayan Mountains at 4-9,000 feet elevation. Under the above name H. latifolia and H. angustifolia are united, as neither of the two appellations, given by Wallich, applies to the species as a whole. The berries (fruitlets) of this climbing shrub ar nd in the natural localities of the plant consumed for food. on culture get ameliorated; they remind in taste of th Passion-flower.

Holcus lanatus, Linné.

Velvet-grass or Meadow-Softgrass, also known as Yorkshire-fog-grass. Europe, North-Africa, Middle Asia. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 63° 34′. A well-known and easily disseminated perennial pasture-grass of considerable fattening property. Apt to overpower better grasses, particularly also on lawns. For rich soil better grasses can be chosen, but for moist, moory or sandy lands and also for forests it is one of the most eligible pasture-grasses, yielding an abundant and early crop; it is however rather disliked by cattle as well as horses. One of the best rural grasses in recently cleared forest-ground, not—like Cocksfoot-grass and particularly Rye-grass—apt to be attacked by caterpillars; also suited for suppressing bracken-ferns after they have been burnt down. Recommendable also for newly drained land. Bears continued grazing off extremely well. Also thrives according to the Rev. H. Kempe in the hottest and driest regions of Central Australia. Mr. A. R. Crawford considers that this grass is much under-valued and states that pasture-animals feed on it greedily: a land-owner in New England (N. S. Wales), who has 1,000 acres under grass-culture, prefers there this Holcus with Dactylis glomerata to any other grass tried. Particularly dangerous for the spreading of the ordinary rust-fungus, Puccinia graminis (Uredo linearis). The chemical analysis, made in full spring, gave the following results:—Albumen, 2·20; gluten, 4·11; starch, 0·72; gum, 3·08; sugar, 4·56 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel].

Holcus mollis, Linné.

Creeping Softgrass. Of nearly the same geographic range and utility as the preceding species. Particularly adapted to sandy forest-land. Grown in Norway to lat. 63° 7′ [Schuebeler].

Holoptelea integrifolia, Planchon. (*Ulmus integrifolia*, Roxburgh.)

The Elm of India, extending from the lowlands to sub-alpine regions. A large tree, with timber of good quality and yellowish-grey colour. Foliage deciduous.

Hordeum andicola, Grisebach.

Argentina. Pronounced by Prof. Hieronymus as an excellent pasture-grass of the Sierras.

Hordeum deficiens, Steudel.

The Red-Sea Barley. One of the two-rowed barleys, cultivated in Arabia and Abyssinia. Allied to this is H. macrolepis (A. Braun), of Abyssinia.

Hordeum distichon, C. Bauhin.*

Wild from Arabia to Central Asia [A. de Candolle]. The ordinary Two-rowed Barley. Cultivated as early as the stone-age [Heer]. To this species belong the ordinary English barley, the Chevalier, the Annat, the Dunlop, the Long-eared, the Black, the Large, the Italian and the Golden Barley, along with other kinds. A variety with grains free from the bracts constitutes the Siberian and the Haliday-Barley, which however is less adapted for malt. An unbearded variety, called the Berkeley-Barley, was recently raised by Professor Hilgard in California ; it approaches the Nepal-Barley, but the husk is adherent. This new sort is not so liable to the attacks of rust-fungs as many other varieties. Dry barley-flour, heated to the temperature of boiling water during several hours under the exclusion of atmospheric air, constitutes Hufeland's meal for invalids. Barley-culture can be carried on even in alpine regions. Marly and calcareous lands are particularly fit for rearing this cereal grass. It resists moderate spring-frosts. As much as 100 bushels of Cape-barley have been obtained from an acre of land in volcanic soil of Victoria as a first harvest. Barley-culture is promoted by the brewing of pure malt-beer ; the Customs authorities of Victoria recognise the importance of the distinction between such and that produced from sugar and other substances requiring to be imported.

Hordeum hexastichon, Linné.*

Orient. The regular Six-rowed Barley. In cultivation already during the stone-age [Heer], also already in ancient Egypt [Schweinfurth]. This includes among other varieties the Red, the Scotch, the Square- and the Bear-barley. Seeds less uniform in size than those of H. distichon. The so-called skinless variety is that in which the grain separates from the bracts. Langethal observes, that it is most easily raised, requires less seed-grain than ordinary barley, has firmer stems, is less subject to the rust-disease and to bending down.

Hordeum secalinum, Schreber.* (*H. nodosum*, Smith; *H. pratense*, Hudson.)

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America. Perennial. Famed as the best fattening grass of many of the somewhat brackish marsh-pastures on the North-Sea. It never fruits, when kept down by cattle, and finally suppresses nearly all other grasses and weeds.

Hordeum vulgare, Linné.*

Orient. The Four-rowed Barley, tho[illegible]ier six-rowed with two prominent rows. Of less antiquity [illegible] distichon and H. hexastichon. Had the Alexandrian Li[illegible]rnt, the exact origin of the various kinds of Barl[illegible] other

leading culture-plants, would have been on reliable record. Barley can, by proper choice of season, even be grown in Central-Australia. The cultivation of this cereal extends further northward and southward than that of wheat, oats and rye in the northern hemisphere, because it comes to maturity quickly enough to avoid the high temperature and also any dryness of the hot clime, as well as the low temperature of the autumns of the cold zone. Thus, hardy varieties still succeed even in the Faroe-Islands. Several varieties occur, among them: the Spring- and Winter-barley, Black barley, the Russian, the French, the Naked and the Wheat-barley. Pearl-barley is obtained from the winter-variety, which also surpasses Summer-barley in rigour of stems and rich and early yield, it being the earliest cereal in the season; the straw is copious and nutritious, and the grain is rich in gluten, hence far better adapted for flour than for malt. Highly important also for alcoholic distillation. Summer-barley also passes under the name of Sand-barley. It is inferior in yield to H. distichon, but is content with a less fertile, even sandy soil, and comes to ripeness in a month's less time. In alpine regions it ripens with a summer of sixty or seventy days without frost. In Norway it can be grown to lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. The Naked Barley is superior to many other varieties for peeled barley, but inferior for brewing; the grain is also apt to drop [Langethal]. Malt is important as an antiscorbutic remedy. Chemical principles of malt: asparagin, a protein substance, diastase, an acid and cholesterin-fat. Maltine is a therapeutic extract.

Hordeum zeocriton, Linné.*

Central Asia. A Two-rowed Barley. To this species belong the Sprat-, the Battledore-, the Fulham- and the Putney-barley, the Rice-barley, the Turkish barley and the Dinkel. This species might be regarded as a variety of A. distichon. The grains do not drop spontaneously, and this kind is securer than others against sparrows; requires however a superior soil and is harder in straw [Langethal].

Hovenia dulcis, Thunberg.

Himalaya, China, Japan. The pulpy fruit-stalks of this tree are edible. The plant is hardy still at Philadelphia; it dislikes drought. H. inæqualis (De Candolle) and H. acerba (Lindley) are mere varieties of this species.

Humulus Lupulus, Linné.*

The Hop-plant. Temperate zone of Europe, Asia and North-America. Very hardy, being indigenous in Norway to lat. 64° 12′ and cultivated to lat. 69° 40′ [Schuebeler]. This twining perennial unisexual plant is known to yield enormously on river-banks in rich soil or on fertile slopes, where irrigation can be effected. A pervious, especially alluvial soil, fertile through manure or otherwise, appliances for irrigation natural or artificial, and also shelter

against storms are some of the conditions for success in hop-growth, and under such conditions the raising of hops will prove thus far profitable in countries and localities of very different mean-temperature. A dry summer season is favorable to the ripening and gathering of hops. On the Mitchell-River, in Gippsland, 1,500 lbs. have been obtained from an acre; on the King-River, in Victoria, even as much as 2,286 lbs. in one particular year. In Tasmania large crops have been realized for very many years. The plant might be readily naturalised on river-banks and in forest-valleys. The scaly fruit-catkins form the commercial hops, whose value largely depends on the minute glandular granules of lupuline. Hops impart their flavor to beer, prevent acetous fermentation, and precipitate albuminous substances from the malt principally by their tannic acid. Hop-pillows are recommended to overcome want of sleep. Many of the substitutes for hops are objectionable or deleterious. The refuse of hops of breweries possesses double the value of stable-manure. Great Britain imported in 1884 nearly 13,000 tons of hops valued at £1,600,000; in 1889 about 10,000 tons of the value of £713,000. The Victorian import during 1887 was 788,968 lbs. valued at £42,422. Active principles of hop-leaves and fruits: a peculiar volatile and bitter acid substance. The fibre of the stem can be made into cords and paper. The young shoots can be used for food, dressed like asparagus. Latterly the Red Spider (Tetranychus telarius) has attacked some of the Victorian hop-plantations to a serious extent. Mr. French recommends that the following remedy be applied, as suggested by the conference of English hop-growers:—Boil 6 to 8 lbs. of Quassia-chips and mix with 6 lbs. of soft soap in 100 gallons of water; apply as hot as possible by a spray-pump. Hop-poles should be barked and the diseased leaves raked together and burned. An American grower has successfully used iced water against the Red Spider, according to Professor Sorauer.

Hydnum coralloides, Scopoli.

Europe, Asia, North- and South-America. In Cashmere, where this mushroom inhabits hollow trunks of Pinus Webbiana, called the Koho-Khur. Common on dead wood in forests in the United States. Cooked, of excellent taste.

Hydnum imbricatum, Linné.

In pine-forests of Europe. A wholesome mushroom of delicious taste, which we should endeavour to naturalise in any pine-plantations. Other recommendable European species are, H. erinaceum (Persoon), H. album (Persoon), H. diversidens (Fries), H. auriscalpium (Linné), H. subsquamosum (Batsch), H. lævigatum (Swartz), H. violascens (Albertini), H. infundibulum (Swartz), H. fuligineo-album (Schmitz), H. graveolens (Brotero), H. Caput Medusæ (Nees), H. hystrix (Fries), H. coralloides (Scopoli). These and some other

edible fungs are given on the authority of Rosenthal's valuable work. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley, Dr. Morren and Dr. Goeppert add Hydnum suaveolens (Scopoli) and H. repandum (Linné), the latter also indigenous in Tasmania.

Hydrangea Thunbergi, Siebold.

Japan. The leaves of this shrub give a peculiar tea, called the "Tea of Heaven" locally.

Hydrastis Canadensis, Linné.

The Yellow Puccoon or Golden Seal. Eastern North-America. A perennial herb, utilised in medicine. The root contains two alkaloids, berberin and hydrastin. The root-dye is of a brilliant yellow, admitting of its use with indigo for rich green colours.

Hymenæa Courbaril, Linné.

Tropical and Southern sub-tropical America. A tree of colossal size and remarkable longevity. Timber hard, extremely heavy, close-grained, used for select wheel-work, treenails, beams and planks, also in various machinery. Courbaril-wood exceeds the British oak four times in elasticity and nearly three times in resistance to fracture [Lapparents]. A fragrant amber-like resin, known as West-Indian Copal, exudes from the stem. The Mexican trade-name of the resin is Coapinole. The beans of the pod are lodged in a mealy pulp of honey-like taste, which can be used for food. The chance of the adaptability of this remarkable tree to the warmer temperate zone needs to be ascertained. This is one of the Algaroba-trees. H. verrucosa (Gaertner) and Trachylobium Petersianum (Klotzsch) yield the best East-African and Madagascar-Copal.

Hymenanthera Banksii, F. v. Mueller.

South-Eastern Australia, New Zealand, Norfolk-Island. A tall spiny shrub, well adapted for close hedges, where rapid growth is not required. It stands clipping well. Flowers profusely fragrant; hence this plant is among those best to be chosen for maintaining successively a strong fragrance in gardens of serene climes.

Hyoscyamus niger, Linné.

The Henbane. Europe, North-Africa, extra-tropical Asia. In Norway indigenous to lat. 63° 35′. An important medicinal herb of one or two years' duration. It contains a peculiar alkaloid—hyoscyamin. H. albus (Linné) is used in South-Europe as well. Oulmont and Laurent pronounce daturin from various species of Datura as [illegible]ally almost identical with hyoscyamin.

Hyphæne Argun, Martius.

Nubia, to 21° north-latitude. Possibly hardy anywhere on lowlands in the warmer temperate zone.

Hyphæne coriacea, Gaertner.

Equatorial Eastern Africa; the dichotomous Palm of the sea-coast-regions. It attains a height of 80 feet. Deserving of cultural trials in cooler latitudes also.

Hyphæne crinita, Gaertner. (*H. Thebaica*, Martius.)

The Gingerbread-Palm or Doum-Palm. Abyssinia, Nubia, Arabia and Egypt, as far as 31° north latitude, and southward to the Zambesi, Nyassa and Sofala. In Arabia to 28° north latitude [Schweinfurth]; up to the plateau of Abyssinia [Drude]. It is much branched, and attains a height of about 30 feet. The mealy husk of the fruit is edible.

Hyphæne ventricosa, Kirk.

Zambesi. Loftier than the other species. Stem turgid towards the middle. Fruit large. Perhaps not absolutely requiring a tropical clime.

Hypochœris apargioides, Hooker and Arnott.

Chili. A perennial herb. The root is used for culinary purposes like that of Scorzonera Hispanica.

Hypochœris Scorzoneræ, F. v. Mueller. (*Achyrophorus Scorzoneræ*, D.C.)

Chili. Of the same use as H. apargioides. Allied species of probably similar utility exist in Western South-America.

Hypoestes moschata, F. v. Mueller and Holtze.

Arnhem's Land. This perennial herb is pervaded by a singularly penetrating musk-scent, so that from the foliage a powerful perfume can be distilled, the odorous principle not being subject to chemical decomposition through gentle heat [W. Carr-Boyd]. As a dried herb it could well be utilised for scenting wearing apparel, paper and other articles; Mimulus moschatus, Aster argophyllus, A. myrsinoides, A. moschatus, A. ilicifolius (the two latter from New Zealand), and Moschosma polystachya might be similarly employed.

Hyssopus officinalis, Linné.

South-Europe, South-Western Asia. A perennial herb, discarded and re-introduced in medicine. The essential oil of this herb is also used for some perfumeries.

Ilex Aquifolium, Linné.

The Holly. Europe, Western Asia. In some cold regions the only evergreen tree not coniferous. Known to have attained an age of more than 150 years, a height of 60 feet and a stem-circumference of 8½ feet. Important as a hedge-plant. Branches well suited for concealing unsightly objects, such as crude flower-pots, as the foliage does not shrivel. It yields a wood for ornamental turnery, mathematic and other instruments, remarkable for its almost whitish paleness. A Holly-tree at Llanidlaes in Wales, supposed to be about 400 years old, is now 43 feet high, the circumference of the stem near the root about 30 feet, having produced eight main branches the largest of them with a circumference of nearly 12 feet; the expanse of the foliage has a diameter of 54 feet. Inscriptions cut into the bark can be deciphered dated about 200 years back [Colonel G. Lloyd-Verney]. In Norway it is indigenous to lat. 63° 7′, and in lat. 59° 45′ it attained still a height of nearly 50 feet [Professor Schuebeler]. The berries are deleterious.

Ilex Cassine, Linné.

Southern States of North-America. Hardy in England. A tea-bush, to which also remarkable medicinal properties are ascribed. Dr. Loesener draws attention to the fact that the true Tea-Ilex of North-America is not I. Cassine (Linné), but I. Dahoon (Walter). The vernacular names of these two species are Cassena and Dahoon, the latter being the kind used for tea. Ilex opaca (Aiton) attains a height of over 50 feet in Alabama.

Ilex crenata, Thunberg.

Japan. The wood employed there for superior kinds of wood-cuts. This shrub proved hardy in Holland (C. Koch).

Ilex integra, Thunberg.

Japan. Bird-lime can be prepared from the bark of this and several other hollies; from this species at the rate of 10 per cent.

Ilex Paraguensis, St. Hilaire.

The Maté. Uruguay, Paraguay and Southern Brazil. This kind of Holly-bush, which attains finally the size of a small tree, is inserted into this list rather as a stimulating medicinal plant than as a substitute for the ordinary Tea-plant, although in its native countries it is very extensively used as such. From the province of Parana alone more than 36 million pounds were exported in 1871, besides 9 million pounds used for home-consumption; while in Rio Grande de Sul the local provincial consumption is nearly four times as much, not counting large quantities consumed by the aboriginal race. It is cheaper than coffee or tea (about 5d. per lb.), but an individual there uses about 1 lb. per week. It has a pleasant aroma, can be taken

with milk and sugar, and is the favorite beverage in large portions of South-America [Dr. Macedo Soares]. The leaves destined for the Maté are slightly roasted. This plant was introduced as long ago as 1854 into the Melbourne Botanic Garden, where it thrives fairly well. I. Dahoon (Walter) and I. dipyrena (Wallace) are used for the same purpose, and probably other hollies may be found occasionally fair substitutes. I. theezans (Martius) also yields in Southern Brazil a kind of Maté, but Mr. N. E. Brown regards that plant as well as I. sorbilis and I. domestica as mere varieties of I. Paraguensis. Chemical principles: coffein, quina-acid and a peculiar tannic acid, which latter can be converted into viridin-acid.

Ilex verticillata, Gray. (*Prinos verticillatus*, Linné.)

Eastern North-America. There the bark much used for medicinal purposes, both externally and internally.

Illicium verum, J. Hooker.

Southern-China. The Star-Anise. An evergreen shrub or small tree. The starry fruits used in medicine and as a condiment. Their flavor is derived from a peculiar volatile oil with anethol; this essential oil is in use for a particular liqueur. It has only now been placed beyond doubt, that it is this plant—just specifically defined—which furnishes the Star-Anise. See Dyer's "Kew Bulletin," July, 1888.

Illippe butyracea, F. v. Mueller. (*Bassia butyracea*, Roxburgh.)

India, up to 4,500 feet. A tree, gaining a height of 50 feet. The pulp of the fruit is edible. The seeds yield a white soft fat, of pleasant smell, used in the making of pomades, ointments, superior soap and candles.

Illippe latifolia, F. v. Mueller.* (*Bassia latifolia*, Roxburgh.)

The "Mahwa." Central India, extending to Ava, ascending to 4,000 feet [J. Hooker]. A tree to 50 feet high, content with dry, stony ground; enduring slight frost. Wood so tough as to be adapted for ploughs and various machinery [Dr. Schlich]. The succulent corolla affords a never-failing crop of nourishing saccharine food to the rural inhabitants. Each tree supplies 2 to 3 cwt.; each hundredweight yields on distillation about 3 gallons of spirits; essential oil is also obtained from the corolla. The flowers are also used for feeding cattle; they will keep for a long time. The seeds yield oil of thick consistence. I. neriifolia is an allied species, which ascends also to 4,000 feet. I. Erskineana and I. Maclayana (F. v. M.), as well as I. Cocco (Scheffer) furnish good edible fruits in New Guinea, where these trees ascend to some distance in the mountain-regions. Gras alludes to six species in his essay of 1864; he spells the name Illipe.

Imperata arundinacea, Cyrillo.

South-Europe, North-Africa, Southern and Eastern Asia, Australia, Polynesia. The Lalang-grass of India. Structurally almost a sugar-cane in miniature. Valuable for binding sand, especially in wet localities. Available also for thatching and for litter of resisting quality. Pretty in table-bouquets. Apt to become irrpressible in cultivation-grounds. Browsed on by pasture-animals, though harsh; ought to be suitable for ensilage.

Indigofera Anil, Linné.*

Recorded as indigenous to the West-Indies, and extending spontaneously through continental America from Carolina to Brazil. A shrub, several feet high. Pods sickle-shaped, short, compressed. One of the principal indigo-plants under cultivation, both in the eastern and the western hemisphere. Only in the warmer parts of the temperate zone can we hope to produce indigo with remunerative success. But many of the hardier species seem never yet to have been tested for pigment. Over 100 have already been recorded from extra-tropical Southern Africa alone. An Indigofera of Georgia, said to be wild, perhaps I. Anil, yields an excellent product. The pigment in all instances is obtained by maceration of the foliage, aeration of the liquid and inspissation of the sediment.

Indigofera argentea, Linné. (*I. cærulea*, Roxburgh.)

Tropical and extra-tropical Northern Africa, Arabia and perhaps India. A shrub, several feet high, closely allied to I. Anil, and likewise a good Indigo-plant.

Indigofera tinctoria, Linné.*

Warmer parts of Asia, as far east as Japan; recorded also from tropical Africa and even Natal as wild. A shrubby plant, attaining a height of 6 feet. Pods straight, cylindrical, many-seeded. Extensively cultivated in warm zones for indigo, and probably hardy in mild temperate regions. The plant is frequently sold fresh by the grower to the factories. The indigo-plant requires a rich friable soil, neither too moist nor too dry. The seeds are sown in furrows about a foot apart, and in hot damp climes the plant can be cut in about two months, as soon as it begins to flower; in six or eight weeks it yields a second crop, and under favorable circumstances as many as four crops can be gathered in a year. The plants have to be renewed every year, as the old ones do not yield an abundant produce. Bright sunshine favours the development of the dye-principle, but frequent rains cause a more luxuriant growth [Hartwig]. In 1884 Great Britain imported 104,000 cwt. of indigo, valued at £2,484,000; in 1889 the import there was 90,238 cwt., valued at £1,777,000.

Inula Helenium, Linné.

The Elecampane. Middle and Southern Europe, Middle Asia eastward to Japan. A perennial herb. The bitter and somewhat aromatic root, for the sake of its stimulating and tonic properties, used in medicine. It contains also the amylaceous inulin and the crystalline helenin. With many other large herbs adaptable for scenic effects.

Ipomœa Batatas, Poiret.* (*Batatas edulis*, Choisy.)

The Sweet Potato. Tropical South-America. First brought to Europe from Brazil. It has proved well adapted also for the southern part of Australia and for New Zealand. Thriving singularly well even during seasons of drought in Central Australia ; weight of tubers to 1 lb. there not quite rare [Rev. H. Kempe.] The copious starch from the tuber forms a good substitute for Arrow-root (or rather Aru-root). The tuberous roots afford a palatable food, more nutritious than ordinary potatoes ; when boiled they form an excellent dish with fruit-jelly. Mr. W. Mussey says that sliced tubers can easily be dried and the dried material be utilised for pies, puddings and other dishes. The Sweet Potato has proved sufficiently productive in the warmer regions of the colony Victoria. Varieties with red, white and yellow roots occur. Each tuber weighs generally from 3 to 5 lbs., but may occasionally attain to 56 lbs. in adequate climes and soils. Rich yield is 200 to 300 bushels from an acre. Becomes an exhaustive crop. The total harvest of tubers in the United States was estimated for 1886 to have been 40 million bushels, this culture extending to 40° N. there [J. R. Dodge.] Propagation from small tubers or stem-cuttings or tuber-buds. Professor Wittmack obtained seeds from the ancient graves of Ancon. Queensland produced in 1893 12,640 tons from 3,000 acres [Hayter].

Ipomœa Batatilla, G. Don.

Cooler regions of Venezuela. The tubers serve as sweet potatoes. I. platanifolia (Roemer and Schultes), from Central America, and I. mammosa (Choisy), from Amboina, are similarly useful.

Ipomœa Calobra, Hill and Mueller.

Eastern Central Australia. Hardy in the South of France [Prof. Naudin]. The stems cover the ground for a radius of several yards ; the spots become picturesque by the showy large flowers for 8 months in the year ; the tubers are formed at 4 or 5 yards' distance along running roots, weigh from 5 to 30 lbs., and are a fair esculent. The plant likes a ferruginous loam [Rev. Dr. Woolls].

Ipomœa chrysorrhiza, J. Hooker.

New Zealand, where it is called by the Maories, "Kuneara." The tubers serve like those of I. Batatas, and several varieties are cultivated in cultivation. It has been successfully cultivated at

Mildura by Mr. T. Wilkinson, who obtained tubers up to 15 lbs. weight, and who states that an acre will yield from 10 to 12 tons under proper cultivation.

Ipomœa costata, F. v. Mueller.

Central and North-Western Australia. Produces edible tubers.

Ipomœa digitata, Linné. (*I. paniculata*, R. Brown.)

Almost a cosmopolitan plant on tropical coasts; it is also indigenous to North-Australia and the warmer parts of East-Australia. The tubers of this species also are edible. If hardy, the plant would deserve cultivation in any mild extra-tropical countries also.

Ipomœa graminea, R. Brown.

Tropical Australia. The root, called "Mallamak," is eaten by the natives either raw or baked [Foelsche].

Ipomœa grandiflora, Lamarck. (*I. longiflora*, R. Brown.)

Tropical Australia, Ceylon, Madagascar. The roots, according to Mr. Edw. Bowman's notes, are eaten by the aborigines of Queensland.

Ipomœa megapotamica, Choisy.

Southern Brazil and Argentina. The root attains several pounds weight, and serves as jalap. Propagation by pieces of the root or from cuttings of the underground-stem.

Ipomœa pes caprae, Roth.

Tropical and sub-tropical sea-shores of both hemispheres. Can be used in coast-regions free of frost, to bind drift-sand. Preferentially chosen for this purpose by Colonel Worster in Madras.

Ipomœa purga, Hayne. (*I. Schiedeana*, Zuccarini.)

Mountains of Mexico. The true Jalap. This species yields the medicinal jalap-root. It has recently been cultivated with apparent success even at New York. Particularly entitled to a trial in warm woodlands. Active principle: the resinous convolvulin. I. Orizabensis (Ledanois) also yields jalap, according to Hanbury.

Ipomœa simulans, Hanbury.

Mexico. From this species the Tampico-jalap, or rather the Sierra-Gorda-jalap, is derived. I. operculata (Martius) yields the Brazilian jalap.

Iris Florentina, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. The well-known "Orris-root" is obtained from this species. Of the same geographic range is Iris juncea (Poiret), the edible root of which is known by the name of Zeloak among the Algerian natives [Symonds]. I. versicolor (Linné) of Eastern North-America is there drawn into medicinal use. J. Stocksii (Boissier) affords its roots as an esculent in Baluchistan [J. H. Lace]. I. reticulata (Bieberstein) and I. Bakeriana (Foster) flower in midwinter, rejoicing in the frosts; both have fragrant flowers. I. alata (Lamarck) flowers also in midwinter and is therefore a remarkable calendar-plant. Galanthus Elwesi (Hooker) flowers still earlier than the ordinary snowdrop. The volatile odorous principle of the Orris- or rather Iris-root is almost solid.

Iris pabularia, Naudin.

Central Asia. Rather extensively grown for fodder, on account of its nutritive properties. It maintains its ground well when once established. Probably adapted only for exceptional localities. The active resinous principle of this is similar to that of Convolvulus Scammonia [Spirgatis].

Isatis indigotica, Fortune.

Northern China. Perennial, almost shrubby. Its use is similar to that of the following plant.

Isatis tinctoria, Linné.

"Dyer's Woad." From the Mediterranean regions through part of the Orient, apparently extending as far as Japan. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 67° 16′ [Schuebeler]. A tall herb of two years' duration. The blue dye is obtained from the fermented leaves. Woad succeeds best in rich limestone-ground. Contains luteolin. Many other species of Isatis, mostly Asiatic, may perhaps produce dye with equal advantage. Boissier enumerates twenty-eight kinds merely as Oriental.

Jacaranda mimosifolia, D. Don. (*J. ovalifolia*, R. Brown.)

Brazil. This tree, with J. Braziliana and J. obtusifolia (Humboldt), furnishes a beautiful and fragrant kind of Palixander- or Palissandre-wood, and so do probably some other tropical American species. This wood is bluish-red, traversed by blackish streaks. J. mimosifolia is hardy at Port Phillip, soon recovering from the injuries of our slight nocturnal frosts, and thus may perhaps be reared with advantage in many of the warmer and moister regions of the temperate zone, even if it were only for its ornamental grandeur. Among Bignoniaceous plants may here also be mentioned Tecoma

Capensis as one of the most brilliant of autumnal flower
though ornamental only.

Jacksonia cupulifera, Meissner.

West-Australia. It might prove an advantage, to disse
small tree in arid desert-regions, as horses and cattle relish
amazingly. Several other Jacksonias share the local ren
this congener of theirs has acquired from its utility as a pa
notably so the tall-shrubby J. scoparia of South-Eastern
it would, therefore, be worth while to disseminate thes
plants in apt localities.

Jasminum grandiflorum, Linné.*

From India to Japan. Flowers white. Extensively c
South-Europe. It is planted in rows 3 feet apart. Leel
and similar plants are used, to occupy the spare-ground f
year ; 1,000 plants in the second year after grafting produ
(about 1 cwt.) of flowers in rich soil. Ten thousand l
produced on a hectare (nearly 2½ acres) ; these under ver
circumstances will realize a profit of £230 per annum.
records, that in very recent times at Grasse, Cannes and th
villages about 100,000 lbs. of Jasmin-flowers were gather
for perfumery-purposes, the price there being about 1s. a l
ing to the "Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées
1891 p. 720, the quantity seems to have risen to fully 3(
gathered from the middle of May to the end of June.
must be guarded against frost and exposure to wind [
May sometimes be attacked by Uromyces Cunninghami
In France this jasmin is generally grafted on J. offici
bushes are richly manured and well watered. Ordinary cle
is practised, the stock being headed down to near the g
good workman and assistant will graft about 1,000 plant
The delicate scent is withdrawn, either by fixed oil or f
alcohol, if not required by itself, or it may be drawn over
oil of orange-peel. The pecuniary yield obtainable fro
cultivation seems vastly overrated, even if inexpensive la
be procured. The concrete oil is an article of commerce
Blogg prepare it in the following superior and expeditic
here : Fresh flowers without stalks are macerated for
minutes in deodorized methyl-chloride ; the liquid is then
run off into a closed receiver for subsequent distillation ; t
tion proceeds till all scent is withdrawn by additional m
distillation is effected at a temperature of only about 8
volatises the methyl-chloride, which when thus regained
treatment of other lots of flowers. The concrete oil, as
the perfuming principle in a waxy or fatty nature, rema
after the evaporation of the methyl, and is worth abo
an ounce. A small quantity of this solid substance s
ng a good deal of the "essence" ordinarily in us

Jasminum odoratissimum, Linné.*

Madeira. Shrubby like the rest. Flowers yellow. Used like the foregoing and following for perfumery. This may be prepared by spreading the flowers upon wool or cotton, slightly saturated with olive or other fixed oil, and covering them with other layers so prepared. The flowers are renewed from time to time until the oil is thoroughly pervaded by the scent, when the latter is withdrawn by alcohol. Other modes of extracting the oil seem feasible.

Jasminum officinale, Linné.*

From the Caucasus to China. Flowers white. This is the principal species cultivated in South-Europe for its scent. In Cannes and Nice about 180,000 lbs. of jasmin-flowers are produced annually for distillation [Regel]. By Simmonnet's process the essence of jasmin is solidified as jasminin.

Jasminum Sambac, Aiton.

From India to Japan. It has the richest perfume of all. The bush attains a height of 20 feet, and is almost climbing. The flowers are white, and must be collected in the evening before expansion. The relative value of many other species of jasmin, nearly all from the warmest parts of Asia, seems in no instance to have been ascertained, so far as their oils or scents are concerned. The Australian species are also deliciously fragrant, amongst which J. lineare, Br., occurs in Victorian deserts ; while also J. didymum, Forst., J. racemosum, F. v. M., J. simplicifolium, Forst., J. calcareum, F. v. M., and J. suavissimum, Lindl., reach extra-tropical latitudes.

Joannesia princeps, Vellozo. (*Anda Gomesii*, A. de Jussieu.)

Southern Brazil. A large tree, likely hardy in any region free of frost. The oil of the seeds serves like that of Ricinus, with the advantage of its being of rather pleasant taste, and being required in much lesser quantity [Martius]. This oil, on account of its quickly drying, has come into use also for painting in oil-colours [Rosenthal].

Jubæa spectabilis, Humboldt.*

The tall and stout Coquito-Palm of Chili, extending spontaneously to 37° South ; hardy still in Valdivia. Has endured at Montpellier a winter-cold of 10° F. [Count Kerchove de Denterghem]. As hardy as Pinus Halepensis, if not more so [Prof. Sahut]. The stem reaches a height of 60 feet, and is tinged towards the middle ; the leaves are
[illegible] A kind of treacle is obtained from the sap
[illegible] will give 90 gallons of mellaginous sap
[illegible]sed into a marketable Palm-honey, of
[illegible] the "Indian Forester," xvii., 7, 18,
[illegible]mas de Ocoa, 200,000 tins were

available in 1890, containing each about 2½ lbs. of this saccharine stance. The small kernels are edible. Jubæa Torallyi ascend Andes to 8,500 feet. First introduced into the colony of Vi by the writer of this work.

Juglans cinerea, Linné.*

The Butternut-tree of Eastern North-America. Up to 7 high ; stem-diameter to 4 feet. Growth of comparative cel admits of transplantation readily. Likes rocky places in rich fo but is also content with poor soil. Branches widely spreading well adapted for shade lines. Wood lighter in colour than th the black walnut, durable and free from attacks of insects. particularly sought for furniture, panels of coaches, corn-sh wooden dishes and similar implements, as it is not heavy nor lia split. Splendid for select post and rails needing durability ; it and therefore easily worked. This tree with J. nigra endures the severe frosts of St. Petersburg, where the Caryas can no be maintained [Regel]. The kernel of the nut is more oily tha of the ordinary walnut ; taste similar to that of Brazil-nuts. leaves, bark and husk are of medicinal importance, and so are of other species. The sap is saccharine [C. Koch]. A form or a closely allied species occurs on the Upper Amazon- [Spruce], and on the mountains of Venezuela [Prof. Ernst Dyer].

Juglans cordiformis, Maximowicz.

Japan. This species approaches in many respects J. Siebol

Juglans Mandschurica, Maximowicz.

Corea and Mandschuria. This Walnut is allied to J. cine North-America. Wood splendid for cabinet-work. The nuts able as well for the table as for oil-factories.

Juglans Californica, S. Watson.

From California to New Mexico, along the course of strea rich moist soil. A handsome symmetrical tree of much v attaining a height of 60 feet and a stem-diameter of 3 feet Gibbons]. Hardy in Christiania still.

Juglans nigra, Linné.*

Black Walnut-tree. Eastern North-America. Attains a h of 150 feet ; trunk grows to 7 feet in diameter ; fond of rich f land. Quicker of growth than the European Walnut-tree, bu wood not so easily worked [Meehan]. Maximum rate of ci ferential stem-growth in Nebraska 4 feet at 2 feet from the g in 16 years [Furnas]. The tree will bear fruit after 10 years, g when of large size, 10 to 15 or even 20 bushels in a season, rea as much as 4s. per bushel. The tree is hardy sti[illegible]

Norway. Adopted lately among trees from abroad for the Prussian forests on a large scale. Wood most ornamental, purplish-brown, turning dark with age, strong, tough, not liable to warp nor to split; not attacked by insects. Supplies three-fourths of the material for hardwood-furniture in the United States [Sargent], and fetches there the highest price. Wood stored for many years is the best for gun-stocks, and used also for musical instruments. For the sake of its compactness, durability, and its susceptibility to high polish, it is much sought for elegant furniture, stair-rails and other select purposes. Seeds more oily than the European Walnut. The tree extends in a slightly altered variety to Bolivia and Argentina [Weddell] and at elevations of 2,000 to 4,000 feet in Peru [P. Clarke; W. Thiselton, Dyer]. J. insularis (Grisebach) is either a native of Cuba or a species cultivated there [Dyer].

Juglans regia, Linné.*

The ordinary Walnut-tree of Europe, indigenous in Hungary [Heuffel] and Greece [Heldreich], extending from the Black Sea to Beloochistan and Burmah, and seemingly also occurring in North-China, preferentially in calcareous soil. It attains a height of fully 100 feet, and lives many centuries. Introduced into Britain already by the Romans. Professor Schuebeler found it hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 35′, bearing fruit occasionally; in lat. 60° 14′ it attained still a height of nearly 50 feet and a stem-circumference of 13 feet. An aged Walnut-tree at Mentmore had a circumference of 12½ feet at 4 feet from the ground, its branches spreading diametrically to about 100 feet [Masters]. Wood light and tough, much sought for gun-stocks, the exterior of pianofortes and the choicest furniture. The shells of the nut yield a black pigment, the leaves serve also for dye-purposes, and have come further into external medicinal use. Trees of select quality of wood have been sold at enormous prices, being the most valuable of Middle-Europe. To economize it, frequently it is cut up into veneers. In some departments of France a rather large quantity of oil is pressed from the nuts, which, besides serving as an article of diet, is used for the preparation of fine colours. To obtain first-class fruit, the trees are grafted in France [Michaux]. They commence to bear already after ten years. The produce of Walnuts in France for 1890 was estimated at over 100,000 tons, valued at more than £800,000 [Sahut, from Bull. du Ministère d'Agriculture]. Bordeaux alone exports about 65,000 cwt. of Walnuts annually. An almost huskless variety occurs in the north of China. Nuts for distant transmission, to arrive in a fit state for germination, are best packed quite fresh in casks between layers of dry moss. Canalisation with the adjuncts of elevated irrigatory reservoirs, for which Walnut-trees afford one of the most useful and permanent surroundings, will lessen the danger of disastrous floods. This applies as well to borings at s of rocks, to effect the gradual off-flow from unnavigable reaches r utilisation of the otherwise unproductive water.

Juglans Sieboldiana, Maximowicz.

Throughout Japan, where it forms a large tree. To this species is ascribed, by Mr. P. G. Bixford, a tree now much grown in California; the leaves are very large; the nuts are produced early, regularly and in abundance, from 15 to 20 often clustered together, have a shell not so thick as that of the Black Walnut; the kernel is in taste like that of the Butternut, but less oily [R. J. Turnbull; L. Burbank].

Juglans stenocarpa, Maximowicz.

From the Amoor-territory. Allied to J. Mandschurica.

Juniperus Bermudiana, Hermann.*

The Pencil-Cedar of Bermuda and Barbadoes, occurring also in Jamaica (there up to 6,000 feet), the Bahamas and Antigua. This species grows sometimes to 90 feet high, and furnishes a valuable red durable wood, used for boat-building, furniture and particularly pencils, also for hammer-shanks of pianofortes, on account of its pleasant odor and special fitness. It is almost the only native timber of Bermuda. Planks of 32 inches width have been obtained [Lieut-General Sir J. H. Lefroy]. The tree will thrive in the poorest soil, for instance, coral-sand, and has a very great power to resist storms on account of the deeply penetrating roots, which may reach to 30 feet. In South-Africa it thrives well, growing twice as fast as J. Virginiana [Sim]. Parlatore unites with this the J. Barbadensis (Linné), but Grisebach regards it as distinct. Many of the plants in gardens called Thuya or Biotia Meldensis belong to this species.

Juniperus brevifolia, Antoine.

In the Azores, up to 4,800 feet; a nice tree with sometimes silvery foliage.

Juniperus Cedrus, Webb.

A tall tree of the higher mountains of the Canary-Islands.

Juniperus Chinensis, Linné.

In temperate regions of the Himalayas, up to an altitude of 15,000 feet, also in China and Japan. Hardy in Christiania [Schuebeler]. This tree is known to rise exceptionally to about 100 feet, with a stem-girth of 13 feet; it is of comparatively rapid growth, furnishing a reddish, soft and fine-grained wood, suitable for pencils [Hoopes]. Probably identical with it is the Himalayan Pencil-Cedar (Juniperus religiosa, Royle). The timber of some other tall Junipers needs tests.

Juniperus communis, Linné.

Colder parts of Europe, Asia, North-Africa and North-America, ascending the European Alps to 8,000 fe[illegible]ntains to

14,000 feet. In Norway it is indigenous to lat. 70° 10′, and under 60° 10′ it reaches still a height of 40 feet [Professor Schuebeler]. Attains to almost incredible longevity. The wood resists insects of all kinds. Glowing wood is kept for a very long time in that state, if covered up [Goethe]. One of the three native Coniferæ of Britain. The berry-like fruits are of medicinal value, also used in the preparation of gin, further for flavoring preserves and also smoked beef [Dr. K. Mueller]. The famous quality of Westphalian hams is much obtained through their being subjected to the smoke of this plant; in like manner much used in North-Europe. The lye from the ashes much employed in washing. Important for fuel in the coldest regions. Will grow on almost pure sand, also on limestone-rocks.

Juniperus drupacea, La Billardière.

Plum-Juniper. A very handsome long-leaved species, the "Habhel" of Syria. It attains a height of 30 feet, and produces sweet edible fruit, highly esteemed throughout the Orient.

Juniperus excelsa, Bieberstein.

In Asia Minor, 2,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level. Extends to the Himalayas, where its range of elevation is from 5,000 to 14,000 feet. A stately tree, to 90 feet high. Trunk short, but of great girth, over 20 feet circumference being known, according to Stewart and Brandis, who refer to this the J. Chinensis of Parlatore. The allied J. Sabina (Linné) extends from the Caucasus through the cooler regions of Asia to North-America, and it is also found in sub-alpine regions of Spain. It is a powerful emmenagogue, but requires to be used with caution. All these trees are antiseptic and therefore of hygienic value.

Juniperus flaccida, Schlechtendal.

In Mexico, at from 5,000 to 7,000 feet altitude. A tree reaching 30 feet in height, rich in sandarac-like resin.

Juniperus fœtidissima, Willdenow.

Armenia and Tauria, also on the Balkan and in North-Greece, at from 5,000 to 6,500 feet. A tall and beautiful tree.

Juniperus Mexicana, Schiede.

Mexico, at elevations from 7,000 to 11,000 feet. A straight tree, sometimes to 90 feet high; stem to 3 feet in diameter, exuding copiously a resin similar to sandarac.

Juniperus occidentalis, Hooker.

North-California and Oregon, ascending to the sub-alpine zone. A straight tree, to as much as 80 feet high, with a stem reaching often 3 feet in diameter. Thrives well among rocks. Wood pale, comparatively hard, close-grained.

Juniperus phœnicea, Linné.

South-Europe and Orient. A small tree, yielding an aromatic resin.

Juniperus procera, Hochstetter.

In Abyssinia and Arabia. A stately tree, furnishing a hard, useful timber. A species of this genus extends to Kilimanjaro [Jos. Thomson].

Juniperus Pseudo-Sabina, Fischer and Meyer. (*J. Wallichiana*, Hooker and Thomson.)

From the Indus to Sikkim, at elevations from 9,000 to 15,000 feet. Attains a height of about 50 feet. Desirable for transfer to any alps. Wood similar to that of J. excelsa [Stewart and Brandis].

Juniperus recurva, Hamilton.

On the Himalayas, from 7,500 to 15,000 feet. A tree attaining 80 feet in height according to J. Hoopes.

Juniperus sphærica, Lindley.

North-China. A handsome tree, sometimes to 40 feet high.

Juniperus Virginiana, Linné.*

North-American Pencil-Cedar or Red Cedar, extending to 45° N.L. eastward and 52° westward; likes limestone-subsoil. A drooping variety exists. Hardy still in Christiania. Bore exceptionally severe frosts in Germany unhurt [H. Koehler]. A handsome tree, rarely to 90 feet high, supplying a fragrant timber; it is dense, fine-grained, light and of pleasant odor; the inner part is of a beautiful red colour; the outer is white; it is much used for pencils; one of the best of all woods for buckets, tubs and casks. Simmonds observes, that fence-posts of this wood last for ages. Of wonderful durability for railway cross-ties [Barney]. The heartwood is almost imperishable [Vasey], nor is it bored by insects. The tree grows best near the sea, but is rather independent of soil and locality. Rate of growth in Nebraska according to Governor Furnas 26 inches stem girth at 2 feet from the ground in 12 years. One cwt. of wood yields in distillation at an average 28 ounces of fragrant oil, used for scented soaps [Piesse, Lubin].

Justicia Adhatoda, Linné.

India; enduring the climate of the lowlands of Victoria bush possesses anti-spasmodic and febrifugal properties. utilised also as a hedge-plant.

Kennedya Stirlingi, Lindley.

South-Western Australia. This perennial bulky herb is highly praised as a pasture-plant by Mr. Ch. Harper.

Kentia Baueri, Seemann. (*Rhopalostylis Baueri*, H. Wendland and Drude.)

The Norfolk-Island Palm. Height to 40 feet.

Kentia Beccarii, F. v. Mueller. (*Nengella montana*, Beccari.)

On the mountains of New Guinea, up to 4,500 feet. This slender palm is only a few feet high and eligible for domestic decoration.

Kentia Belmoriana, Moore and Mueller. (*Howea Belmoriana*, Beccari.)

The Curly Palm of Lord Howe's Island; about 40 feet high. With its congeners evidently designed to grace our gardens, and to become also important for horticultural traffic abroad. K. Forsteriana is a close ally, restricted to the same island. Natural hybrids occur between these two species [W. E. Langley.]

Kentia Canterburyana, Moore and Mueller. (*Hedyscepe Canterburyana*, H. Wendland and Drude.)

Umbrella-palm of Lord Howe's Island. Likewise a tall and hardy palm, growing at or below 2,000 feet altitude. Rate of growth about one foot a year.

Kentia Moluccana, Beccari.

Ternate, at heights up to 3,500 feet. This noble and comparatively hardy palm attains a height of about 90 feet.

Kentia sapida, Blume. (*Rhopalostylis sapida*, H. Wendland and Drude.)

The Nika-palm of New Zealand and the Chatham-Islands. It rises to a height of about 40 feet, is one of the hardiest of all palms, and extends to the most southern latitude attained by any palm, being found down to 44° South. Proved hardy in Stewart's Island [Charles Traill]. The unexpanded flower-spikes can be converted into food as palm-cabbage.

Knightia excelsa, R. Brown.

The Rewa-Rewa of New Zealand. The wood of this tree is recommended as valuable for ornamental work and furniture [Campbell Walker].

Kochia eriantha, F. v. Mueller.

Proved an excellent fodder-herb for sheep on the hot and dry pastures of Central Australia, where the temperature in summer reaches 120° F. in the s[illegible] in the winter falls to 27° [Rev. H. Kempe]. Several [illegible]ian species of Kochia afford excellent pasture fodder. Dixon found 65 per cent. of digestible [illegible]outham).

Kochia pubescens, Moquin.

South-Africa ; there one of the best salt-bushes for pastures [MacOwan].

Kochia villosa, Lindley.*

In most of the depressed and saline regions of Australia, particularly inland, also on sand-lands. Renowned amongst occupiers of pasture-runs as the "Cotton-bush," strangely so called, on account of downy adventitious excrescences. This rather dwarf shrub resists the extremes of drought and heat of even the trying Central Australian clime. The roots sometimes penetrate into the ground to a depth of 18 feet [Lockh. Morton]. With all other pasture-animals, especially sheep, also dromedaries like this and some other salt-bushes particularly for food ; so also ostriches [Officer]. These kinds of plants tend to intercept bush fires ; they can be multiplied also from cuttings.

Kœleria cristata, Persoon.

Widely dispersed over the globe. A perennial grass of fair nutritive quality, sustaining itself on dry soil. The closely-allied K. glauca can be sown with advantage on coast-sand. Prof. Hieronymus mentions K. caudata (Grisebach) among good grasses of the Southern Andes, occurring in the cold elevations from 10,000 to 12,000 feet.

Krameria triandra, Ruiz.

Chili, Peru and Bolivia, at elevations of from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. This pretty little shrub can be grown on sandy ridges in an equable clime. It produces the medicinal Ratanhia-root, well known also as a dentifrice, and used further for colouring wine. The root contains 38 to 43 per cent. tannin [Muspratt]. Some other species have similarly astringent roots, particularly K. Ixine (Loefling), from Central America and the West-Indies. Some could be chosen to aid in adorning and diversifying our gardens. Krameria is placed by Eichler and also by Taubert among cæsalpinous Leguminosæ.

Kunzea pomulifera, F. v. Mueller.

Southern coast of Australia. This creeping or somewhat shrubby plant is well worth naturalisation on other sandy or rocky shores in mild climates, on account of the berries, called "Muntries" by the aboriginals, yielding excellent jam or preserves. It occurs also in the deserts of the interior, but is there not readily fruiting into succulence.

Lactuca saligna, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa. The slender mild Lettuce. A herb of short duration, but of easy dissemination. Mr. Skene

observes that sheep are exceedingly fond of it, feeding it off to the ground, whence it sprouts again. Mr. Herbert Westenhall says that on some arid pastures of the Wimmera it is late in the summer almost the only feed. It seems free from noxious properties.

Lactuca sativa, C. Bauhin.*

Southern Asia. The ordinary annual Lettuce, in use since remote antiquity. It is not without value for medicinal purposes, especially as a sedative. L. Scariola (Linné) seems to be the wild state of the garden-lettuce, and is a native of all the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. Messrs. Dippe in Quedlinburg devote exclusively 130 acres to the culture of lettuce merely for seed. Mons. Vilmorin notes the seeds to retain their power of germination for about five years. L. altissima (Bieberstein) is a variety attaining a height of 9 feet. All yield lactucarium. Succeeds also in equinoctial latitudes, thus thriving also fairly well in the hot and moist depressions of the Malayan Peninsula [H. N. Ridley]. It ripens seed even in the hot desert-regions of Central Australia, but can also be successfully grown up to the North Cape. Picridium vulgare (Desfontaines) of the countries at the Mediterranean Sea is there occasionally consumed as lettuce. L. perennis (Linné) is there a pot-herb [Naudin].

Lactuca virosa, Linné.

Middle and South-Europe, North-Africa, Middle-Asia. A biennial. The inspissated juice particularly of this lettuce forms the sedative lactucarium.

Lagenaria vulgaris, Seringe.

The "Bottle Gourd." Supposed to be a native of Tropical Asia and Africa, and perhaps also Australia, but certainly indigenous in South-America before the advent of the Spaniards. An annual climber, rather a plant of curiosity than of utility in the rural sense of the word, but cultivated in India for making calabashes and also employed in medicine. A variety occurs with edible fruits, which when cooked in an unripe state are very palatable. A particular Lagenaria occurs as indigenous in Chili; it has unlike L. vulgaris always spherical fruits of enormous size, which when excavated are used as buckets, baskets and even for supports of ferry-floats. [Acosta, Molina, Philippi].

Lantana crocea, N. Jacquin.

Central America. One of the most gr and ornamental plants for low hedges, flowering all through and not apt to spread detrimentally, as do some of its ners. All the species are of some medicinal value.

Lapageria rosea, Ruiz and Pavon.

The Copigué. Chili. Almost the only plant, which can exist in the area covered by the sulphurous smoke of the local smelting furnaces [Dr. R. O. Cunningham]. A half-woody climber with large showy flowers. The berries, which attain the size of a hen's egg, are sweet and edible. The plant bears slight frosts. Best adapted for mild moist regions. The plant would particularly prosper in the main Rhododendron-zone, and with us in the Waratah-country.

Lardizabala biternata, Ruiz and Pavon.

Chili. A climber with stems of enormous length. Might be naturalised in forests for obtaining the tough fibre for cordage. In its native country the torrified stems are used instead of ropes, according to Dr. Philippi.

Laserpitium aquilegifolium, Murray. (*Siler trilobum*, Scopoli.)

Middle and Southern Europe. The stems of this perennial herb are edible. The fruit serves as a condiment.

Lasiocorys Capensis, Bentham.

South-Africa. Professor MacOwan directs attention to the economy of this plant, it having a singular propensity of rendering rainwater retained in small gutters; the Lasiocorys compacts the detritus and impedes also soil washed onward, forming natural little catch-dams. The plant is bitter, hence not consumed by goats and sheep in plentiful times.

Lathyrus Cicera, Linné.

Countries at or near the Mediterranean Sea, also Canary-Islands. An annual, similar in its use to L. sativus, furnishing a tender palatable fodder on sandy soil.

Lathyrus latifolius, Linné.

South-Europe, South-Western Asia. A perennial herb, not without importance for fodder [Prof. Wittmack]. Bees resort much to the flowers [G. Don].

Lathyrus macrorrhizus, Wimmer. (*Orobus tuberosus*, Linné.)

Europe, Western Asia. This herb would gradually establish pasturage in sterile forest-regions, and could with some allied species be disseminated also in alpine elevations.

Lathyrus maritimus, Bigelow. (*Pisum maritimum*, Linné.)

The Beach-Pea. Northern Europe, Asia and America, extending to the Adriatic Sea and to the arctic regions. A perennial coast-herb, sought by herbs and flocks, particularly eligible for naturalisation on pebbly shores of the sea. The cognate L. palustris (Linné) from Northern Europe, North-Asia and North-America is a perennial pasture-herb, fit for wet meadows, according to Mr. A. Carlsson.

Lathyrus Ochrus, De Candolle.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. Recommended as a good fodder-herb, though annual.

Lathyrus pratensis, Linné.

The Meadow-Pea. Europe, Northern and Middle Asia. Hardy in Norway to lat. 69° 40′. A good perennial pasture-herb. It can also be utilised for forest-pastures, like L. silvestris, L. The yield is considerable, and the herbage, though bitter, is relished by sheep. The plant spreads easily, particularly on fresh ground. L. tuberosus, L., can likewise be utilised as a fodder-herb ; its tubers are edible, but very small ; the plant is easily naturalised, but may in culture-land become an irrepressible weed.

Lathyrus sativus, Linné.

The Jarosse. Middle and Southern Europe. An annual forage-herb. Can be grown in Norway to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. Superior to vetches in quality of fodder and seed, but inferior in yield ; according to Langethal's observations content with a lighter soil, hence often chosen for first sowing on sand-lands ; a useful ingredient of mixed pasturage. Lime in the soil increases the return. In India it is grown as a cold weather crop, often on very heavy clay-soils, which will raise no other kind of pulse [Dr. G. Watt]. The seeds can only be used with great caution and well boiled, as their frequent or continuous use, like that of L. Cicera, induces paralysis, not only in horses, cattle and birds, but also in the human subject. The plant should therefore only be used for its herbage. L. Aphaca (Linné), L. purpureus (Desf.) and L. Clymenum (L.) are also recorded as deleterious. Similarly some species of Extra Australian Astragalus and Australian Swainsona and perhaps also of Goodia are very hurtful as fodder, others not. The hurtful substances in Lathyrus are Cytisin, Cathartin and Gentianin. The seeds of L. sativus will keep about five years. Probably other species of Lathyrus could advantageously be introduced.

Lathyrus silvester, Linné.*

Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa. A perennial rambling herb, enduring alpine and arctic cold. The variety Wagneri, which has become free of noxious principles, has been highly recommended as a forage- and pasture-plant, and if its qualities can be permanently maintained in cultivation, its acquisition will prove a great boon to agriculture. As the specific name implies it is best suited for forest-land, but will also thrive on stony and sandy declivities and will even convert coast-sands into sheep-pastures [Professor Wagner] ; it is not fit for any locality with underground water. It comes to full development only in the second or third year. The roots will finally penetrate to a depth of 20 feet, hence the plant does not flag during protracted drought. Not easily eradicated on ground where it has

got proper hold. The tubercular excrescences of the root
nitrogenous ingredients to the plant, rendering it very nut
Professor Stebler found the dry herb to contain 25 per cent. P
The plant requires phosphatic and potassic substances in the s
its proper development [Prof. Wittmack]. Also a honey-plant
European Coronilla varia (Linné), though supplying a good
fodder in its young state, becomes deleterious in age.

Launæa pinnatifida, Cassini.

Coasts of tropical Asia and East-Africa. A perennial herb
creeping and rooting stems, arching from node to node [Hook
which means it keeps down drift-sand [Cleghorn, Bidie].
respect the plant has rendered such good services on the
coasts, that its transfer to other shores in frostless zones
desirable, particularly as it does not stray away from the c
invade cultural lands.

Laurelia aromatica, Jussieu.

Southern Chili. A colossal tree, in Valdivia the princip
used for flooring. Wood never bored by insects, and well
stand exposure to the open air, far superior to that of L.
(Bertero), the "Vouvan or Huahuoa," which tree predominat
L. aromatica in the far south of Chili [Dr. Philippi].

Laurus nobilis, Linné.

South-Europe and Asia Minor. The Warrior's Laurel
ancients, generally called in Britain "Sweet Bay." Greatest
about 60 feet, but always displaying a tendency to omit s
and rarely assuming a tree-like character [Loudon]. The lea
in much request for various condiments, always much soug
packing liquorice, and for their peculiar aroma these Bay-
cannot be replaced by any others, unless those of Lindera B
and Machilus odoratissima. The berries are used in vet
medicine.

Lavandula angustifolia, C. Bauhin. (*L. vera*, De Candolle.)

The principal Lavender-Plant. Countries around and ne
Mediterranean Sea. Of somewhat shrubby growth; from it,
tillation, the best oil of lavender is prepared. It lives on d
but is less hardy than the following, still it will grow in Nor
lat. 59° 55′ [Schuebeler]. A thousand plants will yield abo
quarts of oil [Piesse]. The plants last only about four ye
distillation-purposes. The soil should be calcareous. The pr
places of culture in England are at Mitcham and Hitchin [Ma
According to Mr. Slater's long experiences at Port Phillip, p
should be effected at the commencement of the cool season, w
prospect of oil to the extent of about 40 lbs. from an acre be

available in the first season already, worth now about 56s. per lb. Mr. Edw. Hulme realized £2 10s. per lb. for oil distilled from plants reared on the Lower Ovens-River. In tropical countries the Lavender likes some shade.

Lavandula latifolia, C. Bauhin. (*L. Spica*, De Candolle.)

South-Europe, North-Africa. This species is the richest yielder of oil. Hardy in Norway to lat. 67° 56′. The Lavenders are easily multiplied by slips. Seeds will keep for five years. Linnæus combined this and the preceding species as varieties under the name of L. Spica.

Lavandula Stœchas, Linné.

South-Europe, North-Africa. "Topped Lavender." This shrub can also be utilised for oil-distillation and other purposes, for which the two other Lavenders are used. The quality of the oil of these species seems to differ according to their locality of growth. Mr. James Dickinson, of Port Arlington, Victoria, informs us, that this is the best plant known to him for staying sand. It grows much quicker than the Ulex: every seed which falls germinates, so that around each bush every stroke of the spade brings up lots of seedlings fit for transplantation. In mild regions it is five months in full flower annually, coming into bloom early. Bees are passionately fond of the nectar of the flowers, as noted already by Virgilius. Mr. Dickinson calculates, that a ton of the finest-flavored honey can be obtained annually from an acre of this Lavender.

Lavatera arborea, Linné.

"Tree-Mallow" of the countries on the Mediterranean Sea, extending northward to England, naturally often a coast-plant. A tall biennial, or oftener perennial plant of rapid growth. The ribbon-like bast is produced in greater abundance and more rapidly than in most malvaceous plants, and is recommended for paper-material. Bears frost to 15° F. [Gorlie]. The Tree-Mallow might easily be naturalised on sea-shores, where it would be useful as a quick shelter. Perhaps it might also serve with allied plants for green manure. The bulky foliage has proved valuable for fodder, and so has that of Lavatera plebeja (Sims) of Australia. Another perennial tall species is L. unguiculata (Desfontaines) of South-Europe. The Chinese annual or biennial Althaea rosea (Cavanilles), the Hollyhock, might serve the same purposes.

Lawsonia alba, Lamarck.

North- and Middle-Africa, Arabia, Persia, India and North-Western Australia. The "Henne or Henna-bu[illegible] may become of use as a dye-plant in regions free from frost. [illegible]igment is obtained from the ground foliage. Mr. C. H[illegible]ers it

one of the best hedge-plants in India, together with Dodonæa viscosa (Linné) and Odina Wodier (Roxburgh). A fragrant essence was distilled from the flowers already by the ancient Egyptians and Israelites [Dr. G. Watt].

Leersia hexandra, Swartz.

Africa, South-Asia, warmer parts of America and Australia. Found by Mr. Bailey to be one of the most relished by cattle among aquatic grasses of East-Australia. In the Philippines regularly cultivated for fodder in the manner of rice. L. Gouini (Fournier) is a Mexican species.

Leersia oryzoides, Solander.

Middle and South-Europe, various parts of Asia, Africa and America. A perennial rather rough swamp-grass. Other Leersias from both hemispheres are deserving of introduction, if even only for the benefit of waterfowl. These plants can however become obstructive on rice-fields.

Leitneria Floridana, Chapman.

Salt marshes of Florida. The wood of this shrub is almost as light as cork, instead of which it can to some extent be used. Ought to be available also for Solah-hats.

Leonotis Leonurus, R. Brown.

South-Africa. The foliage of this highly ornamental bush deserves attention for therapeutic purposes, as, according to Professor MacOwan, the leaves, when used like tobacco, are highly stimulative.

Leontice thalictroides, Linné. (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*, Michaux.)

North-America. "Blue Cohosh," or "Pappoose-root." A perennial herb, the root of which is in medicinal use. The resin, extracted from the root, contributes the caulophyllin as an emmenagogue.

Lepidium latifolium, Linné.

Europe, North-Africa, Middle- and North-Asia. A perennial herb, of peppery acridity, used for some select sauces.

Lepidium sativum, Linné.

The "Cress." Orient. Annual. Irrespective of its culinary value, cress is of use as one of the remedies in cases of scurvy. Seeds will keep for several years. Active principle: a volatile oil and the bitter lepidin. The crisp-leaved variety preferentially reared. Seeds a substitute for those of mustard [Wittstein]. May spread beyond control in winterless climes.

Lepidosperma gladiatum, La Billardière.

The Sword-Sedge of the sea-coast of extra-tropical Australia. One of the most important plants for binding sea-sand, also yielding a paper-material as good as Sparta. Mr. Th. Christy has brought the "Cross" process for textile fabrics or paper-pulp recently into use, which consists in treating vegetable fibrous substances under strong pressure (15–30 lbs. per square inch) with water containing about 3 per cent. of Thiolyte. L. laterale, with some allied flat-stemmed species, is utilised by Australian native tribes for bags, baskets and mats. It indicates water near the surface.

Lepironia mucronata, Cl. Richard.

East-Australia, Malayan Archipelagus, East-Indies, South-China, Madagascar. This rush is cultivated (like rice) in China for textile purposes, but in poor soils the manure impairs its strength. The plant renews itself by sprouts from its perennial root. It attains a height of seven feet; the stems are beaten flat, to fit them to be woven or plaited for either bed-mats and bags, or especially for mat-sails, the latter being the most extensively used for the junks in China; further, the plant is utilised for making the floor-matting, which is exported in vast quantities to the United States, to be used in summer for the sake of coolness, in preference to carpets [Dr. Hance]. This rush thus furnishes the raw material for a great manufacturing industry. The dyeing of the mats yellow is effected with the flowers of Sophora Japonica, under addition of alum; green with an acanthaceous plant, the Lam-yip (Blue Leaf), alum and sulphate of copper [Dr. Hirst].

Leptorhabdos Benthamianus, Walpers.

From Thibet to Persia, ascending to 11,000 feet. An annual herb. One of the principal summer-fodders for sheep and goats throughout the Juniper-forests of Beloochistan [J. H. Lace].

Leptospermum abnorme, F. v. Mueller.

East-Australia, towards the coast. A tree, gaining finally a height of 60 feet, with a stem-diameter to two feet. Wood very hard and heavy. A variety produces fragrant foliage.

Leptospermum lævigatum, F. v. Mueller.* (*Fabricia lævigata*, Gaertner.)

The "Sandstay." Sea-shores and sand-deserts of extra-tropical Australia, but not extending to Western Australia. This shrub or small tree is the most effectual of all for arresting the progress of drift-sand in a warm clime. It is most easily raised by simply scattering the seeds on the sand in autumn and covering them loosely with boughs, or better still by spreading lopped-off branches of the shrub itself, bearing ripe seeds, on the sand.

Leptospermum lanigerum, Smith.

South-Eastern Australia. This tall shrub or small tree can be grown in wet semi-saline soil. It exercises antimalarian influences on such places like Melaleuca ericifolia. The somewhat aromatic leaves of L. scoparium (Forster) were already in Captain Cook's expedition used for an antiscorbutic tea; hence the name "Tea-tree" for this and some allied plants.

Lespedeza striata, Hooker and Arnott.

China and Japan. Sometimes called "Japan-Clover." An annual herb, which in North-America has already proved of great use. Professor Meehan states it to be identical with the "Hoop-Koop" plant, and that it has taken possession of much waste land in the Southern States. It grows there wonderfully on the hot dry soil, and the cattle like it amazingly. Mr. Jackson observes, that it spreads on spaces between forest-trees, covering the soil with a dense permanent herbage. Dr. Carl Mohr says, that it stands drought well, and thrives on sandy clay, but luxuriates on light calcareous soil. Carried far about through the egesta of pasture-animals. Forms a turf, hardly suffering from any traffic. It seizes on all sorts of soil with equal facility; subdues weeds. Rich in albuminous contents [Prof. Phares]. Easily dried for hay. Has kept up well also in the sub-tropic regions of Eastern Australia during the summer heat; likes best to grow on moist ground among grasses [J. S. Edgar]. Apt to die down in summer-heat, when most wanted [J. M. Wood]. It is impatient of frost [W. Elliott].

Leucadendron argenteum, Brown.

The Silver-tree of South-Africa is included on this occasion, because it would add to the splendour of our woods, and thrive far better there than in gardens within the warm temperate zone. Moreover, with this tree, many others, equally glorious, might be established in any mild forest-glens as a source of horticultural wealth, were it only to obtain in future years a copious supply of seeds. It is, however, also of some economic value, for the bark is used for tanning, the soft pale wood for fuel, and the leaves are exported to Europe for everlasting bouquets. Mention may be made of the tall magnolia trees of North-America: Magnolia grandiflora (Linné), 100 feet high; M. umbrella (Lamarck), 40 feet; M. acuminata (Linné), 80 feet; M. cordata (Michaux), 50 feet; M. Fraseri (Walter), 40 feet; M. macrophylla (Michaux), 40 feet; M. Yulan (Desfontaines), of China, 50 feet; M. Campbelli (J. Hooker), of the Himalayas, 150 feet high, with flowers nearly a foot across; M. sphærocarpa (Roxburgh), also of the Indian highlands, 40 feet; Stenocarpus sinuosus (Endlicher), of East-Australia (the most brilliant of the Proteaceæ), the crimson and scarlet Ratas of New Zealand, Metrosideros florida (Smith), M. lucida (Menzies), M. robusta (Cunningham), 80 feet high; M. tomentosa (Cunn.),

40 feet; Fuchsia excorticata (L. fil.), also from New Zealand, stem reaching 2 feet in diameter; Rhododendron Falconerii (J. Hooker), from Upper India, 50 feet high, leaves 18 inches long, not to speak of other gorgeous trees.

Lewisia rediviva, Pursh.

North-Western America. The root of this herb is large and starchy, was formerly extensively used by the native inhabitants, and called by them "The Gift of the Great Spirit." The plant deserves trial culture.

Leyssera gnaphaloides, Linné.

South-Africa. A perennial herb of aromatic scent and taste. Much used there as a medicinal tea.

Liatris odoratissima, Willdenow. (*Trilisa odoratissima*, Cassini.)

Southern States of North-America. A perennial herb occurring in swampy places. The leaves are sometimes used, for the sake of their aromatic odor, to flavor tobacco and other substances [Saunders]. L. spicata (Willdenow) is the "Button-Snakeroot," medicinal in the Eastern States.

Libocedrus Chilensis, Endlicher.

In cold valleys on the Southern Andes of Chili, at from 2,000 to 5,000 feet. A fine tree, sometimes 80 feet high, furnishing a hard, resinous wood of a yellowish colour. Libocedrus as a genus is hardly to be distinguished from Thuya, as pointed out more particularly by Bentham.

Libocedrus decurrens, Torrey.

White or Incense Cedar of California, growing on high mountains, in fine groves, up to 9,000 feet, in what Hinchcliff calls the noblest zone of Coniferæ of the globe. Attains a height of fully 200 feet, with a stem to 25 feet in circumference. The wood is light, pale-coloured and soft, yet strong, used for exquisite cabinet-work, but also suitable for superior fence-rails and building purposes; it is remarkably fragrant. According to Dr. Gibbons, the tree is well adapted for wind-breaks, and can be trained into tall hedges.

Libocedrus Doniana, Endlicher.

Northern Island of New Zealand, up to 6,000 feet elevation. A forest-tree, reaching 100 feet in height, the stem 3 feet and diameter. The wood is hard and resinous, of a dark reddi fine-grained, excellent for planks and spars. L. Papuana (_ occurs at sub-alpine elevations in New Guin[illegible]

Libocedrus tetragona, Endlicher.

On the Andes of Chili, at an elevation of from 2,000 to 5,000 growing as far south as Magellan's Straits, especially in moist localities. This species has a very straight stem, and rises to 120 f The wood, though soft and light, is resinous, and will resist und ground decay for a century and more, like that of Fitzroya Pa gonica; for railway-sleepers this timber is locally preferred to a other [Dr. Philippi]; it is also highly esteemed for various artisa work; it is nearly white.

Ligusticum Haastii, F. v. Mueller.

New Zealand, in alpine regions. A perennial herb, important as a forage-plant [Armstrong].

Ligustrum Japonicum, Thunberg.

The Japan-Privet. A shrub, evergreen or nearly so, promising to become a valuable hedge-plant. Hardy still in Christiania [Schuebeler]. It grows readily from cuttings, like the ordinary European Privet, Ligustrum vulgare (Linné); the latter was introduced into Britain by the Romans already. It is a valuable and much used hedge-shrub. Both will grow under trees, where scarcely anything else would live [Johnson]; also on somewhat saline soil [T. Kessal].

Ligustrum lucidum, Aiton.

China. This evergreen tall bush is inhabited by a wax-insect (Flata limbata) in some parts of China [A. Hosie]. The quantity of wax thus obtained is considerable [Dr. K. Mueller].

Limonia acidissima, Linné.

India, up to 4,000 feet; hardy in England. This shrub or small tree has fruit of extreme acidity, but insignificant in size, which culture may enlarge.

Lindera Benzoin, Blume.

From Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, there called the Spice-Laurel. An aromatic bush, one of the hardiest of the order. The aroma of the foliage much like that of Bay-leaves. L. Neesiana (Bentham) from the Himalaya yields a kind of Sassafras, according to Kurz.

Linum usitatissimum, Linné.*

The Flax-Plant. Orient. Perhaps indigenous also in South-Europe, and probably derived from L. augustifolium (Hudson), which was cultivated in Switzerland already during the stone-age [Heer].

A well-known annual, which yields linen-fibre and linseed-oil. Few plants find a wider congeniality of soil and climate, and few give a quicker return. Good and deep soil, also of forests, well-drained, is best for successful flax-culture. Mr. S. Warren obtained on virgin soil, near the Tambo-River, from 7 acres of land, 2 tons of seeds and 2½ tons of fibre, cultivating the Italian variety, the produce selling at £126. In the Goulburn-Valley the plant has grown 4 feet in 8 weeks [J. Williams]. In Norway it is cultivated as far north as lat. 70° 3′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. The flax belongs to the Potash-plants. Change of seed-grain is desirable. When flax-seeds are imported from Eastern Europe and Western Asia great care should be taken that they are free from the seeds of an overpowering weed, Salsola Tragus, L. Seeds of other weeds, such as Dodder and Camelina sativa, should also be sifted out as much as possible. Thick sowing extends the length and flexibility of the fibre. To obtain the best fibre, the plant must be pulled when the seeds commence to ripen. If the seeds are allowed in part to mature, then both fibre and seeds may be turned to account. If the seed is left to ripen completely, the fibre is inferior. The seed yields by pressure about 22 per cent. of oil. The residue can either be prepared as linseed-meal or be utilised as admixture to stable-fodder. The demand for both fibre and oil is enormous. Two principal varieties are under culture; a tall sort, with smaller flowers, closed capsules and dark seed; a dwarf sort, more branched (even if closely sown), with larger flowers and capsules, the seed-vessels opening spontaneously and with elasticity, while the seeds are of a pale colour. None of the perennial species of Linum are so manageable in culture as the ordinary annual Flax. The ordinary steeping method for separating the fibre is now in many places superseded by the so-called dry process through special machinery, resulting in gain of yield and strength. Again, application of steam to the gathered plants, or the use of chemicals have variously been introduced to free the fibre. For obtaining linseed oil the expansive Bisulphide of Carbon can be used for driving the last particles of oil out of the cake, as in the case of many other kinds of oils. Great Britain imported in 1884 of Flax 80,000 tons, worth over three million pounds sterling, and of Linseed 1,805,000 quarters, valued at £3,832,000; during 1889 it was: Flax 1,587,422 cwt., valued at £2,837,800; Linseed 2,269,495 quarters, valued at £4,570,203; and yet over 130,000 acres were under home-culture devoted to this plant. In France, during 1885, the area under this crop was 104,715 acres, producing 442,288 cwt. of seeds and 748,028 cwt. of fibre. In Holland, where the returns are most prolific, during 1884, were realized from 26,076 acres as much as 296,252 bushels of seeds, and 107,557 cwt. of fibre. The annual yield of Linseed in European Russia amounts to nearly 900,000 tons, and it is estimated that the cultivation of the Flax plant yields to that country 23 millions sterling a year. The import into Victoria during 1887 was 5,300 cwt. of Flax, valued £4,879, and Linseed-oil 290,647 gallons, valued £34,397.

Lippia citriodora, Kunth.

Peru, Chili, La Plata-States, Brazil. An evergreen shrub, yielding scented oil, used for condiments and for perfumery as "Verbena." The leaves fit for flavoring tea. L. Mexicana has come into therapeutic use, particularly as an expectorant.

Liquidambar Altingia, Blume.

At the Red Sea and on the mountains of India and New Guinea, ascending to about 3,000 feet. The tree attains a height of 200 feet. It yields the fragrant balsam known as Liquid Storax.

Liquidambar Formosana, Hance.

China. A silk-producing insect is reared on this tree [Hance].

Liquidambar orientalis, Miller. (*L. imberbe*, Aiton.)

Asia Minor. This tree also yields Liquid Storax, which is vanilla-scented, containing much styrol and styracin, and thus used for imparting scent to some sorts of tobacco and cigars, also for keeping moths from clothing. Its use in medicine is more limited than in perfumery.

Liquidambar styraciflua, Linné.

The Sweet-Gum tree. In morasses and on the springs of forests of Eastern North-America, with a wide geographic range. Endures severe frosts after the plant has attained considerable size. Succeeds on a great variety of soils [B. E. Fernow]. The ramifications of the tree attain vast dimensions; the stem to about 100 feet in height and to 10 feet in diameter. The wood is reddish-brown, very compact and heavy, fine-grained, durable, easily worked, little liable to warp, and admitting of a fine finish, with its pleasing tint, especially adapted for furniture. The terebinthine juice hardens, on exposure, to a resin of benzoin odor. The bark contains about 8 per cent. tannin. Leaves fragrant, turning crimson in autumn [Asa Gray].

Liriodendron tulipifera, Linné.

The Tulip-tree of North-America. One of the largest trees of the United States, and one of the grandest vegetable productions of the temperate zone. In deep fertile soil and cool valleys it sometimes attains a height of about 140 feet, with a straight clear stem reaching 9 feet in diameter. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 61° 17′ [Schuebeler]. In Berwickshire a tree still exists that was planted about 200 years ago; at 2 feet from the ground it measures 23 feet in circumference. The Tulip-wood is highly esteemed and very extensively used, wherever this tree abounds, uniting lightness with handsomeness. It is of a light-yellow colour, fine-grained, compact, easily

worked and takes a good polish. It is employed for house-building inside, for bridges, cheap furniture, implements, shingles, pumps, wooden-ware, boat-building, and a variety of other purposes. On account of its uniformity and freedom from knots and its disinclination to warp or shrink, much used in Canada for railway-cars and carriage-building, chiefly for the panelling [Robb]. The bark yields about 8 per cent. tannin. As this tree is difficult to transplant, it should be grown on the spot, where it is to remain. Professor Meehan observes, that it is of quicker growth than the Horse-Chestnut tree and many Maples. In forest valleys of the colony Victoria plants gained in a few years a height of over 20 feet [Ch. French]. The flowers yield to bees much honey; indeed Mr. Langstroth speaks of the Tulip-tree as one of the greatest honey-producers in the world; as its large flowers expand in succession, new swarms will sometimes fill their hives from this source alone. A variety of this seems to occur as indigenous in China.

Lithospermum canescens, Lehmann.

North-American Alkanet. This, as the vernacular name indicates, offers a dye-root.

Lithospermum hirtum, Lehmann.

North-American Alkanna. A showy perennial herb; the root yields a red dye.

Lithospermum angustifolium, Michaux. (*L. longiflorum*, Sprengel.)

North-America. A red pigment can also be extracted from the root of this species.

Livistona Australis, Martius.*

East-Australia. The only Palm-tree in Victoria, occurring in East-Gippsland (in the latitude of Melbourne), and there attaining a height of about 80 feet. It endures the winters of South-France to 40° 32′ north lat. ripening germinable seeds [Naudin]. The young leaves can be plaited as a material for cabbage-tree hats. The seeds (of which about 200 are contained in one pound) retain their vitality far better than those of the Australian Ptychospermas. The germinating power of Palm-seeds will be much longer retained if they are kneaded into a mixture of clay and cow-dung [H. Wendland]. This palm can be transferred from its native haunts to very long distances for growth, by previously separating the main portion of the root from the soil, and leaving the plant for some months on the original spot, so as to remove it finally with retaining much soil. Some of the Indian Livistonas m ardy; their stems often tower above the other forest-tr

The length of time for the tanning process with this bark is only half that for oak-bark. The kino of this tree has come into therapeutic use.

Luculia gratissima, Sweet.

Himalayas and Ava, at elevations of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. A tall shrub or small tree. Important in the series of plants destined to maintain garden-fragrance well throughout the year, the copious large blossoms being developed in the coolest season. The plant hates frost and dry heat [Gaerdt]. The flowers will likely be acceptable for perfume-factories.

Lupinus albus, Linné.

The White Lupine. Countries on the Mediterranean Sea, also in the Orient. An annual quick-growing herb, valuable when young for fodder, and also for green manure. In Norway it will grow to lat. 70° 22′ north [Schuebeler]. It is famed as the "Tramoso" in Portugal, to suppress sorrel and other obstinate weeds by its close and easy growth. The lentil-like seeds, after the bitter principle (lupinin) has been removed through boiling or soaking in salt-water, are edible. It would lead too far, to enumerate here many others of the numerous species of lupines, of which unquestionably very many are eligible for agrarian purposes, while all are acceptable as hardy, elegant and easily grown garden-plants. One, L. perennis, L., extends in America to the Northern States of the Union and Canada; fourteen are recorded from South-Europe, seventeen from Brazil, and numerous species from other parts of America, where the limits of the genus are about Monte Video southward and about Nootka-Sound northward. The majority of the species are perennial. The Egyptian L. Termis (Forskael) and L. Græcus (Boissier) are closely allied to L. albus, and of equal use; their flowers are bluish or blue.

Lupinus angustifolius, Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea. An annual blue-flowered species, preferable to L. luteus for grain-harvest. Hardy to lat. 70° in Norway. Some if not all lupines can be counted among honey-plants.

Lupinus arboreus, Sims.*

California. This has been used there for reclamation on sand, on account of its long tap-roots, the latter having been traced to a depth of 25 feet, while the stems were only 3 feet high. The germination is easy and the growth rapid on the sand-dunes. For aiding the young lupines during the first two months, to get hold of the sand, barley is sown with them, as the latter sprouts in a few days and holds the sand in the second week; the lupine subsequently covers the sand with a dense vegetation in less than a year.

Lupinus Douglasii, Agardh.

Oregon and California. Hardy in Norway to lat. 67° 56′. This somewhat woody species can be used for binding sand with L. Chamissonis, Escholtz (L. albifrons, Bentham) and many perennial lupines from other countries.

Lupinus luteus, Linné.*

The Scented Yellow Lupine. Countries in the vicinity of the Mediterranean Sea. Can be grown in Norway to lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. This annual species is predominantly in use as green manure through Middle Europe, to improve sandy soil; it is the best of all yet tested, and will do even on coast-drifts. It can also be employed like some other lupines as a fodder-herb, green as well as for hay; some lupines are also very valuable as pasture-herbs. Lupin-seeds are very fattening, when used as an addition to ordinary fodder, and are in this respect quite equal to oil-cake, while the foliage is said to be not inferior to that of clover and more bulky. Nevertheless some lupines have proved poisonous to sheep. Lupin-seeds roasted have occasionally been utilised as a substitute for Coffee. About 90 lbs. of seeds are required for an acre. Langethal observes: "What the Sainfoin does for the poorest limestone or marly soil, that the Yellow Lupine carries out for sand-land." Lupines are not adapted for wet or moory ground, nor for limestone-formations, where most other leguminous fodder-plants do well. Mr. Joseph Augustin speaks of a yellow-flowering lupine, which sometimes in the Azores attains a height of 12 feet in three months.

Lupinus varius, Linné.

The Blue Lupine. Also a Mediterranean annual, used like the above species; but a few others are under cultivation as Blue Lupines. Some of the American, particularly Californian species, are regarded even as superior to the Mediterranean kinds for agrarian purposes.

Lycium Afrum, Linné.

Africa and South-Western Asia. The "Caffir-Thorn." Can with many other species be utilised as a hedge-bush. It is almost evergreen, fiercely spiny, easily raised from seeds, readily transplanted, quick in growth, stands clipping well, seeds freely, is strong enough to resist cattle and close enough to keep off fowls. Succeeds famously even on coast-sands. A first-rate bee-plant [J. Bolton]. 1½ lb. of seeds at a cost of 30 shillings suffices for a mile of hedging [Th. Lang]. Pasture-animals must be kept away from the foliage, which is deleterious. L. Chinense (Miller) and some few other congeners serve likewise hedge-purposes.

Lycium barbarum, Linné.

Northern Africa and South-Western Asia. The most
kind grown in Europe for hedges. Is content with poor soil

Lycium Europæum, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. "The Box-Thorn." Hardy in Norway to lat. 67° 56′. An excellent hedge-plant, particularly in sand-land, but emitting copious offshoots [C. Bouché]. An allied congener is L. flaccidum (Mœnch).

Lycoperdon giganteum, Batsch.

Europe, Asia. When young this and many other kinds of puff-balls can be converted into wholesome food. Dr. M. C. Cooke records L. gemmatum, Batsch, among the edible Australian Fungs. They have when ripe hæmastatic properties, and are further particularly valuable for dressing the back-sores of horses; even for treating carcinomatous ulcers these particular fungs have proved highly valuable.

Lycopodium dendroideum, Michaux.

Eastern North-America. This, with L. lucidulum, has become there a great article of trade, being in request for bouquets and wreaths; both plants, after having been dyed of various colours, are used as ornaments in vases [Meehan]. These club-mosses are mentioned here, to draw attention to similar species in other countries.

Lygeum Spartum, Linné.

Regions of the Mediterranean Sea. This perennial grass serves much like the ordinary Esparto-Grass, but is inferior to it.

Lyperia crocea, Ecklon.

South Africa. The flowers of this shrub produce a fine orange dye, and are also in use for medicinal purposes.

Maba geminata, R. Brown.

One of the Ebony-trees in Queensland. Wood, according to M. Thozet, black towards the centre, bright-red towards the bark, close-grained, hard, heavy, elastic and tough. It takes a high polish, and is recommended for veneers. Maba fasciculosa (F. v. M.) has the outer wood white and pink. Several other species exist in Queensland, which may perhaps give good substitutes for Ebony-wood. M. humilis (R. Brown) reaches in Eastern Australia extra-tropic latitudes, and attains a height of 30 feet, with a stem-diameter of one foot. The wood, according to Mrs. Biddulph, is very black.

Macadamia ternifolia, F. v. Mueller.

The Nut-tree of sub-tropical Eastern Australia, attaining a height of 60 feet; hardy as far south as Melbourne; in forest-valleys probably of fair celerity of growth; endures slight frost. In favorable localities it bears fruit in seven years. The nuts have the taste of hazels. Thrives well at 5,000 feet elevation in Java [Dr. Treub].

Machilus odoratissima, Nees.

The "Soom-tree." From the Himalayas to Assam, Cochin-China, Burmah, Java and Sumatra, ascending to the cool elevation of 8,000 feet. A tree of considerable size. The Muga-Silkworm feeds on the foliage [Gamble]. The leaves are pervaded by an orange-scent [Brandis].

Maclura aurantiaca, Nuttall.*

The Osage-Orange, or North-American Bow-Wood, or Yellow Wood. Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana. This thorny deciduous shrub or tree can be well trained into hedges. It is unisexual, and will in favorable localities on rich river-banks attain a height of 60 feet, with a stem two or three feet thick, thus becoming available as a timber-tree. It resists severe frosts. Rate of stem-growth in Nebraska about one inch a year circumferentially [Furnas]. The saplings furnish stakes for vines, which are very lasting. The elastic wood serves well for bows, buggy-shafts, carriage-poles, and similar articles. It is one of the most durable of all North-American woods, also valuable for all purposes, where toughness and elasticity are required [Dr. C. Mohr]. The plant is not readily subject to blight or attacks of insects. It produces from the root a yellow dye. Mrs. Timbrell, of Melbourne, at the suggestion of the author, has here shown, that the foliage is as good a food for silkworms as that of the white mulberry, and the silk produced in no way inferior to ordinary silk. Leaves not too succulent are preferable. [Cf. also Riley, publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1877].

Maclura excelsa, Planchon.

West-Africa, on mountains up to 3,000 feet elevation. Height of tree often 150 feet. The wood is remarkably durable and tough, beautifully dark-brown and streaked. Birds feed on the fruit.

Maclura Mora, Grisebach.

North-Argentina. A high tree. Wood greatly esteemed for its density and toughness ; fruit edible [Dr. Lorentz].

Maclura tinctoria, D. Don.

Central and Southern America. This tree yields the Fustic-wood. Cultivated in Jamaica up to 3,000 feet [W. Fawcett].

Magnolia hypoleuca, Siebold.

Japan. A stately tree, with very large and whorl
Trunk to a foot in diameter. Wood remarkably flexible
many kinds of utensils. Worthy of introduction as a
garden-object [Christy].

Magnolia macrophylla, Michaux.

Eastern States of North-America. Although not cultivated for any special purposes of the arts or of technics, yet this tree is admitted into this list as one of the grandest of its kind, as well in foliage as flowers. It attains a height of about 60 feet; its leaves are from 1 to 3½ feet long, while its flowers attain a diameter of fully 1 foot. M. grandiflora, L., attains a height of 100 feet, and a stem diameter of 3 feet on the Mississippi; it bears the winter of Philadelphia. Most deciduous Magnolias with M. Soulangeana endure the severest winters of Lower Germany [H. Koehler]. M. acuminata, L. and M. Fraseri, Walter, are also large trees. M. acuminata is particularly adapted for street-planting, as it will live in the smoky air of cities. The flowers of all exude much honey-nectar for bees. They ought also to be valuable for perfumeries.

Maharanga Emodi, A. de Candolle. (*Onosma Emodi*, Wallich.)

Nepal. The root produces, like that of Alkanna tinctoria, a red dye.

Malachra capitata, Linné.

Tropical America. A tall herb, annual, or of more than one year's duration. Its fibre is obtainable to lengths of 9 feet; it is of a silky lustre, and equal in technical value to Jute [O'Connor].

Mallotus Philippinensis, J. Mueller. (*Rottlera tinctoria*, Roxburgh.)

South-Asia, Western Polynesia, and East-Australia, in jungle-country extending into New South Wales. A bush or tree, attaining, according to Mr. P. O'Shanesy, a height of about 60 feet. Though not of great importance, this plant should not be passed on this occasion, inasmuch as the powdery substance, investing the seed-capsules, constitutes the Kamala, which can be employed not only as an orange or red dye, but also as an anthelmintic remedy. The Hindoo silk-dyers produce the colour by boiling the Kamala with carbonate of soda, and use it effectually even for silk goods.

Malva crispa, Linné.

Indigenous probably to South-Western Asia. A tall annual herb. The curled leaves are used extensively in France for dressing desserts, for which purpose the plant is especially grown [Vilmorin].

Mammea Americana, Linné.

Tropical America. This tree is cultivated in Jamaica up to 3,000 feet [Fawcett]. Fruit large; the pulp, except the most outer and most inner, edible.

Mangifera Indica, Linné.*

The Mango. South-Asia. An evergreen very shady tree, reaching 70 feet in height. Can be made to bear its delicious fruit in warm and humid forest-regions to sub-tropic zones. In the Himalayas its culture for fruit ascends to 3,500 feet just outside the tropics. At Port Curtis, barely within the tropics, it bears copiously [Edgar]. Mango-fruits are now already candied in Queensland [Prof. Shelton], they are also made into jelly and marmalade. Mr. W. Kelleway succeeded in fruiting the Mango even as far south as the Richmond-River, the trees from seeds coming there into bearing within five years. At Bangalore Mangoes up to the weight of 3 lbs. have been obtained. The Mango-tree is held sacred by the Hindus, and is inextricably connected with many of their mythological legends and folk-lore [Dr. G. Watt]. Ceremonies are celebrated annually.

Maoutia Puya, Weddell.

India, on mountains up to 4,000 feet. It is taller than Boehmeria nivea, and furnishes a similar fibre, which however is not so easily separated. This shrub belongs to a tribe of the Nettle-order not possessing burning acridity. None of the true nettles, such as the Girardinias, nor allied stinging plants, have been recommended in this index, although an exquisite fibre is derived from some, as the writer wishes to guard against the introduction of any burning species, which might possiby become disseminated in a mischievous manner, and then probably could not again be suppressed.

Manihot Aipi, Pohl.*

The Sweet Cassava. Tropical South-America, but traced as far south as the Parana-River. The root is reddish and harmless; it can therefore be used as a culinary esculent, without any preparation further than boiling, while its starch is also available for tapioca; it attains exceptionally a length of 2 feet. It is a somewhat woody plant, several feet high, and too important to be left altogether unnoticed on this occasion, although we have no evidence that it will be productive in a temperate clime. Aipi has ligneous tough fibres, stretching along the axis of the tubers, while generally the roots of M. utilissima are free from this central woody substance. Both are thriving as far south as Moreton-Bay.

Manihot Glazioui, J. Mueller.*

A native of the Ceara coast-district of Brazil, in latitude about 4°, possessing a climate arid for a considerable part of the year. This tree is of a comparatively hardy character, and adapts itself readily to the exigencies of culture [D. Morris]. Thrives well as far south as Durban in Natal [J. M. Wood] and Moreton-Bay [Fred. Turner]. It produces the Ceara-Rubber. Its cultivation is not difficult, and its growth remarkably rapid. It could only be grown in regions free

of frost. Mr. Holtze, at Port Darwin, had the first grand success with this plant in Australia, seeds from Kew-Gardens having been placed by the author at his disposal; his plants attained a height of 12 feet in little more than a year. Perhaps the plant must be regarded as strictly tropical, and as then not admissible within the scope of this work. Still near Port Curtis, at the verge of the tropics, it grows fast and matures seeds; the trees there already are over 20 feet high [Edgar]. In Ceylon it thrives well up to 3,000 feet elevation, content with poor dry soil [Dr. Trimen]. Easily reared from seeds or propagated from cuttings; the germinating is expedited by filing the shell of the seeds and placing them in coir; when sprouting they should be put into the soil with the germ downward. In Ceylon the plant has grown as much as 20–30 feet in two years; the plants should be placed about 10 feet apart. It is best to wait with tapping till the trees are five years old [Keir Leitch].

Manihot utilissima, Pohl.*

The Bitter Cassava or Tapioca-Plant. Eastern Brazil. Closely allied to M. Aipi, producing varieties with roots of poisonous acridity and with roots perfectly harmless. The tubers attain a length of 3 feet and a weight of 30 lbs. Exceptionally 100 lbs. of Cassava-roots are obtained from a single stock. They can be converted into bread or cakes, the volatile poison of the milky sap being removed through pressing the grated root in first instance, the remaining acridity being expelled by heat. The starch, heated in a moist state, furnishes tapioca. Manihot is abundantly cultivated in many places, thus at Caraccas, where the singularly uniform temperature throughout the year is only 60° to 70° F. In Jamaica cultivated up to 4,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. Thrives well even in the vicissitudinous clime of Central Australia. Both sorts of Cassava are also quite suited for the sub-tropic country towards Port Curtis, where the severest drought has very little effect on them, good tapioca being made already in the district [Edgar]. Exceeds in productiveness even the Sweet Potato. The roots can be left in the ground till required, and they thus continue to grow. One-fourth of the substance is starch, which is one of the best for cookery. It is a very exhausting crop, and thus stands in need of rich soil and copious manuring. The propagation is effected by cuttings from the ligneous part of the stem. The soil, destined for Cassava, must not be wet. In warm countries the tubers are available in about eight months, though they still continue to grow afterwards. The growth of the plant upward is checked by breaking off the tops. The Bitter Cassava is the more productive of the two. The yellowish tubers do not become soft by boiling, like Aipi.

Maranta arundinacea, Linné.

The True Arroroot-Plant, or more correctly "Aru-root," inasmuch as Aru-Aru is the Brazilian word for flour, according to Martius. West-Indies, Florida, Mexico to Brazil. The plant is introduced

into this list not without hesitation, as it seems to require a tropical clime to attain perfection. The annual mean temperature of 65° F. suffices for this plant [Morris]. It is cultivated up to 3,000 feet in Jamaica according to Mr. Fawcett. It furnishes most of the West-Indian arrowroot-starch, although other species, such as M. nobilis, M. Allouya and M. ramosissima, are also cultivated for a similar starch contained in their tubers. Dr. Porcher observes, that it still flourishes as far north as Florida, producing even in the pine-lands from 200 to 300 bushels of tubers to the acre. General Sir John Lefroy found in Bermuda 100 lbs. of the root to yield 15 to 20 lbs. starch. M. Indica (Tussac) is merely a variety.

Marliera glomerata, Bentham. (*Rubachia glomerata*, Berg.)

The "Cambuca" of sub-tropical Brazil. The fruits attain the size of apricots, and are locally much used for food [Dr. Rosenthal].

Marliera tomentosa, Cambessedes.

Extra-tropical Brazil. The "Guaparanga." The sweet berries of this tall shrub are of the size of cherries.

Marrubium vulgare, L'Ecluse.

Middle and South-Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. The "Horehound." This tall perennial odorous herb, though in many countries quite a weed, is here also enumerated for completeness' sake. Its naturalisation can nowhere be unwelcome, as it does not unduly spread, as it has important medicinal properties much dependent on the crystalline Marrubin, and as the flowers through much of the season afford to bees nectar for a pale excellent honey. The plant accommodates itself readily to any forlorn waste land. M. Alyssum (Linné), M. apulum (Tenore) and M. Pannoncium (l'Ecluse) are also apiarian plants [D. Savastano].

Matricaria Chamomilla, Linné.

The annual "Chamomile." Europe, Northern and Middle Asia. A highly useful herb in medicine. In many parts of the European continent it is much more extensively employed than the ordinary perennial Chamomile. The infusion of the flowers has rather a pleasant taste without bitterness. The flowers serve as a tonic, and especially as a sudorific, and possess a peculiar volatile oil. In Norway this plant is grown as far north as lat 70° 22′ [Schuebeler]. In Portugal planted under fruit-trees for insecticidal purposes. In California M. discoidea (De Candolle) seems to serve similarly medicinal purposes; it has quite the pleasant strong scent of M. Chamomilla.

Matricaria glabrata, De Candolle.

The South-African Chamomile. This annual herb is there renown as an excellent substitute for the Europ[illegible]Chamomile [Pappe]. Several congeners exist there.

Mauritia flexuosa, Linné.

From Guiana to Peru and Brazil. This noble Palm is known t ascend up to 4,000 feet along the Essequibo. As Palms, like Bam boos, prove to be among the hardier of tropical plants, experiment for naturalising M. vinifera (Martius) might also be instituted. Thi attains a height of about 150 feet, has leaves sometimes 15 feet i length, and yields from the incised stem a copious sap, which form a kind of wine by fermentation.

Maytenus Boaria, Molina. (*Boaria Molinæ*, De Candolle; *Maytenu Chilensis*, De Candolle.)

Chili. An evergreen tree, assuming considerable dimensions in the southern provinces. Wood extremely hard. Cattle and sheep browse with predilection on the foliage; hence the trees are cut down, when grasses become scarce through protracted snowfalls or in times of drought [Dr. Philippi].

Medicago arborea, Linné.

South-Europe, particularly Greece. "Tree-Lucerne." This shrubby yellow Lucerne is of value for dairy-farmers, as it much promotes in cows the yield of milk. Also a superior bee-plant. This seems to have been the most favoured fodder-plant used by the ancient Greeks and Romans [Fraas]. It was their Cytisus, alluded to by Theophrastos, Dioscorides, Plinius, Virgilius, Cato. This genus includes several other species valued as pasture-plants, besides the present and those noted below.

Medicago falcata, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia. A spurious Lucerne, hardy, thriving even on dry ridges and poor soil, but preferring calcareous ground.

Medicago glutinosa, Bieberstein.

Armenia and Caucasus, up to 7,500 feet. One of the species with pods not prickly. Allied to M. falcata.

Medicago lupulina, Linné.

The Black Medick. Europe, North-Africa and temperate Asia. An annual or biennial pasture-herb, easily grown, and not without nutritive importance, though not bulky. Langethal observes: "It effects for argillaceous soils what the White Clover does for sandy moist soils. It will even succeed in moory ground, provided such contains some lime. It suits also particularly for sheep-pastures." It will thrive where, on account of poor soil, lucerne and clover fail. In rich land its product is very copious. In Norway it will grow to lat. 63° 26′. Though of short individual duration, it maintains its ground by easy dissemination.

Medicago media, Persoon.

The Sand-Lucerne. This species reaches indigenously more northern latitudes than M. sativa, to which it deserves preference on sandy soil, but also requires some lime in it. The flowers turn from pale-yellow to green and dark-violet. M. media of some authors is M. sativa variety, of other authors the same as M. falcata.

Medicago rugosa, Desrousseaux.

Eastern countries at the Mediterranean Sea. Smaller than M. orbicularis, but also valuable as an easily naturalised annual, harm less in having the fruit not prickly.

Medicago sativa, Morison.*

The Lucerne, Purple Medick or Alfalfa. Orient and temperate Western Asia, now spread through Middle and Southern Europe, North-Africa and Middle Asia. The Romans brought it 470 years before the Christian era from Media, hence the generic name [A. de Candolle]. Mentioned already by Theophrastos and Dioscorides. A perennial fodder-herb of great importance, and largely utilised in most countries with a temperate clime; perhaps descended from the European and North-Asiatic Medicago falcata (Linné), the Yellow Medick, which also deserves naturalisation, especially on light or sandy calcareous soil; but that plant is less productive than the true Lucerne, and does not resist occasional slight inundations so well, enduring however a rougher climate. Lucerne keeps green and fresh in the hottest season of the year, even in dry and comparatively barren ground and on coast-sands, but develops itself for field-culture with the greatest vigor on river-banks or when subjected to a judicious system of irrigation, particularly in soil rich in lime. Its deeply penetrating roots render the plant particularly fit for fixing embankments or hindering the washing away of soil subject to occasional inundations. Bonnet records a root 66 feet long. The greatest yield is from the second to the sixth year. One of the most valuable of green fodders, but less suited for hay, as the leaves so readily drop off [Dr. Stebler]. Will succeed also in warm climes. The Royal Commission for Water-Supply in New South Wales has ascertained that ten acres of Lucerne, raised by irrigation for ensilage, would provide for the herd of 2,000 acres pasture-land during a season of drought. The Peruvian variety (Alfalfa) resists drought and frost better than the original European Lucerne. Dr. Curl, of New Zealand, allows cattle to feed upon Alfalfa for two weeks, then takes them off and puts sheep on for two weeks, to eat the Alfalfa close to the ground; he then removes them and permits the Alfalfa to grow for a month, when he repeats the process. He allows five large cattle or twenty sheep to the acre. Lucerne is also an important honey-plant for bees, but the quality of the honey varies according to the season. Much iron in the [illegible] or stagnant water is detrimental to lucerne-culture, while friable [illegible] much promotes its growth.

Langethal records instances of Lucerne having yielded on the same field under favorable circumstances for fifteen years four or five cuts annually. The chemical analysis of the fresh herb, collected very early in spring, gave the following results :—Starch 1·5, gum 2·1, unfermentable sugar 3, albumen 2·3, insoluble proteins 2·3, ash 2·3 per cent. [F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel]. To show how enormously plants are affected in their mineral constituents by difference of soil, Lace has analyzed the ashes of Lucerne (*a*) from granitic soil, (*b*) chalky soil with flints, (*c*) clayey with chalk, (*d*) very chalky, and found—

—	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Silicic acid	·99	·41	·47	·58
Ferric oxide	·76	1·05	·29	·60
Magnesium carbonate ...	9·89	7·15	10·11	9·05
Calcium sulphate	4·50	3·04	7·51	6·80
„ phosphate	14·94	8·11	10·66	19·71
„ carbonate	13·42	48·15	49·68	30·19
Potassium carbonate ...	48·42	29·19	20·60	26·09
„ and sodium chlorides	6·67	2·90	·68	6·98

Medicago scutellata, J. Bauhin.*

Countries at and near the Mediterranean Sea, where this annual herb, as well as the allied M. orbicularis (Allioni), is regarded as a valuable fodder-plant [Caruel], without the disadvantage of their fruits adhering to fleeces like those of prickly-fruited congeners. For this particular reason the author introduced these two plants into Australia, where in the dry hot inland-regions they have surpassed most other fodder-herbs in value and resistance to drought, and wherever these get naturalised, they become a great boon to pasture-lands ; in the moist season they afford herbage ; in the dry season sheep and other pasture-animals will resort to the copiously shed fruits scattered on the ground. A plant of M. scutellata cultivated at Port Phillip bore 370 fruits, of which 312 ripened with from 4 to 5 seeds in each, therefore about 1,400 seeds fit to germinate. Mrs. Biddulph, of Mount Playfair, in Central Queensland, counted 390 pods on a plant of M. orbicularis. They ought to be strewn along railway-enclosures to secure a plentiful supply of acclimatised seeds. Both will also bear some frost, and are rurally known as kinds of "Snail-Clovers." What in California was so highly spoken of under the name of M. turbinata proved here to be M. scutellata.

Melaleuca ericifolia, Smith.*

South-Eastern Australia. A tall shrub or bushy tree. It spre to a length of 3 feet, sometimes rising to 40 feet. It is of import for consolidating muddy shores ; it will live in salty ground and almost like mangroves. I found it growing vigorously, v

water contained rather more than 2 per cent. chlorides, and the wet soil contained nearly 1½ per cent. chlorides (the contents of sea-water being from 3 to 4 per cent. chlorides, or about 2½ per cent. chloride of natrium). It yields also a comparatively large quantity of cajaput-oil. It admits of easy transplantation, even when full-grown. Myoporum insulare (R. Brown) and Leptospermum lanigerum (Aiton) can in like manner be used in tree-plantations for the sake of shelter on wet saline soil. The branches of M. ericifolia furnish the best native material in South-Eastern Australia for easily worked and lasting garlands. This species can be grown in swamps for hygienic purposes by subduing paludal malaria or fever-provoking effluvia. Growth to 26 feet height in nine years. The wood is tough and useful for turnery [C. Walter].

Melaleuca genistifolia, Smith.

Northern and Eastern Australia. A tree, attaining 40 feet in height, flowering in a shrubby state already, fond of banks of water-courses. The copious flowers, according to Mr. C. French, attract bees to an extraordinary degree. Bark capable of being separated into membraneous layers.

Melaleuca Leucadendron, Linné.

The Cajaput-tree of India, North- and East-Australia as far extra-tropical as 34° south latitude. Perhaps amenable to gradual acclimatation in the cooler regions of Australia; it will bear slight frost. This tree attains a height of about 80 feet, with a stem reaching 4 feet in diameter, on tidal ground; it can with great advantage be utilised on such intra-tropic areas and in salt-swamps for subduing malarian vapours, where no Eucalyptus will live. The lamellar bark protects it against conflagrations. It is splendid for fruit-packing; oranges kept 4 months in it, lemons 5 months, apples 3 months. The wood is fissile, hard and close-grained, regarded as almost imperishable underground, and resists the attacks of termites. It is well adapted for posts, wharf-piles, ship-building and various artisans' work. The foliage yields the well-known Cajaput-oil, so closely akin to Eucalyptus-oil. Mr. K. Staiger obtained on distilling the leaves as much as 2 per cent. of oil, which might be manufactured on a large scale from ample material in many parts of Australia. It is rich in Cineol. The tree should be extensively planted where yellow fever occurs. The allied Callistemons (C. salignus, D.C., 60 feet high, C. lanceolatus, D.C., 40 feet) produce a hard, heavy, close-grained wood, suitable for wheelwrights' work and implements, proving very durable underground [W. Hill].

Melaleuca linarifolia, Smith.

Eastern Au[illegible] A tree, attaining finally a considerable height, deserving att[illegible]ble for wet saline land, on which it can be raised [illegible] than Myoporum insulare. M. Thozet

observes, that it occurs in places, where it is bathed by the tides; also that large saplings without roots can be transplanted. Thus it may be destined to aid, with several of its congeners and with Salicornias, Avicennias, Ægiceras, Batis, Suaedas and some other plants, to reclaim low muddy shore-lands from sea-floods. Foliage extremely rich in volatile antiseptic oil. M. squarrosa (Smith) of South-Eastern Australia, can be grown in fresh-water swamps, also to subdue miasmata. It attains exceptionally the height of 60 feet, with a stem two feet in diameter. The wood is close-grained, but requires careful seasoning.

Melaleuca parviflora, Lindley.

Extra-tropical Australia. A tall bush or small tree. In mild climes one of the most important plants for fixing moving coast-sands. The wood is heavy and very durable.

Melaleuca styphelioides, Smith.

East-Australia. Height of tree reaching about 60 feet; stem-diameter 2½ feet. The timber is hard, close-grained, and stands well in damp situations. It is said, that the timber has never been known to decay [Queensland Exhibition, 1878]. Tree adapted for swamps. The bark of this as well as of M. squarrosa and Callistemon salignus can be used for packing fruit. This bark resists decay for a long time even when lying on the ground.

Melanogaster variegatus, Tulasne.

The spurious Red Truffle of Bath. Various parts of Europe. Six species of excellent taste are pointed out by Rudolph Hesse in his special work on Truffles. [See Wittmak's "Garten Flora," 1892, pp. 377–380.] An expert Truffle-hunter can dispense with trained dogs and pigs, and relies for implements on a small hoe. Light rises or small fissures in the soil may indicate Truffle-places.

Melanorrhœa usitata, Wallich.

The Varnish-tree of Burmah, Munnipore and Tenasserim. Possibly hardy in forest-valleys free of frost, as it ascends to 3,000 feet elevation. The hardened sap is used for a highly prized black varnish.

Melia Azadirachta, Linné. (*Azadirachta Indica,* Jussieu.)

From Persia to China, ascending the Himalayas to 5,000 feet. The "Neem-tree" attains a height of 50 feet, much planted on promenades. Grew in Natal 20 feet in 5 years [J. M. Wood]. The powerful medicinal properties not unlike those of M. Azedarach. Furniture from its wood not attacked by insects. Leaves simply pinnate, the fresh ones issuing before the older drop.

Melia Azedarach, Linné. (*M. composita*, Willdenow.)

Called "The Pride of India." South-Asia, North- and also East-Australia, and there to far extra-tropical latitudes, ascending the Himalayas to 6,000 feet. Height seldom over 40 feet; branches very spreading. The variety umbraculiformis is particularly shady. As an avenue-tree not without importance, because it will successfully cope with dryness of clime and sterility of soil. It will grow, while young, at the rate of 12 feet a year, if regularly watered, against 6 feet of growth of Grevillea robusta and Schinus Molle, and against only 2 feet of Brachychiton populneus [F. M. Mackey]. It recommends itself also for retaining the foliage till very late in the season without shrivelling, and for producing early an abundance of very fragrant spring-flowers, which may perhaps be worth distilling for essential oil. Grows from cuttings as well as seeds, the latter abundantly maturing. All parts of the plant are bitter; the bark with caution can be used as a purgative and anthelmintic; the leaves prove insecticidal [Hieronymus]. The wood is comparatively soft, light and considered of value for cabinet-work, also some kinds of musical instruments. Used also for yokes [Sim]. A black-fruited Melia seems as yet little known. Casimir De Candolle distinguishes twelve species, their range being from India to Japan and Polynesia.

Melianthus major, Linné.

South-Africa. The leaves of this stately plant are very efficacious as antiseptics, also in cases of scald-head, ringworm and various other cutaneous diseases [Dr. Pappe]. Their effect of promoting granulation is very remarkable [Dr. A. Brown]. Flowers rich in honey, as indicated by the generic name. Will bear some frost.

Melica altissima, Linné.

Eastern Europe, Middle Asia. This perennial grass has recently come into use for pasture.

Melica ciliata, Linné.

Europe and Middle Asia. A perennial fodder-grass, particularly desirable for sheep. Best for dry gypsum- or lime-ground.

Melica nutans, Linné.

The Pearl-Grass. Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, enduring an alpine exposure and living also in the shade of forests. It will bear the clime of Norway to lat. 70° 28′ [Schuebeler]. It produces suckers, and affords good foliage in woody regions; so also does M. uniflora (Retzius). Several other species are on record from various parts of the globe, of which M. mutica (Walter), of North-America, seems to deserve special attention.

Melica sarmentosa, Nees.

Brazil and La Plata-States. A tall grass, climbing to a height of 12 feet in forests and on river-banks. Professor Hieronymus speaks of M. aurantiaca (Desrousseaux), M. laxiflora (Cavanilles), M. macra (Nees), M. papilionacea (Linné), M. rigida and M. violacea (Cavanilles) as perennial pampas-grasses, which though hard, are nutritious, and particularly sought by asses and mules.

Melicocca bijuga, Linné.

The Jenip. Central America, on mountains. Cultivated in Jamaica up to about 3,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. So many sapindaceous trees of the Cupania-series have been shown by my own experiments to be hardy in a climate like that of Victoria, that this important member of the series could now also be admitted into this list. The pulp of the fruit is of a grape-taste; the seeds can be used like sweet chestnuts.

Melilotus albus, Desrousseaux.

The Cabul- or Bokhara-clover. Europe, North-Africa, Middle Asia. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 50° 16′ [Schuebeler]. A biennial herb. On account of its fragrance it is of some value as admixture to hay. Pigs devour this herb with avidity [Vasey], so also to some extent sheep and cattle, whose meat may however become flavored by it. It is also a good bee-plant, the white flowers lasting till late in the season. The foliage in a powdered state might be added to snuff to impart the generally desired cumarin-odor. Mr. C. A. Atkin uses as particularly retentive M. parviflorus with the leaves of the Musk-tree (Aster argophyllus) as part of the ingredients for his scented paper. This latter species is more easily naturalised than any other. Odorous principle: cumarin. The species of Melilotus are regarded by Mr. W. Farrer as among the best for green manuring.

Melilotus altissimus, Thuillier. (*M. officinalis*, Desrousseaux.)

Europe and Middle Asia. In Norway hardy to lat. 70° 17′. Biennial or lasting through several years, if prevented from flowering. Contains also Cumarin. Allied species are M. macrorrhizus (Persoon) and M. parviflorus (Desrousseaux). All serve purposes similar to those for which M. albus is employed. Grown on the coast it becomes less odorous. Honey from this and closely allied plants exquisite. Imparts its scent to milk and butter disadvantageously.

Melilotus cæruleus, Rivinus. (*Trigonella cærulea*, Seringe.)

South-Europe and North-Africa. Cultivated in Norway to lat. 70° 22. An annual, very odorous fodder-herb. It forms an ingredient of the green Swiss cheese, which owes its flavor and colour chiefly to this plant.

Melilotus dentatus, Persoon.

Middle and Southern Europe and Asia. A biennial herb, fit also for somewhat saline ground and superior to its congeners as a pasture-herb in being less odorous [Vilbouchevitch].

Melissa officinalis, Linné.

The Balm-Herb. Southern Europe and Western Asia. A perennial herb, valuable for its scent, which depends on a peculiar volatile oil. This herb is also important as a bee-plant. Readily propagated by division of the root. Cultivated in Norway to lat. 63° 26′.

Melocalamus compactiflorus, Bentham.

Martaban, ascending to 6,000 feet. This Bamboo attains a height of 25 feet, and is somewhat scandent.

Melocanna bambusoides, Trinius.

The Berry-bearing Bamboo, from Chittagong and other mountainous parts of India, as well as of the Archipelagus. Height to 70 feet [Kurz]. The fruit is of the size of a small pear, fleshy, and contains a seed, which is said to be very pleasant eating [Masters]. It is a thornless Bamboo, growing on dry slopes of hills. Circumference towards base 1 foot; growth beautifully erect.

Mentha aquatica, Linné.

Europe, Northern Asia. A perennial herb. To a variety of this species belongs M. citrata (Ehrhart), the lemon-scented Minth. The spelling should not be Mint, because Hippocrates and Theophrastos and so also subsequent Greek authors wrote the name so as to require it to be written Minth.

Mentha arvensis, Linné.

Europe, extra-tropical Asia; indigenous in Norway to lat. 64° 48′. The variety piperascens of this perennial herb constitutes the peculiar Japan-Peppermint. From the distilled oil of this by refrigeration the crystalline menthol is obtained in unusually large proportion for medicinal purposes [E. Holmes]. The plant is said to have been used in Japan at least 2,000 years [Christy]. Mints of various kinds could probably be reared with advantage also as antimalarian.

Mentha laxiflora, Bentham.

Victoria and the most Southern parts of New South Wales. This, the Australian "Forest-Mint," furnishes a peculiarly pleasant oil, not dissimilar to that of peppermint. A fai[illegible]so be distilled from M. Australis (R. Brown), the comm[illegible]" of South-Eastern Australia.

Mentha longifolia, Hudson (*M. silvestris*, Linné.)

The "Horse-Mint." Europe, Northern Africa, temperate Asia. Perennial. One of the Crisp Mints is derived from this species. Hardy, like the three preceding species, to lat. 59° 55′ in Norway [Schuebeler].

Mentha piperita, Linné.*

The "Peppermint." Middle-Europe. This well-known perennial herb is important for its peculiar essential oil. This distilled oil is in considerable demand, and would be best obtained from plants cultivated in mountain-regions or naturalised along forest-rivulets. The annual production of oil of peppermint is estimated at 90,000 lbs., two-thirds of which are prepared in the state of New York [Masters]. Eminent authorities refer the Peppermint as a variety to Mentha aquatica, L., the Water-Mint of Europe, North-America, West- and North-Asia ; from which the true Crisp Mint (M. crispa, Linné) is again derived, as well as the Bergamot-Mint (M. citrata, Ehrhart). Mr. Slater's experience for years at Port Phillip has been, that from a ton of the cut herb 5 to 7 lbs. of oil can be distilled, worth about 35s. a lb. ; he obtained about 3 tons of cut herb from an acre. Peppermint-lozenges are particularly recommendable to attendants in sick-rooms. The writing "Minth" or "Menth" is preferable, the former in accordance with Hippocrates and Theophrastos, the latter according to Plinius' writing for M. piperita.

Mentha Pulegium, Linné.

The true "Penny-royal." Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa. A perennial scent-herb, yielding a peculiar ethereal oil. Medicinally a powerful stimulant. Can even to some extent be utilised as an insecticide. It likes moist soil. To be avoided for naturalisation on pastures, as not readily repressed, and therefore admitted with some hesitation. It serves as an insecticide.

Mentha rotundifolia, Hudson.

Western and Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. Fond of wet places, which by the culture of this and other mints may be profitably utilised. In odor this mint approaches to Melissa. The French and Italian Crisp Mint is partly derived from this species. Closely allied to the following, and often regarded as a variety of M. viridis. The Crisp Mint of Greece is M. tomentosa (D'Urville).

Mentha viridis, Linné.

The "Spearmint." Middle and Southern Europe. Perennial. A particular sort of Crisp Mint (M. crispata, Schrader) belongs to this species. Readily propagated like other mints by division of the root. M. viridis is used for mint sauce.

Menyanthes trifoliata Linné.

Inappropriately called the Bog-bean or Buck-bean. Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America. In springy and spongy bogs. A perennial herb of great beauty, which could be naturalised with facility in any cold regions. Indigenous as far north as lat. 71° 10′ in Norway [Prof. Schuebeler]. The root is starchy. The whole plant is pervaded by a bitter principle, largely derived from menyanthin. The plant is used medicinally as a tonic and febrifuge.

Meriandra Abyssinica, F. v. Mueller. (*M. Benghalensis*, Bentham.)

Abyssinia, on high mountains. A shrub of penetrating odor; utilised much like sage.

Mesembrianthemum æquilaterale, Haworth.

Australia and West-coast of America. This widely creeping species spreads readily over saline ground, whether clayey, sandy or rocky. Mr. J. Clode observes, that sheep are very fond of this succulent plant, and require but little water when browsing on it; or in cool coast-districts they will do without any water even in summer, while thriving well on the foliage. In the "Elder" Exploring Expedition, led by Mr. D. Lindsay, through the great South-West desert of Australia during a 34 days' waterless stage this plant proved of signal benefit to the dromedaries. Fruit with a sweetish edible pulp. This species with M. Australe (Haworth) forms on the Australian coasts one of the most effectual first impediments to the influx of sea-sand; both should be encouraged in their growth at the very edge of the tide. Not less hardy than M. edule.

Mesembrianthemum Barklyi, N. Brown.

Namaqua-land. About 2 feet high, but also widely creeping. Leaves large, replete with aqueous sap, so much so, as to allay, when consumed by pasture-animals, their thirst [Sir Henry Barkly].

Mesembrianthemum capitatum, Haworth.

South-Africa. This perennial species, from the readiness and quickness of its growth, and from the abundance of its seeds and their easy dispersion, is one of the best for staying any rolling sea-sand [Dickinson]. M. pugioniforme (Linné) and many other species serve the same purpose.

Mesembrianthemum crystallinum, Linné.

The Ice-plant. Countries at the Mediterranean South-
Africa. Annual. Recently recommended as a sp Can
be grown on bare sand, which it helps to cover. sp.
In Norway it will succeed northward to lat. 69° 1

Mesembrianthemum edule, Linné.*

The "Hottentot-fig" of South-Africa. Under the same nacular name is also comprised the distinct M. acinaciforme (Li which however, as regards fruit is far inferior. Should be t ferred to any of the most inhospitable desert-regions, as it affor the inner part of its fruit a really palatable and copious Extensive naturalisation of this and other adequate plants on and bare soil would reduce the climatic temperature in hot and tracts of Arabia and other countries, irrespective of affording fo Recommendable for "Dead Valley" in Eastern California. It p hardy in Southern England.

Mesembrianthemum floribundum, Haworth.

South-Africa. This succulent perennial with many allied sp from the same part of the globe is a far more important plant might be assumed, because "a good stretch of this is wor much as a dam [Professor MacOwan]." Succulent plants like would live in sandy deserts, where storage of water ma impracticable.

Metrosideros tomentosa, Cunningham.

Northern Island of New Zealand. Could be grown for t on rocky sea-shores. Height reaching about 80 feet; trunk but comparatively short. The timber, according to Professor deserves attention, as one of the most durable for the frame- in ship-building, for jetties, docks, sills. Other species with wood, occurring in New Zealand, are M. lucida (Menzies) an robusta (Cunn.), both ornamental trees with crimson flowers, Ratas by the Maories.

Metrosideros polymorpha, Gaudichaud.

Hawaian Islands to 6,000 feet altitude, Society- and Fiji-Isl Howe's Island. In Hawaia the most widely distributed tre large tree, furnishing a hard, tough and very durable timber Hillebrand].

Michelia excelsa, Blume.

In the Himalayas and other Indian mountains, up to 8,000 It grows to a large size, supplying boards to 3 feet in width is one of the best timber-trees there. Foliage deciduous; fl large, white; wood yellowish. M. lanuginosa (Wallich) as there also to temperate regions with M. Kisopa (Hamilton Cathcartii (Hooker and Thomson), M. Champaca (Linné Punduana (H. & Th.) and M. Nilagirica (Zenker), all bein trees.

Micromeria Douglasii, Bentham.

The "Yerba Buena." Western North-America. A per herb of medicinal, particularly anthelminthic, properties.

Microseris Forsteri, J. Hooker.

The Native Scorzonera of extra-tropical Australia and New Zealand. A perennial herb, deserving attention, as its root would probably enlarge and improve through culture. On alpine mountains the plant develops most luxuriantly during summer. The Australian aborigines use the root for food. The plant would prove hardy in Middle Europe. In West-America about 20 species exist.

Milium effusum, Linné.

English Millet-grass. Europe, North- and Middle-Asia, North-America. Perennial, suited for damp forest-land particularly, the pastoral capabilities of which it enhances. On river-banks it attains a height of 6 feet. It is relished by cattle. The seeds can be used like millet, the stems for the manufacture of superior straw-hats. It is a great favorite with pheasants and many other birds for the sake of its seeds, which ripen early in the season. Indigenous in Norway as far north as lat. 71° 7′ [Schuebeler]. Nutritious hay to the extent of 3 tons on an acre obtainable from this grass [Coleman].

Mimosa rubicaulis, Lamarck.

All India, extending to Afghanistan, ascending to 5,000 feet. A hedge-bush, almost inapproachable, growing finally to tree-height. It has proved hardy at Melbourne, enduring some frost.

Mimusops Caffra, E. Meyer.

Red Milkwood. South-Africa. A small tree on coast-dunes, larger in inland forests. Wood hard, red, durable and much used in waggon-work and farm-carpentry. M. obovata (Sonder) serves for similar purposes [T. R. Sim].

Mimusops globosa, Gaertner.

Central America. Tree, reaching a height of about 120 feet, perhaps fit like many other Sapotaceæ for frostless extra-tropic regions. The milky juice from cuts into the stem when exsiccated forms the Balata of commerce, a substance in its qualities allied both to Gutta-percha and India-rubber [Jenman]. Wood very dense and also elastic.

Mimusops Sieberi, A. de Candolle.

West-Indies and Florida. Tree reaching 30 feet in height. Fruit of agreeable taste [Sargent].

Monarda didyma, Linné.

Eastern North-America. Hardy to lat. 59° [illegible] orway. A perennial odorous herb, producing the me[illegible]o- or Beebalm-Tea. M. fistulosa, L., and several ot[illegible]ery strong scent. Their volatile oil contains thymo

Monarda punctata, Linne.

Eastern North-America, where it is called "Native Horse-mint." Bees extract an astonishing quantity of honey from this plant. M. citriodora (Cervantes) is an allied lemon-scented species, extending from the South-Western States to Mexico.

Monodora Angolensis, Welwitsch.

Tropical West-Africa, up to the comparatively cool elevation of 3,500 feet. A tree attaining 30 feet in height. The pleasantly aromatic seeds come into the market, like those of the following species; they measure about half-an-inch in diameter and are produced in good numbers.

Monodora Myristica, Dunal.

The Calabash-Nutmeg. West-Africa, within the tropics, ascending to 2,500 feet. A tree attaining as a maximum 60 feet in height [Dr. Welwitsch]. Leaves occasionally 2 feet long and 8 inches broad; foliage thus grand. Hardy at Port Jackson, according to Mr. Ch. Moore. The seeds serve as nutmegs.

Monsonia ovata, Cavanilles.

South-Africa. To this perennial herb or somewhat shrubby plant anti-dysenteric and even anti-ophidian properties are attributed [MacOwan; A. Fischer].

Montia fontana, Linné.

In many of the cooler regions of the world. A very small annual herb. Consumed in Thuringia and in the adjoining countries much as salad [Prof. Noerdlinger]. Easily naturalised on springy ground.

Monstera deliciosa, Liebmann.

Mexico and Guatemala, in the mountainous region. One of the grandest of aroid plants, climbing to a height of 12 feet or occasionally more; leaf-stalks often 3 feet long. The fruit is edible, and of a luscious ananas-flavor [Dr. Masters]. In Australia it ripens as far south as Port Jackson, in Europe as for north as Nice. The plant is important also for scenic culture. Succeeds as far south as Durban in Natal [J. M. Wood].

Morchella conica, Persoon.

Europe, Asia, Northern and Central America, northward to lat. 70° in Norway. With M. semilibera this Morel has been found in Victoria and New South Wales; its spread should be encouraged by artificial means, as it is a wholesome esculent when cooked. Kohlrausch and Siegel found 29 to 35 per cent. of protein in Morels

when dried. European superior species, probably admitting of introduction, are: M. esculenta, M. Gigas, Pers., M. rimosipes, D.C., M. Bohemica, Krombh., M. deliciosa, Fries (which extends to Java), M. Patula, Pers. and M. Smithiana, the Bell-Morel; but several others occur in other parts of the globe. Though these fungs show a predilection for pine-forests, they are not dependent upon them; thus the writer found M. conica (Persoon) in Eucalyptus-forests, and this late in the autumn. Dr. M. C. Cooke records as edible Victorian species: M. esculenta, Linné, M. conica, Pers., M. deliciosa, Fries, M. semilibera, De Candolle. M. esculenta is an early spring-species. M. Smithiana is over a foot high. They can all be dried and preserved for culinary purposes. Morels contain some poison-principle, called Helvella-acid, which needs removal by boiling them in water; this acid is volatile or readily decomposed, so that dried Morels are nearly free of it [Boehm and Kuelz].

Moringa pterygosperma, Gaertner.

The Horseradish-Tree of India, abundant as far as the middle regions of the mountains. Height to about 20 feet, but thick-stemmed. Fruits in Eastern sub-tropic Australia copiously. The plant is reared readily. The long pods are of culinary use; the seeds are somewhat almond-like and rich in oil, which has no perceptible smell, and is esteemed by watchmakers particularly. Gum exudes from the stem. M. aptera (Gaertner) occurs from Abyssinia and from Egypt to Arabia and Syria. M. Concanensis (Nimmo) is an allied species from the drier regions of North-Western India.

Morus alba, Linné.*

The White Mulberry-tree. Upper India and Western China. This tree in several varieties provides the food for the ordinary Chinese silk-insect (Bombyx Mori). Silk was produced in Italy 700 years ago, and this branch of industry has flourished there ever since. In China silk has been reeled for 4,500 years; this may demonstrate the permanency of an industry, which we wish to establish extensively anywhere under a similar sky. "One pound of silk is worth its weight in silver, and this pound may be produced (so far as the food of the Bombyx is concerned) from thirty pounds of mulberry-leaves or from a single tree, which may thus be brought to yield annually the material for 16 yards of Gros de Naples" [R. Thompson]. The White Mulberry-tree is of extremely easy growth from cuttings, also readily raised from well-matured seeds. Will live even on somewhat saline soil [Th. Kessal]. It is usually unisexual, and finally attains a very large size. It can still be grown in climes, where olives will no longer thrive. In Norway the tree bore seeds still in latitude 59° 55′ [Schuebeler]. It passed through years of [illegible] drought in Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. Spots for M[illegible]ulture must not be over moist, when the leaves are to[illegible] for the Bombyx. In 1870,

according to the "British Trade-Journal," the produce of cocoons amounted in Europe to £16,588,000; in Asia to £28,112,000; in Africa to £44,000; in the South-Sea Islands to £24,000; in America to £20,000—thus giving a general total of £44,788,000. In 1875 the yield of raw silk in the district of Rajshahye (British India) was estimated at £400,000, employing about 12,000 people, the plantations extending approximately over 150 square miles [Dr. S. Forbes Watson]. In that district alone a quarter of a million people derive their support from the trade and other branches of the silk-industries. Great Britain imported in 1884 4,519,000 lbs. of raw silk, to a value of £3,341,000; of thrown silk, husks and waste to the value of £907,000, irrespective of manufactured silk-goods, the cost of which amounted to nearly eleven million pounds sterling. In 1889 the imports came to 3,123,000 lbs. of raw silk of a declared value of £2,192,000, 607,000 lbs. of thrown silk worth £511,000, husks and waste to the amount of about £900,000, and manufactured to the value of £11,790,000. The French Government fostered in 1890 the silk-production within its own territory by a subsidy of £140,000. Superior varieties of mulberry can be grafted with ease on ordinary stock. M. Indica, L., M. macrophylla, Moretti, M. Morettiana, Jacq., M. Chinensis, Bertol., M. latifolia, Poir., M. Italica, Poir., M. Japonica, Nois., M. Byzantina, Sieb., M. nervosa, Del., M. pumila, Nois, M. tortuosa, Audib., as well as M. Constantinopolitana, Lamarck, which according to Professor C. Koch is identical with M. multicaulis of Perrottet, are merely forms of M. alba, to which probably also M. Tatarica, L. and M. pabularia, Jacquin, belong. The variety, known as M. Indica, produces black fruits. The raising of Mulberry-trees has recently assumed enormous dimensions in California, where between seven and eight millions were planted since 1870. The process of rearing the silk-insect is simple, and involves no laborious exertions. The cocoons, after they have been properly steamed, dried and pressed, readily find purchasers in Europe, the price ranging according to quality from 3s. to 6s. per lb. The eggs of the silk-moth sell at a price from 16s. to £2 per ounce; in 1870, Japan had to provide two millions of ounces of silk-ova for Europe, where the worms had extensively fallen victims to disease. As an example of the profit to be realized, a Californian fact may be cited, according to which £700 were the clear gain from 3½ acres, the working expenses having been £93. The Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States has estimated, that under ordinary circumstances an acre should support from 700 to 1,000 mulberry-trees, producing, when four years old, 5,000 lbs. of leaves fit for food. On this quantity of leaves can be reared 140,000 worms, from which ova at a net-profit, ranging from £80 to £240 per acre, will be obtained by the work of one person. The produce of mulberry leaves in France for 1890 was estimated at over 200,000 tons, valued at about £400,000 [Sahut, from "Bull. du Ministère de l'Agriculture."] Mr. C. Brady, of Sydney, thinks the probable proceeds of silk-culture to be from £60 to £150 for the acre. The discrepancies in

calculations of this kind are explained by differences in clime, soil, attention, treatment and also rate of labour.

A very palatable fruit is obtained from a variety cultivated in Beloochistan and Afghanistan. The white-fruited tree was found apparently wild by Dr. A. v. Regel, at Taschkend and Tutkaul; the stems there were 7 feet thick.

The results of Mr. Brady's experience on the varieties of Morus alba are as follows: In the normal form the fruits are white with a purplish tinge more or less deep; the bark is pale; the leaf is also of a pale hue, not very early, nor very tender, nor very abundant. It may be grown on moist ground, so long as such is drained, or it will live even on poor, loose, gravelly soil, bordering on running water. The Cevennes-variety is a free grower, affords a large quantity of leaves, though of rather thick consistence; all varieties of the Morus-Bombyx like these leaves, whether young or old; it is also called the Rose-leaved variety; the silk, which it yields, is substantial in quantity and also good in quality; does best on rich dry slopes. The bushy Indian variety has a fine leaf of a beautiful green, which, though light in weight, is abundantly produced; it can be cut back to the stem three or four times a year; the leaves are flat, long and pointed, possess a fine aroma, and are relished by every variety of the ordinary silk-insect, though all do not thrive equally well on it; the silk derived from this variety is excellent, but not always so heavy in quantity as that produced from the rosy variety; it prefers rich, low-lying bottoms, is a greedy feeder, but may thus be made to cover an extraordinary breadth of alluvial or manured land in a marvellously short space of time. At Sydney Mr. Brady can provide leaves from this Indian variety all through the year by the removal of cuttings, which will strike their roots almost at any season; it also ripens seeds readily, and should be kept at bush-size; it requires naturally less space than the other kinds. A fourth variety comes from North-China; it has heart-shaped, flat, thickish leaves, which form very good food for the silk-worm. Mr. Brady, as well as Mr. Martelli, recommend very particularly the variety passing under the name of Morus multicaulis for the worms in their earliest stages. The former recommends the Cape-variety also; the latter wishes likewise the variety called Morus Morettiana to be used on account of its succulent nutritious foliage, so well adapted for the insect, while yet very young, and also on account of producing the largest amount of food within the shortest time. This Manilla-variety, above mentioned as Morus multicaulis, comes into bearing several weeks earlier than most other sorts, and should therefore be at hand for early hatched worms. An excellent phytological exposition of the numerous varieties of the White Mulberry-tree is given in De Candolle's prodromus XVII. 238-245 (1873), by Bureau.

The Muscardine-disease is produced by Botrytis Bassiana, while the still more terrible Pebrine-disease is caused by the minute Nosema bombycis (Naegeli). On the Pebrine Pasteur's researches since 1865 have shed much light. The silk-worm may become

affected by three other diseases. Countries like ours, happily f from these pests, can thus rear healthy silk-ova at a high premi for exportation.

The White Mulberry-tree, with others, offering food to the s worms, such as the osage-orange, should be planted copiously ev where for hedges or copses. A very soft textile fibre is obtai from the bark of the Chinese Mulberry-tree. A variety of White Mulberry-tree (M. lævigata, Wallich) furnishes in Ass where it is called the "Bola," almost exclusively the wood for pad and oars [W. R. Fisher].

Morus celtidifolia, Humboldt.

From Peru to Mexico, ascending to 8,000 feet. The fruit of Mulberry-tree is edible. Rev. Prof. Sodiro, of Quito, praises ticularly the wood of this tree for building purposes. M. insi (Planchon), from New Granada, is a similar species; it rea elevations of 11,000 feet, is therefore a plant fit also for the temperate zone, and deserves thus general cultural attention.

Morus nigra, Linné.*

The Black Mulberry-tree. South-Western Russia and Pe Attains a height of about 60 feet. Highly valuable for its plea refreshing fruits. It is a tree of longevity, instances being on re of its having lived through several centuries; thus a tree at Du is about 350 years old [Professor Percival Wright]. It is also v hardy, enduring the winter-cold of Norway to latitude 61° 15′ Christiania it bore fruit [Schuebeler]. Mr. John Hodgkins reg it as a superior tree for sandy coast-ridges. Mr. T. Kessal also n that it will live on somewhat saline soil. It was introduced i Britain already by the Romans. Best propagated by layers. leaves of this species also afford food for the ordinary silk-moth, are almost exclusively used for this purpose in the Canary-Isla although the produce therefrom is not always so good as that f M. alba. The tree occurs usually as unisexual. M. atropurpu (Roxburgh), from Cochin-China, is an allied tree. The cylindr fruit-spike attains a length of 2 inches. A palatable, somew vinous beverage can be obtained by fermentation from Mulberrie

Morus rubra, Linné.*

The Red Mulberry-tree. Eastern North-America, North-Mex The largest of the genus, attaining a height of about 70 feet produces a strong and compact timber, of wonderful endura underground; hence in demand for posts and railway-ties [Gen Harrison], also for knees of small vessels [Dr. C. Mohr], an variety of other purposes. Fruit edible, sweet, large. The tree still hardy in Christiania [Schuebeler]. It requires a deep rich and endures shade [Fernow]. Rate of circumferential stem-grow in Nebraska 43 inches in eighteen years [Furnas].

Mucuna Cochinchinensis, Bentham. (*Macranthus Cochinchinensis*, Loureiro.)

A climbing annual, which can be reared in the open air in England. Pods, cooked as a vegetable, taste like those of kidney-beans [Johnson].

Muehlenbeckia Cunninghami, F. v. Mueller.

Australia, particularly in the inland regions; always in swamps. A tall intricately-branched but almost leafless shrub, quick in growth. Cattle are very fond of the soft ramifications for feed [M. Rapp]. One of the stay-byes in seasons of drought.

Muehlenbergia Schreberi, J. F. Gmelin. (*M. diffusa*, Willdenow.)

Southern States of North-America. Perennial. Recorded among the good native fodder-grasses of Alabama by C. Mohr, thriving as well on dry hills as in low damp forest-ground. Prof. Killebrew mentions that this grass in Tennessee carpets the soil in forests with a living green. M. glomerata (Trinius) is in the same region a pasture- and hay-grass, available on wet meadows [Dr. Vasey].

Muehlenbergia Mexicana, Trinius.

Southern parts of North-America. A perennial good fodder-grass, particularly fit for low humid ground, also for forests. Root creeping; stem much branched, bending down.

Murraya exotica, Koenig.

South-Asia, Polynesia, East-and North-Australia. This shrub or small tree is one of the best among the odoriferous plants in India [C. B. Clarke]. M. Koenigii (Sprengel) ascends the Himalayas to 5,000 feet; its leaves are in frequent use as an ingredient of curries.

Musa Basjoo, Siebold and Zuccarini.

Riu-Kiu Islands, therefore entirely extra-tropic. This species has the stately habit of M. paradisiaca, but is much more hardy. It requires but slight protection in the mildest part of England. In an utilitarian aspect it is a fibre-plant, and is thus frequently cultivated in Southern Japan [J. G. Baker].

Musa Cavendishii, Lambert.* (*Musa regia*, Rumph; *Musa Chinensis*, Sweet; *Musa nana*, Loureiro.)

The Chinese Banana. A comparatively dwarf species, the stem attaining a height of only about 5 or 6 fe[illegible]bust and dwarf habit render it particularly fit for exposed [illegible]d this is one of the reasons why it is so extensively ca[illegible]outh-Sea Islands. It is also less liable to disease [illegible]ltivated

species, and keeps better in transit. The yield of fruit is pro
(even as much as 200 to 300 fruits in a spike), and the fl
excellent. Mr. J. S. Edgar states, that bunches of this banana
thirty dozen fruits are no rarity at Keppel-Bay. General Sir
Lefroy saw bunches of 80 lbs. weight produced in Bermuda, w
the plant bears fruits all the year round. This, as well as
sapientum and M. paradisiaca, still ripens its fruits in Madeira, Fl
and at Port Jackson, where it can be reared more profitably tha
paradisiaca. Introduced about 50 years ago by the Duke of De
shire through the Rev. J. S. Williams to the South-Sea Isl
and by the Earl of Derby, through Mr. Mills, to Australia.
specific name, given by M. Loureiro, is entitled to preference.
Musas are grand honey-plants.

Musa corniculata, Rumph.*

Insular India. Fruits as large as a good-sized cucumber;
thick; pulp reddish-white, firm, dry, sweet; an excellent fruit
cooking [Kurz]. The Lubang-variety is of enormous size.

Musa Ensete, J. F. Gmelin.

Bruce's Banana. From Sofala to Abyssinia in mountain-regi
This magnificent plant attains a height of about 30 feet, the le
occasionally reaching the length of fully 20 feet, with a width
3 feet, being perhaps the largest in the whole empire of pla
exceeding those of Strelitzia and Ravenala, and surpassing eve
quadrate-measurement those of the grand water-plant Vict
Regia, while also excelling in comparative circumference the lar
compound frond of Angiopteris evecta, or the divided leaf of G
winia Gigas, though the leaves of some palms are still larger
circumference. The inner part of the stem and the young spik
the Ensete can be boiled, to serve as a table-esculent, but the fru
pulpless. This plant produces no suckers, and requires several ye
to come into flower and seed, when it dies off like the Sago-Pa
the Caryota-Palm and others, which flower but once, without rep
duction from the root. It is probably the hardiest of all spec
enduring slight frosts. Of similar stature and therefore scenic ef
is M. Livingstoniana (Kirk), from the mountains of equatorial Afr
Two other gigantic species, indigenous to Tropical Africa, are
Buchanani (Baker), from the Shire-River, and M. probosci
(Oliver) with an inflorescence of extraordinary length, but also w
no edible fruit in its natural state.

Musa Livingstoniana, Kirk.

Mountains of Sofala, Mozambique and the Niger-regions. Sim
to M. Ensete; seeds much smaller. This superb plant require
protection in favorable places in warm temperate climes, a
advances in its native country to elevations of 7,000 feet.
and a Musa of Angola, like M. Ensete, form no suckers

Musa paradisiaca, Linné.* (*M. sapientum*, Linné.)

The ordinary Plantain or Pisang and the Banana. Continental and Insular India. Among the most prolific of plants, requiring the least care in climes adapted for its growth. Stem not spotted. Bracts purple inside. In this as well as M. Cavendishii and M. simiarum, new shoots are produced from the root, to replace annually the fruit-bearing stem. The fruit of this is often prepared by some cooking process. Very many varieties are distinguished, and they seem to have sprung from the wild state of M. sapientum. The writer did not wish to pass this and the allied plants unnoticed, as they will endure the clime in warmer localities of the temperate zone, where under careful attention they are likely to mature their fruit with regularity. They require rich and humid soil. All kinds demand when in continued culture heavy manuring, to come to the best development. Plantain-meal is prepared by simply reducing the dried pulp to powder; it is palatable, digestible and nourishing. Boiled bananas constitute quite a good dish, serving as a substitute for potatoes. M. sapientum, L., the ordinary Banana or Sweet Plantain is a variety. In Java the Pisang-variety is grown up to 4,000 feet elevation [Dr. Treub]. It is one of the most important plants among those yielding nutritious delicious fruits. The stem is spotted; bracts green inside. The leaves and particularly the stalks and the stems of this and other species of Musa can be utilised for producing a fibre similar to Manilla-hemp, though not so strong. The fruit of this species is used chiefly unprepared; it is generally of a yellow colour. Numerous varieties are distinguished. Under favorable circumstances as much as a hundredweight of fruit is obtained from a plant annually in tropical climes. At Caraccas, where the temperature is seldom much above or below 70° F., the plantain- and banana-plants are very productive, being loaded with fruits 12 to 15 inches long, on mountains up to 5,000 feet. In the dry Murray-regions of South-Eastern Australia the winter-temperature seems too low for the successful development of the plants except on sheltered spots; but bananas will ripen under the shelter of limestone-cliffs as far south as Swan-River in West-Australia. Just able to exist as far south as Port Phillip in the open air, therefore to some extent there still available for decorative gardening, but not maturing any fruit. The plant matures its fruit yet in the Canary-Islands. The fibre of any kind of Musa can be turned to some account, though the value is various. The banana requires infinitely less care within its geographic latitudes than the potato; contains along with much starch amply protein-compounds. The preparation of starch from bananas is lucrative, as the yield is copious. Many Indian populations live very extensively or almost exclusively on this fruit. In hot countries the tall Musas are sometimes reared as nurse-plants. Jamaica alone exported during 1885 bananas to the value of £130,000, this culture still increasing there [Dr. Masters]. The import merely from Fiji into Port Jackson has been 30-40,000 bunches in a fortnight [M.

Macgillivray]. The American "fruit-drier" can advantageous employed also for the exsiccating of bananas. Mr. W. Reyn of Daintree-River, Northern Queensland, has of late years suc fully started banana-drying for export to the European mar It is the small-fruited variety, which is especially eligible for purpose; thus prepared it rivals dried figs, raisins and dates o dessert-table. Bananas are sure in future to enter largely int general food-supply also of colder zones through increased cel and cheapness of steam communication. As a staple food plantain is in the hotter zones even more important than banana. An admirable essay on the various species of Mus in number, is contained in Dyer's "Kew Bulletin" for August, partly from the writings of Mr. J. G. Baker.

Musa simiarum, Rumph.* (*M. corniculata*, Rumph; *M. acuminata*, C

From Malacca to the Sunda-Islands. About half-a-hun marked varieties of this species, called mainly Pisangs in Indi under cultivation there, especially on the Archipelagus, while sapientum occurs wild more frequently on the mainland. Th the latter is principally cultivated on the Indian continent, never equals in delicacy the cultivated forms of M. simiarum fruit of which sometimes attains a length of 2 feet [Kurz].

Musa textilis, Nee.* (*M. Mindanensis*, Rumph.)

Philippine-Islands. This species furnishes the widely ut Manilla-rope fibre; the plant was introduced first into Aus by the author, and may thrive in sub-tropic regions. It volcanic forest-land. Much of the fibre is exported to Americ paper. About 1 lb. of fibre is annually obtained from each [Simmonds].

Musa troglodytarum, Linné. (*M. uranoscopos*, Rumph.)

India, perhaps indigenous also in the Fiji- and other islan the Pacific Ocean. The fruit-stalk of this species stands up the edible fruits are small, reddish or orange-coloured; pulp gam yellow, mawkish-sweet [Kurz]. M. Fehi (Bertero) from Poly is an allied species. The Chinese M. coccinea (Aiton), a ornamental species, has also the fruit-spike erect.

Mutisia viciifolia, Cavanilles.

From Chili to Bolivia. This shrubby climber has, through Sacc, come recently into medicinal use for treatment of ph [Prof. Naudin].

Myoporum insulare, R. Brown.

Extra-tropical Australia. A tree, up to 40 feet high. Mr. Eckert remarks that it can be used as a hedge-plant, can be p gated from cuttings, which attain a height of 10 feet in two y

Cattle like to browse on the foliage. The tree will grow on the coast down to high-water mark, and is one of the few trees that will grow in wet saline ground. The wood is close-grained, useful for cabinetwork [C. Walter].

Myoporum lætum, Forster.

New Zealand, where it is called Ngaio by the aborigines, also in the Chatham-Islands. As a shelter-tree it is equal to the Australian M. insulare for the most exposed parts of the coast. It is excellent for shade, and its wood takes a fine polish. It can be raised on the beach from cuttings. Uprooted it will produce new roots, if covered in near the sea. Sheep, cattle and horses browse on the foliage.

Myrica Californica, Chamisso and Schlechtendal.

Californian Sweetgale-tree, attaining 40 feet in height and a stem-diameter of 3 feet. The leaves, pervaded by a balsamic resinous-oily principle, are of medicinal value [Dr. Kellogg]. The root-bark of several Myricas is also turned to therapeutic account.

Myrica cerifera, Linné.

The Wax-Myrtle or "Bay-Berry." Sandy sea-coast of Eastern North-America. This shrub helps to mind the rolling sand; it has fragrant leaves; the fruits are boiled, and the floating wax, which can be converted into candles, is skimmed off. In Patagonia, Argentina and Chili the scrophularinous Monttea aphylla, Bentham (Oxycladus aphyllus, Miers), yields vegetable wax from its branches [Lorentz].

Myrica cordifolia, Linné.

South-Africa. This bushy plant arrests the influx of the sea-sand; it also yields wax from its fruits in remunerative quantity. Mr. A. W. Heywood mentions as South-African sandcoast-plants also: Lotononis gracilis (Bentham), attaining a circumference of 45 feet; Microstephium niveum (Lessing), Othonna cylindrica (De Candolle), Caroxylon Salsola (Thunberg), with long creeping roots.

Myrica Faya, Dryander and Aiton.

Madeira, Azores and Canary-Islands. A small tree. drupaceous fruits are used for preserves.

Myrica quercifolia, Linné.

South-Africa. This is one of the prin[illegible]x-bus[illegible]
Many other species from different parts of t[illegible]
trial-culture, but none have as yet been disc[illegible]

Myrica rubra, Siebold and Zuccarini. (*M. sapida*, Wallich.)

Continental India, up to 7,000 feet, China, Japan, Borneo. shady evergreen tree. The fruit is one of the best of North-Wes India, is of vinous sweetish taste, and is there eaten by all cla [Edwin Atkinson]. The bark serves for a brown-dye.

Myrica serrata, Lamarck.

South-Africa. Shrub, only about 3 feet high. Also wax-yiel The Myrica-wax is heavier, harder and more brittle than bees' but melts more easily ; it is got from the fruits throughout the season. The sowing of seeds is done after the first rain of the months has steadied the loose sand ; the plant can also be multi from cuttings. The subterraneous trunk is creeping, and in ag considerable length [Dr. Pappe].

Myrrhis odorata, Scopoli.

The Sweet Chervil or Cicely. Mountains of Middle and Sout Europe and Asia Minor, particularly in forests. A pere aromatic herb, used for salad and culinary condiments. It coul naturalised in forests, and would endure an alpine climate ; a se species, M. occidentalis (Bentham), occurs in Oregon and Asa Gray keeps this with two additional Californian congene the genus Glycosma.

Myrtus acmenoides, F. v. Mueller.

Queensland. The fragrant leaves of this and of M. fragrantis used locally for flavoring tea, according to Mr. P. O'Shanesy.

Myrtus Cisplatensis, F. v. Mueller.

La Plata-States. A middle-sized tree. Berries edible [Hieronymus].

Myrtus communis, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. The Bridal My Blooms in Arran [Rev. D. Landsborough]. Available as a endar plant. This bush of ancient renown should not be passed is industriously in requisition for myrtle-wreaths. Hippoc already used the leaves in medicine.

Myrtus edulis, F. v. Mueller. (*Myrcianthes edulis*, Berg.)

Uruguay. A tree, attaining a height of about 25 feet. Berri 1½ inch diameter, of pleasant taste.

Myrtus incana, Berg.

La Plata-States. A dwarf shrub. The berries can be eaten r and are also made into a sweet rich jelly. M. sericea (Cambesse is an allied species from the same region.

Myrtus Luma, Berneoud.

South-Chili. A tree, to fully 100 feet high in the virgin-forests. Wood very hard and heavy, much sought for press-screws, wheel-spokes, and select implements [Dr. Philippi].

Myrtus Meli, Philippi.

South-Chili. Of the same use as the foregoing species, and in this manner most favorably contrasting with the numerous other myrtaceous trees of Chili.

Myrtus mucronata, Cambessedes.

La Plata-States. A low shrub. The leaves serve locally as a substitute for tea. The berries, which are of the size of muscatel-grapes, are of pleasant taste, and therefore consumed by the native inhabitants [Hieronymus].

Myrtus nummularia, Poiret.

The Cranberry-Myrtle. From Chili to Fuegia, also in the Falkland-Islands. This trailing little plant might be transferred to the turfy moors of any alpine mountains. Sir J. Hooker describes the berries as fleshy, sweet, and of agreeable flavour. Allied species occur in the cold zone of the Peruvian Andes. For other species of Myrtle bearing edible fruits see Rosenthal's "Synopsis plantarum diaphoricarum."

Myrtus Ugni, Molina.*

The Chilian Guava. A comparatively hardy shrub, freely bearing its small but pleasantly aromatic berries. Much cultivated already.

Nageia (Podocarpus) amara, Blume.

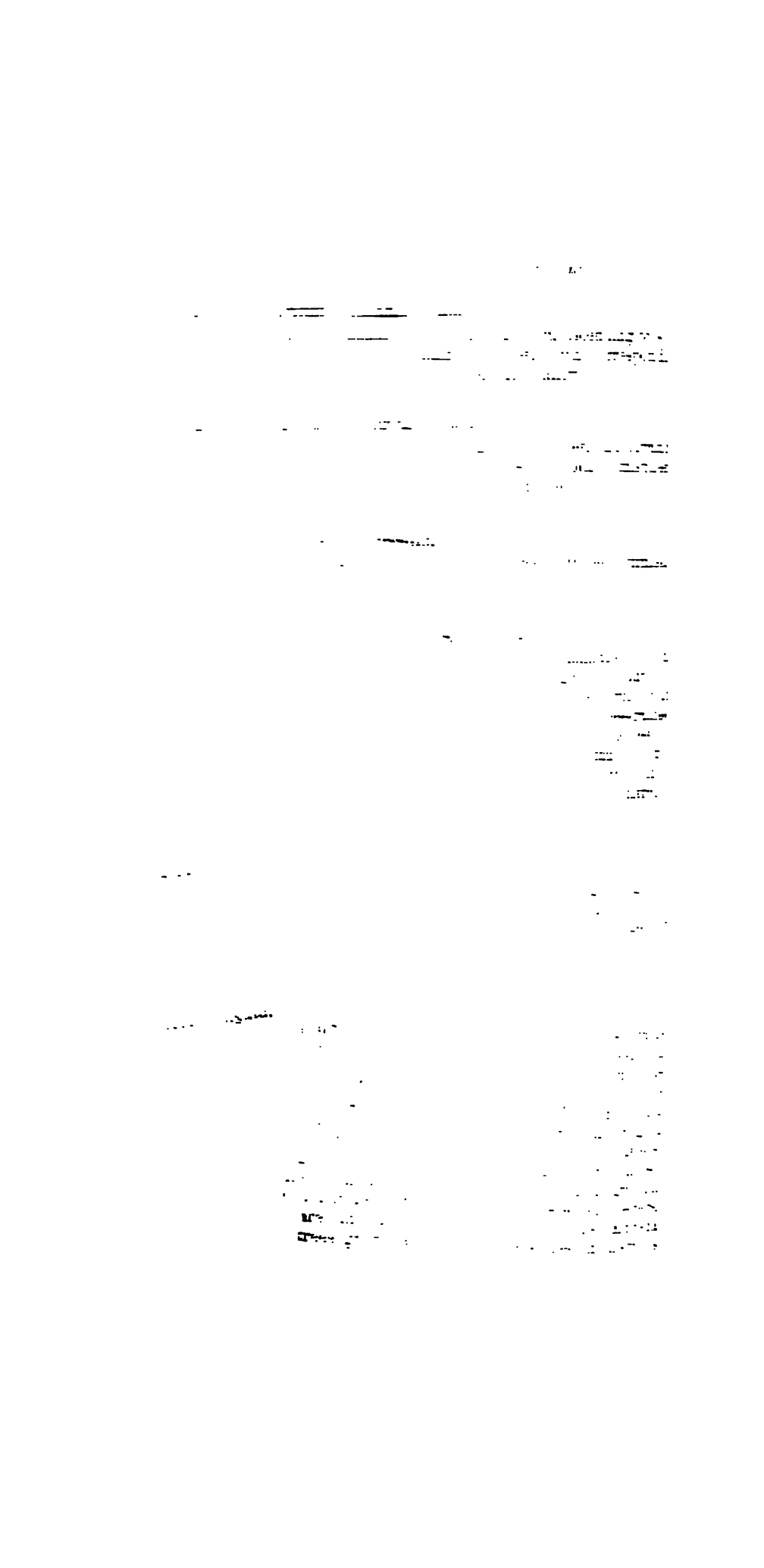
Java, on high volcanic mountains. A large tree, sometimes to 200 feet high. Timber valuable. The genus founded on Gaertner's description of the fruit of his Nageia Japonica and its figure.

Nageia (Podocarpus) andina, Poeppig. (*Prumnopithys elegans*, Philippi.)

The "Lleuque" of Chili, extending to Ecuador. A stately tree, with clusters of edible cherry-like fruits. As might be expected from its native place, it will bear severe frost—0° F. [Gorlie]. The wood is yellowish and fine-grained, and is chosen for elegant furniture-work. Specially praised by Prof. Sodiro, of Quito.

Nageia (Podocarpus) bracteata, Kurz.

Burmah, Borneo, Java, up to 3,000 feet. Generally reaching about 80 feet in height, with a straight trunk and horizontal branches. The close-grained wood is highly prized. The allied N. neriifolia from the Himalayas has proved hardy at Melbourne.



where only a few degrees of frost are experienced, or in the moist mountain-forests [T. R. Sim]. The stems can be used for top-masts and yards of ships.

Nageia ferruginea, F. v. Mueller. (*Podocarpus ferruginea*, G. Bennett.)

Northern parts of New Zealand. The "Black Pine" of the colonists; native name "Miro." Height reaching about 80 feet; it produces a dark-red resin of a bitter taste. The wood is of a reddish colour, very hard; the strongest among those of New Zealand conifers; will stand exposure to sea-water; not durable when in contact with the ground. [Kirk, "Forest-Flora of New Zealand."] Fruit solitary.

Nageia Japonica, Gaertner.

Japan. A tree, attaining a height of 90 feet. As it occurs as far north as Nangasaki, in lat. 32° 43′, it must be able to bear some frost. Casimir de Candolle (Prodromus xvii., 32A) alludes to the genus Nageia, implying its validity.

Nageia Lamberti, F. v. Mueller. (*Podocarpus Lamberti*, Klotzsch.)

Ecuador to Brazil up to 10,000 feet. A stately tree, yielding valuable timber, specially praised by Prof. Sodiro, of Quito.

Nageia macrophylla, F. v. Mueller. (*Podocarpus macrophylla*, D. Don.)

The "Inou-maki" of Japan. A tree attaining about 50 feet in height. The nut-stalklets used for food there. The wood is white and compact, employed for carpenters' and joiners' work; the bark for thatching [Dupont].

Nageia nubigena, F. v. Mueller. (*Podocarpus nubigena*, Lindley.)

Southern Chili, generally a companion of N. Chilina, with which it agrees in its dimensions and the utility of its timber.

Nageia Purdieana, F. v. Mueller. (*Podocarpus Purdieana*, Hooker.)

Jamaica, at 2,500 to 3,500 feet. This quick-growing tree attains a height of 100 feet.

Nageia spicata, F. v. Mueller. (*Podocarpus spicata*, R. Brown.)

Black Pine or "Matai" of New Zealand. Fruit spicate. Tree sometimes to 80 feet high; wood pale or reddish, soft, close and durable; used advantageously for piles, machinery, stringers, braces, mill-wrights' work, house-blocks, railway-sleepers, also weather-boards and flooring-boards. Mr. Buchanan gives an account of a Matai, which was found prostrate in the forest and over which three Griselinia-trees had grown, enfolding it in their roots; on felling these trees it was found that they were over 300 years old, but the Matai-wood was perfectly sound [Kirk, "Forest-Flora of New Zealand"].

ornamental aquatics. The leaves of N. lutea are from 1 to 2 feet in diameter. The flower measures ½ to 1 foot across. The capsular fruit contains from 20 to 40 nut-like seeds. The plant in congenial spots displaces nearly all other water-vegetation by the vigor of its growth.

Nelumbo nucifera, Gaertner.* (*Nelumbium speciosum*, Willdenow.)

The Pythagorean Bean or Sacred Lotus of the ancients. Egypt, on the Caspian and Aral Seas (46° N.); Persia; through India, where in Cashmere it occurs up to 5,000 feet elevation; China; Amur (46° N.); Japan, Philippine- and Sunda-Islands; New Guinea; tropical Australia as far south as 23°. Has one of the largest flowers in the world, with Victoria Regia, Nymphæa gigantea, some Magnolias, Paeonia, Liriodendron, Stapelea gigantea, some Aristolochias and Rafflesia Arnoldi. Petals all red or all white, or mixedly red and white, seldom partially yellow. The occurrence of this grand plant at the Ima, at Pekin and at Astrachan proves sufficiently, that we can naturalise it in moderately cool climes, as has been done already by Marquis Ginoi at Doccia, near Florence. The plant luxuriates even in New Jersey, where when once established Mr. Sturtevant saw it retaining its vitality while dormant through successive winters underneath ice 6 inches thick. The Nelumbo requires deep water with a muddy bottom for luxuriant development, but may also be grown on swampy ground. The large white or rosy flowers are very fragrant. The seeds retain their vitality for several years. According to the ancient Egyptian method, they are placed in balls of muddy clay and chaff, and then sunk into the water. Not only the very palatable seeds serve for food, but also the stalks, which are used as a vegetable. According to Moorcroft this plant contributes much to the sustenance of some thousands of people in Cashmere for eight months in the year.

Nepeta Cataria, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia. The "Catmint." This somewhat aromatic herb is valued in domestic medicine. In France used as a condiment [Vilmorin]. Apiarists praise it also, Quinby stating that if there was any plant which he should cultivate especially it would be this.

Nepeta Glechoma, Bentham. (*Glechoma hederacea*, Linné.)

"The Ground-Ivy." Europe, Western Asia. This herb is still in great estimation as a pectoral medicine in many parts of Europe. It is also a honey-plant. Perennial like most cogeners.

Nepeta raphanorrhiza, Bentham.

Cashmere and Afghanistan. The roots of this herb furnish a delicious vegetable [Dr. Aitchison]; they have the taste of fresh almonds; large quantities are consumed by the inhabitants of the native countries of this plant.

Nephelium excelsum, F. v. Mueller. (*Alectryon excelsum*, Forster.)

New Zealand. This evergreen tree is so exceptionally beau
especially when in fruit, that it has received a place in this wo
recommendable for shade-lines.

Nephelium lappaceum, Linné.

South-India and Malay-Islands. This rather tall tree furn
the Rambutan- or Rampostan-fruit, similar to the Litchi-
Longan-fruit. As one species of Nephelium is indigenous a
south as Gippsland (Victoria), and as all the species seem to re
rather a moist mild forest-clime than great atmospheric heat, we
hope to bring this tree also to perfect bearing in favorable spots
temperate clime.

Nephelium Litchi, Cambessedes.

Southern China, Cochin-China and the Philippine-Islands.
evergreen middle-sized tree, producing the Litchi-fruit. Fruits
well in sub-tropic Eastern Australia, also in favorable places a
south as Port Jackson. The pulpy arillus is of extremely ple
taste, though not large.

Nephelium Longanum, Cambessedes.

India and Southern China. Height of tree to about 40 feet.
Longan-fruit is obtained from this tree; it is smaller than that o
Litchi-tree and less palatable. The tree prospers at Port Jac
[C. Moore].

Nephelium pinnatum, Cambessedes. (*Pometia pinnata*, Forster.)

Fiji and other Western South-Sea Islands. The "Darva." H
are held out that the fruits of this tree, similar to those of the L
may improve by cultivation [Horne]. Referable to Schmidelia.

Neptunia gracilis, Bentham.

Australia, in its warmer regions, extending southward far b
the tropic of Capricorn. A somewhat shrubby swamp-plant, s
over 2 feet high. Pasture-animals are exceedingly fond o
foliage [Jos. Bradshaw]. The roots have small spherical tu
wellings.

... alopecuroides, R. Brown.

...a, in hot and dry regions. ... Though coarse it is ra
... in summer, as ... when the young leaves pus
... leave within reach ... reach of its roots [Tu

Neurachne Mitchelliana, Nees.

The Mulga-grass. In the arid interior of Eastern and South-Eastern Australia. With its companion, N. Munroi (F. v. M.) eligible as a perennial fodder-grass for naturalisation in sandy or dry sterile land. It endures any extent of drought, but requires heavy rain to start anew [R. S. Moore].

Nicotiana quadrivalvis, Pursh.

The native Tobacco of the regions on the Columbia- and Missouri-River. An annual. This can be utilised for some inferior kinds of tobacco.

Nicotiana repanda, Willdenow.

Cuba, Mexico, Texas. Annual. It is utilised for some of the Havanna-tobaccoes.

Nicotiana rustica, Linné.

Tropical America. Annual. Some exceptional sorts of East-Indian tobacco, of Manilla-tobacco and of Turkey-tobacco are derived from this particular species.

Nicotiana Tabacum, Linné.*

The ordinary Tobacco-plant of Central America. Annual. The tobacco-plant delights in rich forest-soil, particularly where limestone prevails, on account also of the potassium-compounds which abound in soils of woodlands, and also because in forest-clearings that atmospheric humidity prevails, which is needed for the best development of the finest kinds of tobacco. Various districts, with various soils, produce very different sorts of tobacco, particularly as far as flavor is concerned; and again various climatic conditions will greatly affect the tobacco-plant in this respect. We can therefore not hope to produce, for instance, Manilla- or Havanna-tobacco in cooler latitudes; but we may expect to produce good sorts also far south in Australia, more or less peculiar; or we may aspire to producing in our rich and frostless forest-valleys a tobacco similar to that of Kentucky, Maryland, Connecticut and Virginia. Frost is detrimental to the tobacco-plant; not only, particularly when young, must it be guarded against it, but frost will also injure the ripe crop. The scarcity of dew in some of the districts of Australia militates against the production of the best kinds, otherwise the yield as a rule is large, and the soil in many places well adapted for this culture. Leaves of large size are frequently obtained, but the final preparation of the leaf for the manufacturer must be effected by experienced skill. The cruder kinds are obtained with ease. In 1893, the colony of Victoria produced 8,952 cwt. of tobacco, New South Wales 10,858, Queensland 4,577 [Hayter]. Virgin soil, with rich loam, is the best for tobacco-culture, and such soil should also

contain a fair proportion of lime and potash, or should be enriched with a calcareous manure and ashes, or with well decomposed stable-manure. According to Simmonds the average yield in Greece, where the clime is similar to ours, is about 800 pounds of tobacco per acre. In Norway Tobacco has been grown as far north as 70° 22′ [Schuebeler]. The equable mild clime of Northern New Zealand proved particularly well suited for producing superior tobacco. For Queensland experiences refer to S. Lamb's remarks in the "Bulletin of the Departure for Agriculture," Brisbane, No. 6 (1890). With us in Victoria the lowlands of Eastern Gippsland would be sure to contain all the natural conditions for successful tobacco-culture. Nicotiana-seeds may rest underground for half-a-dozen years without impairment of their germination power [Dr. W. O. Fooke.] The seedlings, two months or less old, are transplanted. When the plants are coming into flower, the leading top-shoots are nipped off, and the lateral shoots must also be broken off. A few weeks afterwards the leaves will turn to a greenish yellow, which is a sign that the plants are fit to be cut, or that the ripe leaves can gradually be pulled. In the former case the stems are split; the drying is then effected in barns by suspension from sticks across beams. The drying process occupies four or five weeks, and may need to be assisted by artificial heat. Stripped of the stalks, the leaf-blades are tied into bundles to undergo sweating or a kind of slight fermentation. It does not answer to continue tobacco-culture beyond two years on the same soil uninterruptedly. The Shiraz-tobacco is a variety cultivated in Persia [Sir Jos. Hooker; see also Dyer's "Kew-Bulletin," April, 1891]. This can be brought to perfection only in cool mountain-regions. The mode of culture is somewhat different from that of the ordinary tobacco. Moderate irrigation is favorable. The plants, when ripe, are cut off and stuck into the ground again until they become yellow; they are then heaped together for a few days in the drying-house; they are afterwards stacked into thin strata, and placed into bags for pressure and daily turning. Another prominent variety is Nicotiana latissima (Miller), or N. macrophylla (Lehmann), yielding largely the Chinese, the Orinoco- and the Maryland-tobacco. Latakia-tobacco, according to Dyer, is prepared by submitting the leaves for several months to fumigation from fir-wood. Substances containing coumarin, particularly the Tonca-Bean (Dipterix odorata), are used to flavor tobacco and snuff. The dangerously powerful nicotine (a volatile acrid alkaline oily liquid) and nicotianin (a bitter aromatic lamellar substance) are both derived from tobacco in all its parts, and are therapeutic agents requiring to be used with the utmost caution; nicotine is also largely contained in the fluid remaining in pipes. It is well known also as a powerful insecticide. Nicotine from the Australian N. suaveolens has a gradually and permanently blinding effect on horses feeding on this plant [Kendall]. The total quantity of tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, imported into the United Kingdom in 1889 amounted to about 79,000,000 lbs., valued at £3,898 [illegible] a Customs revenue of £8,858,000. The

total quantity of tobacco raised in the United States during 1885 was 562,736,000 lbs. from 752,520 acres, valued at £9,013,666 [J. R. Dodge]. In India 641,000 acres were planted with tobacco. In Hungary during the same year 140,516 acres were devoted to tobacco-culture, the produce being 1,225,400 cwts. The Victorian import during 1887 was 2,488,410 lbs., valued at £252,426 (raw and manufactured).

Niemeyera prunifera, F. v. Mueller. (*Lucuma prunifera*, Bentham.)

The Australian Cainito. An evergreen tree, sparingly dispersed from the north of New South Wales through the coast-forests of Queensland. The fruit is of a plum-like appearance and edible. Culture is likely to improve its quality.

Nuphar multisepalum, Engelmann.

Western North-America. This Water-Lily produces nutritious seeds, which taste like Broom-Corn, and are used locally for food, but are more particularly valuable for waterfowl. Various species of Nymphæa might be utilised in the same manner, irrespective of their value as decorative lake- or pond-plants. The author naturalised the British Water-Lily, Nymphæa alba (Camerarius), in Victoria long ago. The very decorative N. gigantea (Hooker) extends naturally in Eastern Australia to 30° S.

Nyctanthes arbor tristis, Linné.

India, up to Assam. This arborescent shrub or small tree (to 30 feet) may be grown in almost any moist regions, free from frost, for the exquisite fragrance of its flowers, from which essence of jasmin can be obtained.

Nyssa aquatica, Linné.

The Tupelo or Pepperidge. Eastern North-America. This large tree can be grown in pools and deep swamps, and is thus well adapted for aquatic scenery, though the foliage is deciduous. The spongy roots serve as a substitute for cork and the floats of nets.

Nyssa silvatica, Marshall. (*N. multiflora*, Wangenheim.)

Eastern States of North-America, where it is called the Forest-Tupelo or Black Gum-tree [Dr. Asa Gray]; also called Sour Gum-tree. Attains a height of about 50 feet. Suited for forest-soil; has horizontal branches and a "light, flat spray, like the Beech." Can be propagated from cuttings. The wood is very hard, but light, and almost unwedgable; it serves for hubs of wheels, pumps, sideboards of carts, trays, bowls, dippers, mortars, wooden shoes, hatters' blocks and various turners' work. The foliage turns bright crimson in autumn. The fruits are pleasantly acidulous, like those of N. capitata (Walter) and of some other species, and often used for preserves.

Nyssa uniflora, Wangenheim.

Eastern States of North-America. The Swamp-Tupelo. Wood soft, whitish; particularly adapted for trays, bowls and carving [C. Mohr], that of the roots very light and spongy, hence used for corks [Dr. Asa Gray]. A shrub or small tree. The mucilaginous fruits are edible.

Ochrocarpos longifolius, Bentham and Hooker.

Western peninsula of India. A middle-sized tree. Fruit rather small, but edible; ripens with Mangosteens still at Mysore, up to 3,000 feet, where the annual rainfall is only about 36 inches [J. Cameron].

Ocimum Basilicum, Linné.

The "Basil." Warmer parts of Asia and Africa. Will grow in Norway to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. An annual herb, valuable for condiments and perfumery. Several varieties exist, differing considerably in their scent. A crystalline substance is also obtained from this and similar species. O. Canum (Sims) is closely allied. Valuable, like many other aromatic Labiatæ, for bees. Seeds will keep for fully eight years.

Ocimum gratissimum, Linné.

Recorded from India, the South-Sea Islands and Brazil as indigenous. Somewhat shrubby. This is also a scent-plant, like the following, and is one of the best of the genus. O. viride (Willdenow), from tropical Africa, seems a variety. There an infusion of it is administered as a febrifuge.

Ocimum sanctum, Linné.

Arabia, India, tropical Australia. A perennial herb. The odour of the variety, occurring in North-Australia, reminds of anise; the smell of the variety, growing in East-Australia, resembles that of cloves. O. pannifolium, L., seems to be another variety. Probably other species, viz. as well as trans-atlantic, can be used like Basil.

Ocimum suave, Willdenow.

East-Africa. A shrubby species. Very near O. gratissimum.

Ocotea bullata, E. Meyer. (Oreodaphne bullata, Nees.)

South Africa. In humid districts, where it is next to Nageia elata one of the largest Coniferæ. Planks 20 feet long and 15 inches broad obtained. The wood, called Laurelwood, has a fine grain, so that it is preferentially used for the heavy furniture, also employed for very durable furniture.

Octaviana asterosperma, Vittadini.

South-Europe. A Truffle of very good taste. See Rudolph Hesse's work on Truffles, issued in Halle.

Œnanthe Phellandrium, Lamarck.

Europe, Western and Northern Asia. A perennial swamp-plant, the fruitlets of which are of considerable medicinal value.

Œnanthe stolonifera, Wallich.

Japan, China, India, where this swamp-herb is used for spinage. For particulars refer to Paillieux et Bois in "Bull. Soc. d'Acclimat." 1888, p. 1106–1108.

Olea Europæa, Linné.*

The Olive-tree. South-Western Asia; naturalised in the countries on the Mediterranean Sea. Generally not of great height, but of many centuries' duration and of unabating fecundity. Professor Bentley speaks of Olive-trees 800 years old. In Corfu however it grows sometimes to a height of 60 feet, and forms beautiful forests. The well-known olive-oil is obtained from the fruit. Certain varieties of the fruit, preserved in vinegar or salt-liquid before perfectly ripe, are also much used for the table. For this purpose the fruit is generally macerated previously in water containing potash and lime. The gum-resin of the olive-tree serves as incense; it contains the crystalline olivil. The oil of the drupaceous fruit is a most important product of countries with a warm temperate climate. Its chemical constituents are: 30 per cent. crystalline palmitin; 70 per cent. olein, for which reason olive-oil belongs to those kinds, which are not drying. In pressing, the kernels must not be crushed, as then a disagreeable taste will be imparted to the oil. Exceptionally, 2,000 gallons have been obtained in California from an acre [Geo. Chaffey]. In Creta (double the size of Kangaroo-Island) alone the value of olive-oil produced annually amounts at an average to nearly half a million sterling [Dr. Masters]. The wild variety of the olive-tree usually has short blunt leaves and thorny branches. Long-continued droughts, so detrimental to most plants, will affect the olive but slightly. It thrives best on a free, loamy, calcareous soil, even should it be strong and sandy, but it dislikes stiff clay. Proximity to the sea is favorable to it, and hill-sides are more eligible for its culture than plains. The ground must be deeply trenched. Manuring with well-decayed substances is requisite annually or every second or third year, according to circumstances. Irrigation will add to the productiveness of the plant. The "Black Scale" of olive-trees is the Lecanium olene; it extends also to many kinds of ordinary orchard-trees. Captain Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara, Southern

California, obtained from orchards 10 years old sufficient
gallons of olive-oil to the acre, one-fourth of the produc
the expenses of preparing the soil, gathering the crop, pre
and conveying it to market. He considers olives one o
profitable crops for Southern California; he has now 80 ac
with this tree in bearing, from which he annually obta
25,000 bottles of oil. Mons. Riordet distinguishes th
varieties, of which he recommends two: 1. The Cayon
sized tree, which comes into bearing after three or four
bears fully only every second year; its oil is fine with som
2. The Pendulier, a larger tree, with long drooping branch
ing an oil of first-rate quality. Mons. Reynaud, "Culture de l'
separates twelve varieties, as cultivated in France, and rec
among them: 1. The Cournian or Courniale, also called P
Salon, bearing most prolifically a small fruit and producing a
lent oil. 2. Picholine, which by pruning its top-branches is
spread over eight yards square or more; it is of weeping
yields a good oil in fair quantity, and resists the attacks of
well. 3. The Mouraou or Mourette, a large tree also furnishi
of a very fine quality. Professor Naudin's opinion of some
French varieties is as follows:—1. Laurine, one of the ha
kinds, much cultivated in Languedoc; the oil is good, but not
class; the fruit is preserved in some districts. 2. Saurin
Picholine; very fertile; fruit of medium size. 3. Aglandeau, Cay
or Cayon; fruit small, but yielding an excellent oil; the tr
small, yet productive, and bears early. 4. Amellone or Plant d'
one of the most frequently cultivated kinds in Provence, givi
first-class oil; the fruit is also preserved. 5. Baralingue or Amp
leau, one of the good French varieties; the fruit is roundish.
Negrette or Mourette, an early variety with very dark fruit; sev
sub-varieties are cultivated. 7. Saverne, gives an oil of first-r
quality, especially in gravelly and calcareous soil; it does not sta
frost so well as most others. 8. Turquoise, produces elonga
fruits; one of the best kinds for preserving. 9. Espagnole, one
the largest-fruited Olives of Provence and among the best for pr
serves; the oil is inferior. 10. Rougette or Ponchude, has frui
pointed at both ends, not getting red till ripe; yields one of the be
oils of the country. 11. Pendulière, so named from its droopin
nabit, renowned for the excellence of its oil. 12. Courniole, Cour
niau or Plant de Salon, is very productive and yields an excellen
oil, but the fruits are too small for preserving. Olive-trees require
judicious pruning immediately after the fruit is gathered, when the
sap is comparatively at rest. They may be multiplied from seeds,
cuttings, layers, suckers, truncheons and old stumps, the latter to be
split. They can also be propagated from protuberances at the base
of the stem, which can be sent long distances. The germination of
the seeds is promoted by soaking the nutlets in a solution of lime
and wood-ash. [illegible] can be budded or grafted after a few

years. Truncheons or estacas may be from one to many feet long and from one to many inches thick ; they are placed in the ground horizontally. Some Olive-plantations at Grasse are worth from £200 to £250 per acre. For many details the tract on the "Culture of Olive and its Utilisation," issued in Melbourne by the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale, should be consulted, as it rests largely on its author's observations during a long stay in Portugal ; also the essay of Sir Samuel Davenport in Adelaide, the treatise issued by Capt. Ellwood Cooper in San Francisco, the remarks by Prof. Hilgard in the Bulletin No. 85 and 92 of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Berkeley, California, February, 1890, and March, 1891, further the notes by Mr. J. L. Thompson, of the Dookie Agricultural College, in the "Leader," June, 1890, as well as Mr. B. M. Lelong's observations in the "Victorian Farmers' Gazette," February and April, 1889. The olive will resist considerable frost (5° F.) for a short time, provided that the thawing takes place under fogs or mild rain (or perhaps under a dense smoke). It requires about one-third more annual warmth than the vine for ripening its fruit. The Olive-zones of South-Europe and North-Africa are between 18° and 44° north latitude. An elevation of about 550 feet corresponds in Spain, as far as this culture is concerned, to one degree further north. Mr. Thozet reared already good varieties many years ago in the lowlands just within the tropics of Eastern Australia, where they bear freely and produce an excellent oil. Olives do not grow well on granitic soil, nor bear well on light soil. The fruit produced on limestone-formations is of the best quality. Gypsum promotes the growth of the tree. An equable temperature serves best ; hence exposure to prevailing strong winds is to be avoided. The winter-temperature should not fall below 19° F. The quantity of oil in the fruit varies from 10 to 20 per cent.; sometimes it even exceeds the latter proportion. In Provence on an average 24 lbs. of olive-oil are consumed by each individual of the population annually ; in Andalusia, about 30 lbs. G. Don mentions an aged tree near Gerecomio to have provided olives for 240 quarts of oil in one year. For obtaining the largest quantity of oil the fruit must be completely ripe. Hand-picked olives give the purest oil. Knocking the fruit from the branches with sticks injures the tree and lessens its productiveness the next year. No heat should be used in the extracting and purifying of the oil. To preserve the oil well, it should not be exposed to light. Spain alone produces about 250,000,000 lbs. of olive-oil a year. The quantity of olives raised in France during 1890 was estimated at 134,000 tons, valued at £1,080,000 [Sahut, from "Bull. du Ministère d'Agriculture"]. Tunis possesses about 10,000,000 Olive-trees, supposed to yield a produce worth £1,000,000 sterling. The yield of the crop in Spain is estimated at £9,000,000 sterling annually ; that of Italy £8,000,000. The imports of olive-oil into the United Kingdom in 1884 amounted to 17,000 tons, valued at £715,000 ; in 1889 the quantity was 22,882 tons, valued at £817,000. The import into Victoria during 1887 was estimated at £10,919.

... important "Tratado de ... Espana." ... Lam. Jose de Hinojo- ... D. Mar...

SPANISH ...

... *tomatensis*, Clem.

... *Tejasis*, Clem.

... diameter, ...

4. Var. *Bellardii* ...

Fruit about ... inside ...

4. Var. *Kaana*...

Fruit ... black. ...

Var. *varia*.

Leaflets ...

10. M...

11. ...

. Var. *Ojillo de Liebre.*

Ojo de Liebre. Fruit nearly spherical, outside violet-black, about one inch long, somewhat oblique. One of the less early varieties.

. Var. *Carrasquena.*

(French : Redouan de Cotignat.) Fruit black-red, almost spherical, about an inch long. Valuable both for oil and preserves, but , liable to be attacked by various insects.

. Var. *Hispalensis,* Clem.

Gordal ; Ocal ; Olivo real. Fruit black-grey, nearly spherical, slightly oblique, measuring about an inch. Rather large and quick-growing tree. Fruit used in the green state for preserves, not used for table-oil.

. Var. *Verdego.*

Verdial. (French : Verdal, Verdan.) Fruit black-violet, oblique, spheric, pointed, about one inch long. Furnishes good oil and resists the cold best of all.

-Varieties of late maturation, for warmer localities :—

. Var. *Maxima,* Clem.

Madrileno ; Olivo morcal. Fruit over an inch long, cordate-globose, strongly pointed. Less valuable for oil than for preserves.

. Var. *Rostrata,* Clem.

Cornicabra. (French : Cournaud, Corniaud, Courgnale, Plant de Salon; Pl. de la Fane; Cayon Rapunier, Grasse.) Strong and tall, less tender; fruit blackish-red, over an inch long, oval, much pointed, good for oil.

. Var. *Ceratocarpa,* Clem.

Cornezuelo. (French : Odorant, Luquoise, Luques.) Fruit fully an inch long, oval, pointed.

. Var. *Javaluno.*

Fruit black-grey, over an inch long, egg-shaped, somewhat oblique, gradually pointed. Rich in good oil; can also be chosen for preserves; much subject to attacks of insects.

. Var. *Picudo.*

Fetudilla. Fruit fully an inch long, egg-shaped, blunt at the base, pointed at the apex, with black-grey pulp. Pericarp easily separable. Employed both for oil and preserves.

. Var. *Nevadillo negro.*

Fruit egg-shaped, fully an inch long, with turned pointed apex. One of the richest of all varieties in yield. Endures considerable cold, and is not late in ripening.

All these Spanish varieties show rather long, lanceolate leaves of more or less width.

FRENCH VARIETIES.

(Some verging into the Spanish kinds.)

22. Var. *Angulosa*, Gouan.
Gallininguc, Laurine. For preserves.

23. Var. *Rouget.*
Marvailletta. Produces a fine oil.

24. Var. *Atrorubens*, Gouan.
Salierne, Saverne. Fruit dusted-white. Furnishes one of the best of oils.

25. Var *Variegata*, Gouan.
Marbrée, Pigale, Pigau. Fruit purple, with white spots.

26. Var. *Le Palma.*
Oil very sweet, but not largely produced.

27. Var. *Atrovirens*, Ros.
Pointue, Punchuda. Fruit large, with good oil.

28. Var. *Rubicans*, Ros.
Rougette. Putamen small. Yield annual and large.

29. Var. *Alba*, Ros.
Olive blanche, Blancane, Vierge. This, with many others omitted on this occasion, is an inferior variety.

30. Var. *Caillet Rouge.*
Figanier. Small tree. Fruit large, red. Oil good and produced in quantity.

31. Var. *Caillet blanc.*
Fruit almost white, produced annually and copiously, yielding a rather superior oil.

32. Var. *Raymet.*
Fruit large, reddish. Oil copious and fine. This variety prefers flat country.

33. Var. *Cotignac.*
Pardigniere. Fruit middle-sized, blunt. Oil obtained in quantity and of excellent quality. This requires much pruning.

34. Var. *Bermillaon.*
Vermillaon. Yields table-oil and resists cold well.

This list was several years ago without permission copied into an official publication in another part of the globe, and without any allusion to Capt. Hidalgo-Tablada or the translator.

Many other apparently desirable varieties occur, among which the Italian Oliva d'Ogni Mese may be mentioned, which ripens fruit several times in the year, and furnishes a pleasant oil and also fruit for preserves.

Oncosperma fasciculatum, Thwaites.

Ceylon. This Palm ascends there to 5,000 feet. The very slender but prickly stem attains a height of 50 feet. Desirable for scenic culture.

Onobrychis viciifolia, Scopoli. (*O. sativa*, Lamarck.)*

The "Sainfoin, Esparsette or Cock's Head" Plant. Southern and Middle Europe, South-Western and Middle Asia. Hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. A deep-rooting perennial fodder-herb, fond of marly soil, and living in dry localities. It prepares dry calcareous soil for cereal culture. Stagnant underground-humidity is fatal to this plant. It prospers where Red Clover and Lucerne no longer succeed, and is richer in nutritive constituents than either, as shown already by Sir Humphrey Davy. The yield is at its maximum in the third year; cannot well be cut repeatedly in the season [Dr. Stebler]. Sheep cannot be turned out so well on young Sainfoin-fields as cattle. The hay is superior even to that of Lucerne and Clover. The plant will hold out from five to seven years [Langethal]. It yields much honey for bees. O. montana (De Candolle) is a dwarfer sub-alpine variety of limestone regions. O. viciæfolia (Scopoli), is the earliest name for this species.

Onosma Emodi, Wallich. (*Maharanga Emodi*, A. de Candolle.)

Nepal. The root, like that of the Alkanna tinctoria, produces a red dye.

Ophiopogon Japonicus, Ker. (*Flueggea Japonica*, Richard.)

The mucilaginous tubers can be used for food, a remark which applies to many other as yet disregarded allied plants.

Opuntia coccinellifera, Miller.

Mexico and West-Indies. The Cochineal Cactus. On this and O. Tuna, O. Hernandezii and perhaps a few others subsists the Coccus, which affords the costly cochineal-dye. Three gatherings can be effected in the year. About 1,200 tons used to be imported annually into Britain alone, and a good deal to other countries, valued at about £400 per ton. The precious carmin-pigment is prepared from cochineal. Different Cochineal-Opuntias occur in Argentina also. Some species of Opuntia will endure a temperature of 14° F.; one even advances to 50° north latitude in Canada. Mr. Dickinson observes, that many species are hardy at Port Phillip, growing even in sand, overtopping by 10 feet the Leptospermum lævigatum, and breaking it down by their great weight within a few yards of the sea. Mr. R. G. Ely, of Keilor, draws attention to the fodder-value of Opuntias, after freeing them by an easy method of his own from prickles and hairlets. Mr. A. N. Pearson shows a fair proportion of

nutritive substance to be contained in these kinds of plants. They would best serve in almost rainless regions, remaining sappy at all times.

Opuntia Dillenii, Haworth.

Central America. A Tuna-like Cactus, serving for uninflammable hedges, and perhaps also for the rearing of the *Coccus Cacti*. It is particularly eligible for barren land, but apt to stray beyond bounds in hot countries.

Opuntia elatior, Miller.

Central America. A hedge-plant with formidable thorns.

Opuntia Ficus Indica, Miller.

Called inaptly, with other congeners, Indian Fig. Central America, north as far as Florida. Serves for big hedges. Pulp of fruit edible. Exudes a gum, somewhat like Tragacanth.

Opuntia Hernandezii, De Candolle.

Mexico. Also affords food for the *Coccus Cacti*.

Opuntia Missouriensis, De Candolle.

From Nebraska to New Mexico. Very hardy. Professor Meehan found this Cactus covered with the Cochineal-Coccus, and points to the fact, that this insect will live through the intense cold, which characterizes the rocky mountains of the Colorado-regions.

Opuntia Rafinesquii, Engelmann.

A prickly Pear of North America. The most northern of all species, extending to Lake Michigan. It resists severe frosts, as do also O. brachyantha, O. Comanchica, O. humilis [Mayer], O. Whipplei, O. oplocarpa, O. arborescens and Mammillaria Missouriensis [Loder, Meehan].

Opuntia spinosissima, Miller.

Mexico and West-Indies. Stem columnar, with pendent branches. Also a good hedge-plant. Harding recommends for hedges, besides these species, O. maxima (Miller) as the most repellent.

Opuntia Tuna, Miller.

West-Indies, Ecuador, New Granada, Mexico. Irrespective of its value as a principal cochineal-plant, this cactus is also of use for hedges. It will attain a height of 20 feet. The pulp of the fruit is edible. With many other species hardy anywhere in Australia down to the south-coast. Of Cochineal Great Britain imported in 1884 14,100 cwt., value £80,000.

puntia vulgaris, Miller.

The ordinary "Prickly Pear." Central America, northward to Georgia, southward to Peru. Very hardy. Adapted for big hedges, and like the rest not inflammable, hence particularly valuable along railway-lines. It must, however, be prevented that these kinds of plants obtain extensive hold of pasture-grounds. The fruit almost smooth, eatable. A dye can also be prepared from its pulp and that of allied species. Numerous other species are industrially eligible for hedging purposes, but sometimes spreading much beyond control, particularly in warm climes. Don F. de la Camera states, that in rocky ground at Malaga, the fruits on fermentation and distillation give about 6 per cent. alcohol. During seasons of drought the fruits are sought for aiding in the feeding of cattle. Dr. Porcher found, that through picky pears the tallow for candlemaking can be more hardened. See also notes in Dyer's "Kew Bulletin," 1888, p. 170–171, on various uses of Opuntias. In Texas, Cacteæ of many sorts are thoroughly scorched, and then cut up for dairy-feed, given along with other sustenance. The thornless kinds recommendable for naturalisation in the worst desert-countries to afford sustenance for pasture-animals.

doxa frigida, Humboldt.

Central America, ascending the Andes to 8,500 feet. This dwarf under Palm may be chosen for domestic decoration.

doxa oleracea, Martius.

West-Indies, up to nearly 5,000 feet elevation. One of the most rapid growing of all Palms, rising to a height of 120 feet. In highly manured moist ground the Palm-Cabbage, which in this species is of exquisite nut-flavor, can be obtained in two years [Imray, Jenman], could ever such a culture become desirable. Hardy in Florida [J. Smith].

odoxa regia, Humboldt.

West-Indies. This noble Palm attains a height of 60 feet. It has proved hardy in Southern Brazil. The stem is thickened at the middle, and from it, as from that of O. oleracea, starch can be obtained. Found to be of easy growth and drought-resisting in South-Queensland.

ganum Dictamnus, Linné.

Candia. Like the following, a scent-plant of somewhat shrubby growth. With O. vulgare in medicinal use since Hippocrates' time.

ganum Majorana, Linné.

South-Europe, North-Africa, Middle-Asia, Arabia. Sweet Marjoram. A perennial herb, used for condiments, also for the distillation of its essential oil, much employed in French factories of scented

American Union. In Persia it grows up to 8,000 feet. Among the numerous varieties of Indian rice may be noted as prominent sorts: The Early Rice (O. præcox, Loureiro), which ripens in four months and is not injured by saline inundations; the hardier Mountain-Rice (O. montana, Loureiro), which can be raised on comparatively dry ground, and which actually perishes under lengthened inundation, but which is less productive; the Glutinous Rice (O. glutinosa, Loureiro) which succeeds as well in wet as in almost dry places, and produces black or reddish grains. Mr. H. A. Wickham recommends the Brazilian and the Carolina varieties for Australia, as most prolific, and as least troublesome in their culture. In the rich plains of Lombardy, irrigated from the Alps, the average crop is estimated at 48 bushels for the acre annually. According to General Capron the average yield in Japan is 50 bushels per acre, while on the Manning River, in N.S.W., 60 bushels were obtained. The spirit, distilled from rice and its molasses, is known as arrack. Rice-beer known as "Sake," is extensively brewed in Japan, and is the principal fermented beverage used by the inhabitants; thus, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," about 150 million gallons are consumed annually. Rice starch is now consumed in enormous quantities, particularly in Britain. Nearly 330,000 tons of rice to the value of £2,690,000 were imported into the United Kingdom in in 1889. Australia imports about 20,000 tons of rice annually, valued at about £250,000. Only a few hundred acres are as yet under this crop in North-Queensland, the yield there being from ¾ to 1 ton per acre [Essay on Rice growing by R. W. McCulloch in "Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture of Queensland," 1894]. The export from India during 1886 was estimated to have been about £9,000,000 [Dr. G. Watt]. Rice-sugar, called "Ame" in Japan, constitutes there a kind of confectionery. For sanitary reasons it is preferable to cultivate the mountain-rice, when that is possible.

Oryzopsis cuspidata, Bentham.

South-Western parts of North-America. A perennial grass of easy dissemination. Tufts dense, hence one of the Bunch-grasses; thrives on soil too sandy and too dry for more valuable grasses [Dr. Vasey].

Oryzopsis multiflora, Bentham. (*Milium multiflorum*, Cavanilles; *Piptatherum multiflorum*, Beauvois; *Urachne parviflora*, Trinius.)

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, thence to Middle Asia, also Madeira and Canary-Islands, northwards to Tyrol. This tall perennial grass grows naturally in the driest of localities [Prof. Caruel]. No other grass at St. Vincent's Gulf grows so luxuriantly with so little water and exposed to so great a heat [Hon. R. A. Tarlton]. Succeeded well in the hot dry Wimmera-country [F. Reader].

Oryzopsis panicoides, Bentham. (*Piptochætium panicoides*, E. Desvaux.)
Extra-tropical South-America. This with some congeners affords good pasturage in Chili and the La Plata-States [Hieronymus].

Osmanthus fragrans, Loureiro.
China and Japan. The flowers of this bush serve for oil-distillation like those of the Jasmine. The scent of one plant will perfume a whole conservatory [G. W. Johnson].

Osmitopsis asteriscoides, Cassini.
South-Africa. A camphor-scented shrub, much in use there for medicinal purposes [Dr. Pappe].

Ostrya carpinifolia, Scopoli.
"The Hop-Hornbeam." South-Europe and Orient. A deciduous tree, reaching 60 feet in height. Uses much like those of the following.

Ostrya Virginica, Willdenow.
"Lever-wood" Tree of Eastern States of North-America, also Mexico. Occasionally called Iron-wood; to 40 feet high, in rich woodlands. Wood singularly hard, close-grained and heavy, in use for levers, mill-cogs, wheels, mallets, wedges and other implements. Cattle browse on the foliage. The growth of the tree is very slow.

Osyris compressa, A. de Candolle. (*Colpoon compressum*, Bergius.)
South-Africa. One of the most valuable tans for finer leathers is provided there by the leaves and young twigs of this shrub or small tree. The bloom obtained from this tan is much like that imparted by Sumach.

Owenia venosa, F. v. Mueller.
Queensland; called locally Sour-Plum. A tree, approaching finally 40 feet in height, furnishing a wood of great strength. O. acidula, F. v. M., the "Rancouran," is a handsome tree, 50 feet high, with close-grained, nicely-marked wood. Culture might improve the fruits.

...alis, Zuccarini.
...seems one of the best of those Wood-Sorrels, which ...edible root. Amongst others, O. tuberosa (Molina) (Barneaud) from Chili, as well as O. carnosa ...orrhiza (Jacquin) from Paraguay, might be tried

enata, Jacquin.

and Bolivia. There the tubers largely consumed; they lose idity by being exposed to the sun, becoming sweet, and con- good deal of starch [Vilmorin].

Deppei, Loddiges.

ico. The tubers of this Wood-Sorrel resemble small parsnips, e not at all acid. The plant undergoes regular cultivation in parts of its native country, and succeeds well in the south of nd [Chambers]. In Prof. Meehan's "Gardener's Monthly," st, 1884, an Oxalis is mentioned as cultivated in California n produced from one original root as much as 150 tubers in a n, their form being pear-like.

esculenta, Otto and Dietrich.

Spurious Aracacha." Mexico, there, with the preceding species O. tetraphylla (Cavanilles), O. violacea (Linné) and several rs, producing tuberous, starchy, wholesome roots; the first men- ed gives the largest yield. Propagated by subdivision of the t-stock or bulbilles. It requires a deep, rich, moist soil. In rway it can be grown to lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. As similarly ful may be noted, among many others, O. enneaphylla (Cavanilles) m the Falkland-Islands and Magelhaen's Straits.

tropis pilosa, De Candolle. (*Astragalus pilosus*, Linné.)

Europe, West-Asia. This perennial plant furnishes fair pasture- rbage; it is deep-rooted and content with almost absolute sand; e numerous other species—24 alone enumerated as Oriental by oissier—should be tested. All these plants might be classed as stragals. They as a rule are satisfied with poor soil.

hyma Cocos, Fries.

The Tuckahoe-Truffle or Indian Bread. North-America and ast-Asia.

hyma Hœlen, Fries.

China. This large truffle occurs particularly in the province of ouchong. Flavor most agreeable. Naturalisation elsewhere to be ried.

chyrrhizus angulatus, Richard.* (*Dolichos bulbosus*, Lamarck.)

From Central America rendered spontaneous in many tropical ountries. A climber, the horizontal starchy roots of which attain a ength of 8 feet and a thickness of many inches. Dr. Peckolt records ubers of 70 lbs. weight. They keep in dry ground, growing for five ears, but such are then available only for starch, whereas annual

tubers are the most palatable and yield 6 or 7 per cent. of starch. From the stems a tough fibre is obtained. The plant proved hardy at Sydney; it requires rich soil.

Pachyrrhizus tuberosus, Sprengel. (*Dolichos tuberosus*, Lamarck.)

The Yam-bean or Ahipa of Venezuela and other parts of South-America up to elevated country. Climbing to a height of 20 feet. Pods much larger than those of P. angulatus, in a young state serving like French beans, when boiled tender and sweetish, but deleterious when raw [Trimen, Dyer]. They are free from fibrous strings at the hedge. Seeds variable in colour. The tubers of three plants may fill a bushel-basket [Macfadyen]; they mature within some few months. These edible tubers may attain a weight of 60 lbs. [Naudin].

Palaquium Gutta, Baillon and Burck.* (*Dichopsis Gutta*, Bentham; *Isonandra Gutta*, Hooker.)

The "Gutta-Percha" or the "Gutta-Taban" Tree. Malayan Peninsula and Sunda-Islands. Attains a height of 150 feet. It seems not altogether hopeless to render this highly important tree a denizen of the mildest wood-regions in temperate climes, Murton having traced it to elevations of 3,500 feet. Indeed, the plant will live in the clime of Port Phillip without protection. The milky sap obtained by ringing the bark at 5 to 15 inches interstices, is heated for an hour before gradual exsiccation, otherwise its product becomes brittle; 5 to 20 catties yielded by one tree. Genuine Gutta-percha is only got from plants of the sapotaceous order, as far as hitherto known. Besides Palaquium Gutta, which yields the best red Gutta-percha of Borneo, but is slow of growth and does not produce much till it has attained an age of 30 years, the following are actually drawn into use for obtaining this gum-resin:—Imbricaria coriacea, A. de Candolle; Mimusops Elengi, L.; M. Manilkara, G. Don; Sideroxylon attenuatum, D. C., Illippe (Bassia) sericea, Blume; Payena macrophylla, P. Leeri (which affords the Sundek-Gutta in brackish coast-lands, as shown by Trimen) and Dichopsis Maingayi, Cl.; Palaquium obovatum, P. polyanthemum, P. Krantzianum, Burck; Cocosmanthus macrophyllus, Hassk., all from tropical Asia; Chrysophyllum Africanum, A. de Candolle, from tropical Africa; Achras sapota, L., Mimusops globosa, Gaertner, from Central America; but many of these at often cool elevations. Possibly other sapotaceous trees, including some Australian, could be worked for Gutta-percha. For the search of new kinds of Gutta-Percha-trees in unexplored regions practical experts, conversant with the gathering and preparing the sap, should be specially engaged. The Gutta-Percha-trees require more than any other plant at the present day to be reared for the world's supply of a most important industrial article, for which there is no substitute. Of this article 62,000 cwt. were introduced into Great Britain in 1884, valued at £462,000, in

1892 the import amounted to fully 4,000 tons at a value of about £860,000, of which quantity this Palaquium must have supplied a large proportion. According to a recent article in the "Revue des Eaux et Forêts" Gutta-percha can also be obtained from the foliage of the trees by a simple and not very costly process to the extent of 9 per cent. Pierre, after the indications of Bentham, adopts the generic name Palaquium, and adds as Gutta-Percha yielding: Palaquium Malaccense, P. Oxleyanum, P. formosum, P. princeps and P. Borneense, all previously undescribed species, either from Malacca or Sumatra or Borneo (see "Bulletin mens. de la Soc. Lin. de Paris," Juin, 1885). Dr. Burck admits among Sunda-Island Gutta-Percha trees as really valuable only Palaquium oblongifolium (the most frequent and the best), P. Borneense, P. Treubei, the original P. Gutta being as a native plant almost annihilated. P. ellipticum (Bassia elliptica, Dalzell) ascends to the almost temperate elevations of 4,000 feet, and is tapped for Pala, a substance allied to Gutta-Percha [General Cullen]. Besides for the isolation of electric currents, Gutta-Percha is used for water-pipes, fire-buckets, shoe-soles, driving belts in machinery, surgical instruments, knife-handles, picture-frames, also for the multiplication of woodcuts, by dentists for filling hollow teeth, for covering rollers of presses, for statues, for varnish to cover documents; for waterproof cloth one part of Gutta-Percha is added to ten parts of linseed-oil. The substance was first made known by Dr. Montgomery in India (1842) and in London by Jose d'Almeida (1843).

Paliurus ramosissimus, Poiret. (*P. Aubletia*, Schultes.)

China and Japan. A thorny tree, which could be utilised for hedging.

Paliurus Spina Christi, Miller. (*P. aculeatus*, Lambert.)

The Christ-Thorn. From the Mediterranean Sea to Nepal. A deciduous bush or finally tree, which can be trimmed into hedges.

Panax fruticosa, Linné.

Southern Asia, New Guinea, Polynesia. This odorous shrub is used in some countries like Parsley and Celery [Miquel].

Pandanus furcatus, Roxburgh.

This Screw-Pine occurs in India, up to heights of 4,000 feet, according to Dr. S. Kurz; hence it will be likely to bear a temperate clime, and give a stately plant for scenic group-planting. P. pedunculatus, R. Br., occurs in East-Australia as far south as 32°, and an allied tall species (P. Forsteri, Moore and Mueller) luxuriates in Howe's Island.

Panicum agrostoides, Muehlenberg.

North-America. One of the hardiest species, bearing the win cold of New York. Can be utilised for muddy banks and undrai marshy meadows. Easily disseminated, forming large tall clum flowering as well from the joints as tops; yields abundance of h but must be cut while young [Dr. Vasey].

Panicum altissimum, G. Meyer. (*P. elatius*, Kunth.)

From Mexico to Brazil. An almost woody species of arboresc habit, attaining a height of 30 feet. Panicles sometimes a foot a half long. Evidently desirable for naturalisation.

Panicum amarum, Elliot.

Eastern North-America. A perennial species, fit to be grown drifting coast-sand.

Panicum antidotale, Retzius.

Southern Asia, Northern Australia. Height to 8 feet. Affo the most copious natural fodder in some parts of Baluchistan [J. Lace].

Panicum atro-virens, Trinius. (*Isachne Australis*, R. Brown.)

South-Asia, East-Australia and New Zealand. A perennial gr not large, but of tender nutritive blade, particularly fitted for m valleys and woodlands, liked by pasture-animals.

Panicum brizanthum, Hochstetter.

From Abyssinia to Nepal. A large-grained perennial Mi Grass.

Panicum coenicolum, F. v. Mueller.

Extra-tropic Australia. Valuable as an enduring grass for m meadows. By the copiousness or scantiness or absence of Panic may the climate of various countries to some extent be recognise

Panicum colonum, Linné.

South-Europe, North-Africa, South-Asia, North-America, A tralia. Annual. Considered one of the best fodder-grasses in In It is greedily eaten by cattle, the abundant crop of grain addin ·ritive value. In Northern India the grain serves the inh food [Dr. G. Watt].

Panicum compositum, Linné. (*Oplismenus compositus*, Beauvois.)

South-Asia, East-Australia, Polynesia, New Zealand. The growth of this soft-bladed and prolific grass should be encouraged in forest-ground.

Panicum Crus Galli, Linné.*

The "Barnyard- or Cockshin-Grass." Occurring now in all warm countries, but probably of far oriental origin, as it seems not recorded in our ancient classic literature. A rich grass of ready spontaneous dispersion, particularly along sandy river-banks, also around stagnant water. Annual in cool climes and nowhere of long duration. P. Crus Corvi, L. is a variety of it. Regarded by R. Brown as indigenous in Eastern and Northern Australia, where many other excellent fodder-species occur, some perennial. It will succeed also on somewhat saline soil, particularly on brackish water-courses, likewise on moor-land. For rural rearing the short-awned variety should be chosen. On the Lower Mississippi it has furnished as much as four or even five tons of hay from one acre. Noticed in Japan already by the early European travellers. Had the Alexandrian Library not been burnt, some clue as to the real place of the origination of this grass and many other plants might have been obtained. Cows and horses are very fond of this grass whether fresh or dry [Professor Phares]. Mr. J. R. Walpole writes: It is a prolific seed-bearer, throwing up a number of thick and succulent stems, up to 4 feet length. On gravelly river-flats it particularly luxuriates; even when placed on dry banks it will resist heat well. Very little moisture causes the seed to germinate and to start the plant into growth rapidly. It will stand close feeding. The grains serve well for feeding small cage-birds. P. hispidulum, Retzius, which accords with the Cockshin-Grass in prolific growth and nutritiveness, prefers moist situations, but will also stand considerable dryness.

Panicum decompositum, R. Brown. (*P. lævinode*, Lindley.)*

The Australian Millet. One of the most spacious of Australian nutritious grasses. The aborigines convert the small millet-like grains into cakes. It is the only grain stored by the nomads of Central Australia. This grass will thrive on poor soil with Eleusine cruciata (Lam.), coming to maturity after rains in one month in the torrid regions of Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. Hardly different from the North-American P. capillare, L., except in perennial roots. The allied P. trachyrrhachis (Bentham) from North- and East-Australia also constitutes a very good pasture-grass. Of similar value the exclusively Australian P. effusum, R. Br. They are among the few nutritious grasses fit for hot and arid desert-tracts. Known to have grown after summer rains, within 5 weeks, to 3 feet and to flower.

Panicum distachyum, Linné.

From Southern Asia to Eastern and Central Australia. The Twofinger-Grass. A perennial grass, rooting at the nodes, yielding a large quantity of fodder and much grown for hay. Dr. Baneroft states that horses will not leave this grass and that it is also most useful for freshwater-marshes and for consolidating river-banks.

Panicum divaricatissimum, R. Brown.

Australia, particularly in the warmer inland-regions. A good perennial grass, of easy growth on poor soil.

Panicum divaricatum, Linné.

Central and Southern America. A grass of scandent habit, ascending high up in trees; desirable for naturalisation in forests.

Panicum enneaneurum, Grisebach.

La Plata-States. Prof. Hieronymus mentions this along with P. grumosum (Nees), P. laxum (Swartz), P. oblongatum (Grisebach) and P. rivulare (Trinius) as rendering the Pampas-pastures so nutritive.

Panicum flavidum, Retzius.

Southern Asia, tropical and Eastern sub-tropical Australia. A prolific seed-bearer, often prostrated by the weight of the seeds.

Panicum fluitans, Retzius.

Tropical Asia and Africa. This perennial grass, like P. spinescens (R. Brown) of East-Australia, ought to be naturalised along lakes, lagoons and rivers, particularly for the benefit of waterfowl.

Panicum foliosum, R. Brown.

India, East-Australia. Perennial. Mr. Bailey finds this to be one of the best grasses for river-banks. Refer for further information on this and other Queensland grasses to his and Staiger's illustrated monography.

Panicum frumentaceum, Roxburgh.*

The "Shamalo- or Deccan-Grass." Probably introduced from tropical Africa into South-Asia. A hardy summer-grass, having matured seeds even at Christiania [Schuebeler]. It serves as fodder-grass and produces also a kind of millet. In warm moist climes it ripens grains in 1½ months from the time of sowing. The grain much recommended by Mr. C. B. Taylor for culinary purposes. The seed is sown in the silt deposited by the overflow of the rivers in India [Dr. G. Watt]. Perhaps only a variety of P. colonum.

Panicum gracile, R. Brown.

Perennial. Proved one of the best of pasture-grasses in arid tracts of sub-tropic West-Australia [Isaac Tyson].

Panicum Indicum, Linné. (*P. myurus*, Lamarck.)

Tropical Asia and America, North-Eastern Australia. A perennial aquatic grass, with broad-bladed foliage, fit for ditches and swamps. Regarded by Mr. Bailey as very palatable and nutritious to stock.

Panicum Italicum, Linné.* (*Setaria Italica*, Beauvois.)

This grass, notwithstanding its name, is also of Asiatic origin, ascending the Himalayas to 6,500 feet, extending to China and Japan. It even ripens in cold climes, its seeds coming to perfection as far north as Christiania [Schuebeler]. Reared in Switzerland since pre-historic ages; one of the five kinds of plants, sown ceremoniously each year by the Emperor of China, according to an Imperial custom initiated 2,700 years before the Christian era [A. de Candolle]. It is annual, attaining a height of 5 feet, and is particularly worthy of cultivation as a tender green fodder. In warm climes it can be had all through the year, according to the time of sowing; preferentially grown in many parts of East-Australia for stable-animals, producing in the littoral regions there very heavy crops. It keeps weeds down, and is one of the most valuable of soiling plants; withstands drought well; yields early in the season a heavy crop of excellent hay, which dries easily [C. Mohr]. The abundantly produced grain is not only one of the best for poultry, but that of some varieties can be utilised as millet; considered by many a delicious grain for cakes and porridge. The Brahmins hold it in higher esteem than any other grain [Dr. Ainslie]; called Mohar-Millet or Hungarian Millet. P. Germanicum (Roth) is a form of this species. Allied are also the West-Indian Panicum (Setaria) magnum (Grisebach), which attains a height of 10 feet on margins of lagoons, and Panicum macrostachyum (Nees) of East-Australia, South-Asia and tropical America, the latter species highly praised by Mr. R. L. Holmes in Fiji and by Prof. Hieronymus in Argentina. The genuine plant may yield thousandfold.

Panicum Javanicum, Poiret. (*P. Koenigii*, Sprengel; *P. Helopus*, Trinius.)

Tropical and sub-tropical Africa, Asia and Australia. A good fodder-grass, broad-bladed, in N. W. India especially lauded by Duthie, along with P. antidotale (Retzius).

Panicum latissimum, Mikan.

Brazil. A highly ornamental grass. Leaves extremely broad, but hard; panicle very rich.

Panicum maximum, Jacquin.* (*P. jumentorum*, Persoon.)

The Guinea-grass. Tropical Africa; elsewhere not indigenous. This perennial grass attains a height of 10 feet. It is highly nutritious, and quite adapted for the warmer temperate zone, being hardy as far south as Buenos Ayres. In Jamaica it is the principal fodder-grass up to elevations of 5,000 feet, springing up over wide tracts of country almost to the exclusion of everything else. It forms large bunches, which when cut young supply a particularly sweet and tender hay; throws out numerous stolons; can be mowed every six weeks; the roots can be protected in the ground against light frosts by a thin covering with soil. A favorite grass in tropical countries for stall-fodder. The best fodder-grass raised on the plains of India. Will exceptionally grow 6 inches in a day. It is necessary to guard against over-feeding with this grass solely. Succeeds even on poor clay-soil and on sea-sand. Although this grass seeds freely it is best propagated by cuttings [Dr. Watt]. P. bulbosum (Kunth) is a more hardy grass of the southern parts of North America, regarded as a variety by General Munro, but remarkable for its thickly enlarged roots.

Panicum melananthum, F. v. Mueller.

Eastern Australia. A valuable perennial grass for pastoral purposes [Bailey]. Adapted also for shady localities. Eligible for irrigation-ground.

Panicum miliaceum, Linné.* (*P. miliare*, Lamarck.)

The true "Millet." South-Europe, North-Africa, South-Asia ascending the Himalayas to 11,000 feet, North-Australia. Cultivated in Southern Europe as early as the time of Hippocrates (who considered it a good dietetic) and Theophrastos, in Egypt prior to historic records and in Switzerland during the stone-age. Annual, attaining a height of four feet. Very eligible for green fodder. Several varieties occur, one with black grains. They all need a rich and friable soil, also humidity. Maturation very quick. It is one of the best of all grains for poultry, but furnishes also a palatable and nutritious table-food. A syrup is prepared from the seeds in Siberia [A. Regel]. It ripens even in Christiania [Schuebeler]. In the Wimmera-country it is grown as easily as wheat [Reader]. In many countries as many as 70 bushels of seeds have been harvested from an acre of land, well cultivated with this grass [Ch. Flint]. The yield may be thousandfold.

Panicum molle, Swartz.* (*P. barbinode*, Trinius.)

Warmer parts of America, Africa and Asia. One of the Pa[illegible]. A perennial, very fattening pasture-grass, of luxuri[illegible] attaining a height of 6 feet [Griesbach]. It is hardy at [illegible] and other far extra-tropic regions. Passes a

Panicum nigrirostre, Nees. (*Setaria nigrirostris*, F. v. Mueller.)

South-Africa. Though annual, this species is valued as a nutritious meadow-grass, readily spreading of its own accord.

Panicum obtusum, Humboldt.*

The Mosquito- or Mezquite-grass of Mexico. Perennial, nutritious ; has strong running stems, which at distances of two or three feet take root, and send up leafy bunches. Dr. Vasey thinks that this grass will show great endurance in droughty seasons.

Panicum parviflorum, R. Brown.

East-Australia. On dry hills a fine pasture-grass. P. bicolor and P. marginatum, R. Br., are likewise enumerated by Mr. Bailey among the nutritious grasses of East-Australia.

Panicum plicatum, Lamarck.

Southern-Asia, Madagascar. This spacious broad-leaved grass proved hardy as far south as Port Phillip. Pasture-animals, particularly horses, are fond of it [J. Dixon].

Panicum proliferum, Lamarck.*

Southern parts of North-America. Recorded by Steudel as perennial, by Chapman and others as annual. Evidently one of the hardier species, particularly eligible for wet brackish ground [Prof. A. Gray]. Vegetates luxuriantly in the hottest part of the summer, the stems lengthening sometimes to 7 feet, soon bending and then rooting from the lower joints, throwing out numerous shoots from them, which grow rapidly, allowing of repeated cutting ; stems thick, succulent, sweetish, panicles to 2 feet long. Through all stages of its growth this grass is much relished by horses and cattle [Dr. C. Mohr]. Several congeners reach an unusually high geographic latitude in North-America.

Panicum prolutum, F. v. Mueller.

South-Eastern Australia. Flourishes in the hottest weather ; bears a large panicle of seed.

Panicum prostratum, Lamarck. (*P. setigerum*, Retzius.)

Egypt, South-Asia, North-Australia, perhaps also indigenous to tropical America. Perennial. Recommendable for pastures.

Panicum pygmæum, R. Brown.

East-Australia. Forms a soft, thick, carpet-like vendure in forest-shade [Bailey], thus seemingly eligible as a lawn-grass.

Panicum semialatum, R. Brown.

Warmer regions of Asia, Africa and Australia. A superior tall pasture-grass, of easy dispersion in warm humid localities.

Panicum spectabile, Nees.*

The "Coapim" of Angola, called also "Wonder-Grass" after its incomparable display of incalculable value. From West-Africa transferred to many other tropical countries. A rather succulent, very fattening grass, famed not only in its native land, but also long since in Brazil, as already mentioned in Lindley's "Vegetable Kingdom," p. 113 (1847), from Nees von Esenbeck's even earlier publication on this subject. This grass, which was with the invoked help of the great Kew-establishment first obtained by the author for Australia and Polynesia, is according to Mr. R. L. Holmes "the wonder of all beholders in Fiji, strangling by its running roots almost everything in its course; at its original starting point forming a mass of the richest green foliage, over 6 feet high, gradually lowering to the outer border, where a network of shoots or runners covers the ground; it roots at the joints, and sends up then a mass of the softest and most luscious nutritive fodder." In Fiji it runs over the soil at the rate of 10 feet in three months. From Port Darwin largely distributed by the Messrs. Holtze. Readily propagated by pieces of the procumbent stem, which roots freely at each joint. Spoken of also in high praise on account of its astonishing growth by Mr. Edgar, of Rockhampton Botanic Garden, Queensland, who mentions that it still succeeds well in Western Queensland, 500 miles inland from Rockhampton. It also thrives on the Upper Murchison River in West Australia [Isaac Tyson]. It has flowered at Port Phillip. Destined to play a grand rôle in the pasturage of Australia. Like other luxuriant grasses when grown in low wet ground, this grass can also become hurtful, particularly to sheep, and it may therefore be needful to occasionally shift flocks and herds from pastures of this grass, should they become over-rich. In tropical countries it must be kept away from agricultural land. Has also done well in Riverina [Dr. Mein]. Spreads wonderfully as far south as Geographe-Bay in West Australia [Pries]. Requires to be well fed down. It may be assumed, that at present about 300 well-defined species of Panicum are known, chiefly tropical and sub-tropical; very few extending naturally to Europe or the United States of North-America, Japan or the southern part of Australia. Though mostly from the hot zones, these grasses endure a cooler clime in many instances, and some of them would prove great acquisitions, particularly the perennial species. Numerous good kinds occur spontaneously in Queensland and North-Australia. Panicum is the genus richest in species among grasses.

Panicum striatum, Lamarck. (*P. gibbum*, Elliott.)

Southern States of North-America, West-Indies and Guiana. A perennial grass for swampy localities, valuable for pastoral purposes,

according to C. Mohr, who mentions also P. anceps (L.) and P. (Elliott) as good fodder-grasses.

Panicum tenuiflorum, R. Brown. (*Paspalum brevifolium,* Fluegge.)

South-Asia and East-Australia. It has a running stem and a good bottom as a pasture-grass [Bailey].

Panicum Texanum, Buckley.

Texas. The "Colorado Bottom-grass," also called "Green B grass." One of the best of forage-grasses for horses, cattle and sh yields a sure crop, and produces 2 to 3 tons per acre [Vasey]. hay from this grass is of a superior kind; it can be cut twice i season [Carrington]. This grass is however annual, but very and becomes decumbent and widely spreading; growth rapid, stalks proceeding from the same root. Mr. P. Lea of Texas siders it is the best native grass for hay there, and notes that all of pasture-animals like it preferentially, that the hay from this p also exceedingly nutritious, and that it subdues weeds readily. Ravenel of Carolina found it there to come up spontaneously, better and larger than most other grasses. Height to 6 feet.

Panicum turgidum, Forskael.

Egypt, where this millet yields a bread-grain.

Panicum virgatum, Linné.

North-America. A tall perennial species, with a wide, nut panicle. Easily disseminated. Content with sandy soil, but some humidity. The foliage good for fodder when young. Fre on the prairies, but it will grow even also on sandy sea-coasts passes in some places as Switch-grass.

Panicum viride, Linné. (*Setaria viridis,* Beauvois.)

Widely spread over many parts of the old world. Though a this grass is of value for the first vegetation on bare sand-land which, as well as over calcareous soil, it spreads with rema facility. The same may be said of Panicum glaucum and other related species.

Papaver somniferum, Linné.*

The Opium-Poppy. Countries on the Mediterranean Sea. capsules of this tall annual, so showy for its flowers, are us medicinal purposes. From the minute, but exceedingly numerous oil of a harmless and most palatable kind can be pressed rem tively. India exports of these seeds 25,000 tons annually [Watt]. But the still more important use of this plant is for th paration of opium. Both the black- and pale-seeded varieties

used for the production of this drug. The return of poppy-culture, whether for opium or for oil, is obtained within a few months. In Hesse Cassel it has recently been proved, that the Poppy-stubbles can well be utilised for sheep-fodder. Mild and somewhat humid open forest-tracts proved most productive for obtaining opium from this plant; but it can also be reared in colder localities, good opium rich in morphia having even been obtained in Middle Europe and the Northern United States, the summers there being sufficiently long to ripen the poppy with a well-elaborated sap. Indeed the plant matures its seeds as far north as lat 69° 18′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. Within the tropics it can also be raised, but best during the cool season. The morphia-contents in opium from Gippsland were on an average somewhat over 10 per cent. The extraction of morphine is not difficult. Opium was prepared in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens for the Exhibition of 1866; but Mr. J. Bosisto and Mr. J. Hood have given first commercial dimensions to this branch of rural industry in Australia. The Smyrna-variety is particularly desirable for opium; it enables the cultivator to get from 40 lbs. to 75 lbs. of opium from an acre, generally worth 30s. to 35s. per pound. The ground for poppy-culture must be naturally rich or otherwise be well manured; dressing with ashes increases the fecundity of the plant. The seeds, about 9 lbs. to the acre, are generally sown broadcast mixed with sand. Seeds underground have been known to retain their vitality for half-a-dozen years [Dr. W. O. Focke]. In the most favorable places as many as three crops are obtained during a season. The collecting of the opium, which consists merely of the indurating sap of the seed-vessels, is commenced a few days after the lapse of the petals. Superficial incisions, horizontal or diagonal, are made into the capsules as they successively advance to maturity. This operation is best performed in the afternoon and evening, and requires no laborious toil. The milky opium-sap, thus directed outwards, is scraped off next morning into a shallow cup, and allowed to dry in a place away from sunlight; it may also be placed on poppy leaves. From one to six successive incisions are made to exhaust the sap, according to season, particular locality or the knife-like instrument employed. In the Department of Somme (France) alone opium to the value of £70,000 annually is produced and poppy-seed to the value of £170,000. Australian seasons as a rule are favorable for collecting opium, and therefore this culture is rendered less precarious here than in many other countries. Our opium proved often as good as the best Smyrna-kind. The petals are dried for packing the opium. The main-value of opium depends on its contents of morphia, for which the genus Papaver, as far as hitherto known, remains the sole source; but not less than fourteen (according to some authorities even twenty-one) alkaloids have been detected in opium by the progressive strides of organic chemistry: codein, metamorphin, morphia or morphin, narcein, narcotin, opianin, papaverin, porphyroxin, xanthopin, meconidin, codamin, laudanin, pseudo-morphin and thebain. It contains besides an indifferent bitter principle, meconin

and meconic acid (*vide* "Wittstein's Chemische Analyse von Pflanzentheilen," or my English edit. p. 163). The best Turkish opium contains 13 to 13½ per cent. morphin. Various species of Papaver produce more or less opium and morphia. Great Britain in 1889 imported 492,000 lbs. of opium, valued at £298,000. P. setigerum (De Candolle), supposed to be the wild state of P. somniferum, was cultivated, evidently for the sake of the seeds, by the lacustrine people of Switzerland prior to historic ages [Heer].

Pappea Capensis, Ecklon and Zeyher.

South-Africa. The fruit of this tree is of the size of a cherry, savory and edible. The seeds furnish an oil similar to castor-oil in its effects [Prof. MacOwan].

Pappophorum commune, F. v. Mueller.

Widely dispersed over the continent of Australia, occurring also in some parts of Asia and Africa. Perennial; regarded as a very fattening pasture-grass, and available for arid localities and almost rainless zones. It proved one of the best pasture-grasses in the arid tracts of sub-tropic Western Australia [Isaac Tyson].

Parinarium Nonda, F. v. Mueller.

The "Nonda-tree" of North-Eastern Australia. Attains [illegible] height of 60 feet; its wood soft, close-grained, easily worked [W. Hill]. May prove hardy in mild temperate climes, and perhaps live in the dry and hot air of deserts, where it deserves [illegible] trial-culture for the sake of its edible, mealy, plum-shaped fruit. A few other species with esculent drupes occur in different tropical countries.

Paritium tiliaceum, St. Hilaire. (*Hibiscus tiliaceus,* Linné.)

Tropical and sub-tropical countries, especially on sea-shores, extending to Australia, in Hawaii up to 2,000 feet. A small tree. The copiously obtainable bast supplies material for tough and pliable ropes; the wood is light and serves for outriggers of canoes [Dr. Hillebrand]. Desirable for naturalisation.

Parkinsonia aculeata, Linné.

From California to Uruguay. A thorny shrub, clearly adapted for the warmer regions of the temperate zone, where it might be utilised with the following plant for evergreen hedges. Became naturalised in the milder tracts of Eastern Australia. Quite hardy at Port Phillip. The flowers are handsome. Six other species occur in various parts of America.

Parkinsonia Africana, Sonder.

South-Africa. A tall hedge-bush.

Parrotia Jacquemontiana, Decaisne.

North-Western Himalayas, from about 3,000 to 8,500 feet elevation. This deciduous-leaved small tree merits attention. Its tough and pliable twigs are used for basket-work and preferred for twig-bridges, the latter sometimes 300 feet long; hence this tree could be used for a variety of economic purposes [Stewart and Brandis]. One of the best woods for walking-sticks and particularly Alp-sticks. P. Persica (C. A. Meyer) occurs on the Caspian Sea.

Parthenium integrifolium, Linné.

Eastern North-America. The flowering tops of this perennial bitter herb have come into use as a febrifuge [Houlton].

Paspalum ciliatum, Humboldt.

Tropical South-America. A perennial and lauded cereal grass.

Paspalum conjugatum, Bergius.

South-America. Considered in India to be a good fodder-grass [H. N. Ridley].

Paspalum dilatatum, Poiret. (*P. ovatum*, Trinius.)

North- and South-America into extra-tropical latitudes. Perennial; of excellent quality for fodder; keeps green during the hottest summer-time. Mr. Bacchus found it hardy up to a height of 2,000 feet in Victoria. It grew 4½ feet in little more than two months in New South Wales, after drought was followed by heavy rains. It is closely allied to the Mexican P. virgatum, L. Introduced into Australia by the writer with many other fodder-grasses. Reported to have extraordinary drought-resistance [W. Farrer].

Paspalum distichum, Linné.*

The "Silt-Grass." North- and South-America, except the colder regions; elsewhere probably introduced, though now widely naturalised also in the warmer coast-tracts of the eastern hemisphere. Possibly indigenous to Australia also. Endures some frost. Will submit to temporary inundation; will grow half emerging in shallow pools or on wet meadows, and proves quickly fattening to cattle [A. R. Crawford]. A creeping bank- or swamp-grasss, forming extensive cushions. It keeps beautifully green throughout the year, affords a sufficiently tender blade for feed, and is exquisitely adapted to cover silt or bare slopes on banks of ponds or rivers, where it grows grandly; moderate submersion does not destroy it, but frost injures it; it thrives well also on salt-marshes. Excellent for fern-tree-tubs to produce a green sward and some overdrooping foliage. The chemical analysis made in spring gave the following results:—Albumen 2·20, gluten 7·71, starch 1·56, gum 1·64, sugar 5·00 (F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel).

Paspalum læve, Michaux.

Southern States of North-America. Perennial. Prof. Ph[illegible]res states, that for successive years two tons of hay of this meadow-grass can be mown from an acre, it almost never seeding when regularly cut.

Paspalum lentiginosum, Presl.

Southern States of North-America and Mexico. Spreads by runners and forms a close turf [Dr. Vasey]. P. Floridanum (Michaux) of the same region is a tall species of vigorous growth. P. purpurascens (Elliott) is leafy and succulent, and roots at the lower joints.

Paspalum notatum, Fluegge.*

From Virginia to Argentina. This is one of the best of fodder-grasses there, forming a dense, soft, carpet-like sward on meadows, and becoming particularly luxuriant and nutritious on somewhat saline soil [Lorentz]. Closely cognate to P. distichum. P. ovatum (Torrey) is probably a variety of P. notatum. It is known as Alabama-grass. Hardy, perennial, relished by stock. Highly spoken of in the Southern States of North America on account of its drought-resisting property [Hon. J. L. Dow]. Dr. Vasey recommends it as one of the very best pasture-grasses of Alabama, Louisiana and Texas.

Paspalum platycaule, Poiret. (*P. compressum,* Presl.)

Warmer regions of North- and South-America, extending northward to Alabama. A nutritive pasture-grass, particularly eligible for sandy coast-lands [C. Mohr]. The creeping stems become closely matted [Dr. Vasey].

Paspalum scrobiculatum, Linné.

Through the tropics of the eastern hemisphere widely dispersed, extending to South-Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Polynesia also. A valuable pasture-grass of several years' duration, which will grow on poor land, also on swampy ground. A superior variety is cultivated in India for a grain-crop. This grass furnishes a good ingredient for hay. Its stem sometimes attains a height of 8 feet. Rosenthal pronounces it pernicious, perhaps when long and exclusive use is made of this grass, or possibly when diseased through fungus-growth. In hot climes it can become a troublesome intruder on plantations.

Paspalum stoloniferum, Bosc. (*P. purpureum,* Ruiz et Pavon.)

Central America. A fodder-grass of considerable value. Noticed by Mr. T. Ball in the Andes up to 9,000 feet. Specially mentioned as a good pasture-grass in Peru, by Professor Dr. J. A. de los Rios.

Paspalum undulatum, Poiret.

North- and South-America. Noticed by C. Mohr as valuable for fodder. A. Gray records it as annual.

Passiflora alata, Aiton.

Peru and Brazil. This Passion-flower and all the following (probably with some other species) furnish Granadilla-fruits. All the species here recorded are perennial, some woody and widely climbing.

Passiflora coccinea, Aublet.

From Guiana to the La Plata-States. The fruits are eaten raw or boiled [Hieronymus]. This plant with probably many others of the genus contains a chemical principle of hypnotic value.

Passiflora cœrulea, Linné.

South-Brazil and Uruguay. One of the hardiest of all Passion-flowers, and with many others well adapted for covering bowers, rockeries and similar structures. Matures its fruit in the open air even at London [Masters]. The Brazilian P. actinia (Hooker) is hardy in Provence [Naudin]. Many of the equatorial species come from mountainous regions, and may thus endure mild temperate climates.

Passiflora edulis, Sims.

Southern Brazil. Frost-shy. With P. quadrangularis preferentially grown in sub-tropic Eastern Australia. Fruit purple.

Passiflora filamentosa, Cavanilles.

Southern Brazil.

Passiflora incarnata, Linné.

North-America, from Virginia and Kentucky southward. The fruits are called May-pops.

Passiflora laurifolia, Linné. (*P. tinifolia*, Jussieu.)

The Water-Lemon. From the West-Indies to Brazil.

Passiflora lingularis, Jussieu.

From Mexico to Bolivia. Professor Ernst of Caraccas says, that its fruit is one of the finest anywhere in existence.

Passiflora lutea, Linné.

North-America, from Pennsylvania and Illinois southward. With P. cœrulea and P. incarnata among the hardiest of the genus. Berries small.

Paspa
S
stat
gra
reg

...r Hill reported, to have ob
...risbane Botanic Garden. This

Pasp
ru
(M
P.
lo

... Brazil.

...marck.
...outh. Fruit edible [Dr. Rosenthal].

Pas
g
ar
sc
(
A
of
re
as
T

...ndies to Guiana. This is among the s
...enthal as yielding edible fruits.

...gularis, Linné.
... the most commonly cultivated Granadillas.
... large size, and are of the finest taste. Cultiv
... feet [W. Fawcett]. Trained against
... well near Port Jackson, if there are plenty
... absence of these insects artificial fertilization
... obtain a crop [Fred. Turner].

Pas

... Linné.
West-Indies to Brazil.

w
fo
cl

..., Linné. (*P. pallida*, Linné.)
... Florida to Brazil. A careful investigator, Dr.
... has recently defined about 200 species of Passion-flo

Pasp

ext
also
gro
cul
ing

...filifolia, Cavanilles.
Peru. Fruit edible, according to Dr. Rosenthal.

...cupana, Humboldt. (*P. sorbilis*, Martius.)
Brazil. A climbing shrub, possibly hardy in the warm te
... many tropical Cupaniæ and other sapindaceo
... clime. The hard Guarana-paste of chocolate-c
... from the seeds by trituration in a heated morta
... of a little water, kneading into a dough and then
... very rich in caffeine, serves for a pleasant bevera
... medicinally.

...alis, Siebold.
... hardier than Cercis Siliquastrum, of v
... will endure the climate of Norway to lat.
...der]. Rises in 10 years to 30–40 feet.

Peireskia aculeata, Miller.

The Barbadoes-Gooseberry. West-Indies. A tall shrub, adapted for hedges in localities free of frost. The cochineal-insect can be reared on this plant also. The berries are edible ; the leaves available for salad. The flowers frequented by bees. Several other species exist in tropical America, among which P. Bleo, Humb., is particularly handsome ; but they may not all be sufficiently hardy for utilitarian purposes in an extra-tropical clime.

Peireskia portulacifolia, Haworth.

West-Indies. This attains the size of a fair tree.

Pelargonium odoratissimum, Aiton.*

South-Africa. A perennial trailing herb, from the leaves of which a fragrant oil can be distilled. Pelargonium-oil is extensively produced in Algeria as a cheap substitute for attar of roses. There the rate of annual production of the "essence of geranium" is about 12,000 lbs. One ton weight of fresh leaves will yield about 2 lbs. volatile oil [Piesse]. The same remark applies to the shrubby P. radula (Aiton) and P. capitatum (Aiton). The Kaffirs assert that these plants keep off snakes. Easily multiplied from cuttings. Water in which the leaves have been simply steeped without heat may serve for flavoring beverages and dishes. On this occasion may be pleaded also for the hundreds of distinct kinds of Pelargonium, many seemingly doomed to utter annihilation in South-Africa, unless indeed some statesman there by legislation will see these lovely plants protected at least on a few pristine spots within permanently reserved small areas, for the joy also of future generations ; so also the hundreds of charming species of Erica, only there to be found, claim immunity for ever against herds and flocks ; and thus likewise might, under enlightened foresight, yet timely be saved and sheltered the numerous and gay Polygaleæ, podalyrious Leguminosæ, Phylicæ, Crassulæ, Mesembrianthema, Proteaceæ, Gnidia and the incomparable Irideæ and Liliaceæ of the South-African Flora, so far, at least, as not to be swept away altogether from the face of the globe.

Pelargonium peltatum, Aiton.

South-Africa. A climber, grateful to culture in mild climes ; flowering yearly through about nine months ; well adapted for bowers, for large garden-edgings, and for covering fences and minor unsightly buildings, also bare branches of shrubs and small trees.

Peltophorum Linnæi, Bentham. (*Cæsalpinia Brasiliensis,* Linné.)

West-India. A small tree. Provides the orange-coloured Brasiletto-wood. This species likes dry calcareous soil [Grisebach]. Endures the climate of Carolina.

Pennisetum Arnhemicum, F. v. Mueller.

North-Australia and Queensland. This grass remains strong and green through the hottest months, forming compact tussocks. All kinds of pasture-animals are very fond of it [Molineux].

Pennisetum cenchroides, Richard.

Africa and South-Western Asia. Perennial. The Unjum or Dhaman or Anjam. At Allahabad this is regarded as a first-rate fodder-grass [Dr. Stewart]. Well adapted for silos [General Sir H. Macpherson]. It is a spreading grass adapted also for desert-regions. In its own countries one of the best of grasses for green fodder and hay; so nutritious as to have led to the native saying: "What Ghi (or Ghee, *i. e.*, clarified butter) is to man, that the Dhaman is to a horse" [Prof. Robert Wallace].

Pennisetum latifolium, Sprengel.

Extra-tropical South-America. A tall perennial nutritious grass, forming large tufts, easily spreading from the roots or seeds. It is of quick growth.

Pennisetum typhoideum, Richard.* (*Penicillaria spicata*, Willdenow; *Panicum cæruleum*, Miller.)

The Bajree or Pearl-Millet or Bulrush-Millet. Tropical Asia, Nubia and Egypt. An annual, requiring only about three months to ripen its millet-crop in warm countries. The stems are thick and reach a height of 6–10 feet, several being produced from one root, and each again forming lateral branches; the maximum-length of a spike is about a foot and a half; Colonel Sykes saw exceptionally 15 spikes on one plant and occasionally 2,000 seeds in one spike. Together with sorghum this is the principal cereal, except rice, grown in India by the native races. This grass requires a rich and loose soil, and on such it will yield upwards of a hundred-fold. It furnishes hay of good quality, though not very easily dried, and is also valuable as green fodder. In the United States cultivated as far north as Pennsylvania, and it matures seeds even as far north as Christiania in Norway [Schuebeler]. Thrives fairly well at Port Phillip. Not much affected as a summer-plant by great heat nor drought in the interior of Australia. Its fast growth prevents weeds from obtaining a footing. In very exceptional cases and under most favorable circumstances as regards soil and manure, the first cutting is in six or seven weeks, the stems up to seven feet high, giving at the rate of 30 tons green feed, or 6½ tons of hay per acre; in six or seven weeks more a second cutting is obtained, reaching 55 tons per acre of green feed, the grass being nine feet high; a third cut is got in the same season. Farm-stock eat it greedily. One plant of pearl-millet "is worth three of maize for fodder." Some of the many other species of Pennisetum are doubtless of rural value. A plant allied to P. typhoideum occurs in China, namely P. cereale (Trinius). This also affords millet or corn for cakes.

Pennisetum villosum, R. Brown.

Abyssinia. A grass of decorative beauty, forming ample tufts; it is recommended by Dr. Curl for permanent pasture in New Zealand. With numerous other grasses it was introduced into Australia by the writer of this work. Proves fruitful in Norway to lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler].

Pentzia virgata, Lessing.

South-Africa. A small cushion-like bush, recommended for establishment in deserts for sheep-fodder. It has the peculiarity, that whenever a branch touches the ground, it strikes roots and forms a new plant; this enables the species to cover ground rapidly [Sir Samuel Wilson]. Valuable also for fixing drift-sand in water-rills, by readily bending over and rooting, thus forming natural little catch-dams to retain water [MacOwan]. Mutton from sheep depasturing on this plant proves particularly palatable. Several other species occur in South-Africa. Systematically these plants are allied to the Tansy.

Periandra dulcis, Martius.

Sub-tropical Brazil. The sweet root of this shrub yields a kind of liquorice.

Perilla arguta, Bentham.

Japan. An annual herb. An infusion of this plant is used for imparting a deep-red colour to table-vegetables and other substances. In Japan the seeds are pressed for oil. P. ocimoides, L., of Upper India, probably serves similar purposes. Some species of Perilla are suitable for ribbon-culture. P. Nankinensis affords its aromatic flowers as a condiment in China and Japan.

Persea gratissima, Gaertner.

The Avocado-Pear or rather "Aguacate," called in Peru "Palta." From Mexico to Peru and Brazil in forest-tracts near the coast; but its real nativity, according to A. de Candolle, restricted to Mexico. A noble evergreen spreading tree. Adverse to drought; likes humid soil. Suggestively mentioned here as probably available for mild localities outside the tropics, inasmuch as it has become naturalised in Madeira, the Azores and Canary Islands. The fruit attains sometimes a weight of 2 lbs., and is generally sliced for salad, and of delicious taste and flavor. Its pulp contains about 8 per cent. of greenish oil. In Jamaica it is cultivated up to 4,000 feet [W. Fawcett]. It matured in littoral Eastern Australia, somewhat outside the tropics [Edgar]. It also ripened its fruit abundantly near Moreton-Bay. Lives unprotected as far south as Port Jackson [C. Moore]. The seeds have come into medicinal use at the instance of Dr. Froehling, particularly through the efforts of Messrs Parke and and Davis, to whom we mainly owe the recent introduction of many other valuable new drugs into medicine.

Persea Teneriffæ, F. v. Mueller. (*P. Indica*, Sprengel.)

Madeira, Azores, and Canary Islands. This magnificent tr produces a beautiful, hard, mahogany-like wood, especially soug for superior furniture and turners' work. One of the most hard trees of the large order of Laurinæ.

Peucedanum graveolens, Bentham. (*Anethum graveolens*, Linné.)

The "Dill." South-Europe, North-Africa, Orient. Annu The well-known aromatic fruitlets used as a condiment. In In known as Sowa. Distilled dill-oil is in use also for scented soaps.

Peucedanum officinale, Linné.

The Sulphur-Root. Middle and Southern Europe, North Africa, Middle Asia. Perennial. The root is used in veteri medicine; it contains, like that of the following species, crystalline peucedanin.

Peucedanum Ostruthium, Koch. (*Imperatoria Ostruthium*, Linné.)

Mountains of Middle Europe. A perennial herb, which coul grown in alpine regions. The acrid aromatic root is used in medic particularly in veterinary practice; required also for the prepara of some kinds of Swiss Cheese. P. Cervaria (Cusson) and Oreoselinum (Mœnch) are also occasionally drawn into medic use.

Peucedanum sativum, Bentham.* (*Pastinaca sativa*, Linné.)

The "Parsnip." Europe, North and Middle Asia. Bienni The root palatable and nutritious. The wild root is somewh acrid, and poisonous effects have occasionally resulted from its us In a raw state it is deleterious even to a fatal extent, according Professor Meehan. A variety is cultivated in the Channel-Island with roots 3 or 4 feet long [Chambers]. A somewhat calcareo soil is favorable to the best development of this plant. It is ve hardy, having been grown in Norway to lat. 70° 22′; it matur seeds as far north as lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler]. Ripens it seeds we even in the hot and dry Central-Australian regions [H. Kemp where the Parsnip yields crops throughout the year. The cultu is that of the carrot; for fodder the root surpasses that of the latt in augmenting milk [Langethal]. A decoction of parsnip-ro ferments with sugar and yeast into a sparkling beverage, but requi casking for about a year [Baudinet].

Peucedanum Sekakul, F. v. Mueller. (*Pastinaca Sekakul*, Russe *Malabaila pumila*, Boissier; *Malabaila Sekakul*, Boissier.)

From Greece to Persia and Egypt. The root of this perenn herb was brought already under medical notice by Dr. Rauwol in a boiled state it affords a palatable esculent.

Peumus Boldus, Molina.

The Boldo of Chili. A small ornamental evergreen tree, with exceedingly hard wood, which is utilised for many kinds of implements. The bark furnishes dye-material. The fruits are of aromatic and sweet taste [Dr. Philippi].

Peziza macropus, Persoon.

Europe. Mentioned by Prof. Goeppert among the edible mushrooms, sold in Silesia along with P. repanda (Wahlenberg). Dr. M. C. Cooke enumerates the following Victorian species as edible: P. vesiculosa, Bull. P. aurantia, Pers., P. venosa, Pers., P. cochleata, Linné.

Phacelia tanacetifolia, Bentham.

California, Texas. Annual. A superior bee-plant of easy rearing, successfully grown in Germany. Allied species and some other hydrophyllaceous plants, all elegant and easily raised from seed, may perhaps answer the same purpose.

Phalaris aquatica, Linné.

Southern Europe and Northern Africa. Important as a perennial fodder-grass, fit for wet ground.

Phalaris arundinacea, Linné.

Temperate and colder regions of Europe, Asia and America; indigenous in Norway to lat. 70° 30′. Not without some importance as a reedy grass of bulky yield on wet meadows or in swampy places. A variety with white-striped leaves is a favorite as a ribbon-plant for garden-plots.

Phalaris Canariensis, Linné.

The Canary-grass. An annual grass from the Canary-Islands, now widely dispersed as a spontaneous plant over the warmer zones of the globe. Thus it has also become naturalised in Australia. It will endure the climate of Norway to lat. 70° 22′, bearing seed to lat. 63° 26′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. It is grown for its seeds, which form one of the best kinds of food for many sorts of small cage-birds. The flour is utilised in certain processes of cotton-manufacture, and liked even for some kinds of cakes. The soil for culture of the Canary-grass must be friable and not too poor, and the crop must be kept out of the reach of grain-feeding birds, so that it is advisable to grow it only on widely cleared g[illegible]e-third bushel of seeds suffices for an acre. It is an exhau[illegible]mical constituents here (in November): Albumen 1·[illegible] starch 1·03, gum 6·64, sugar 2·86 per cent. (F. v. Mue[illegible]); another analysis in the same month gave: Albu[illegible], starch 0·98, gum 3·22, sugar 4·[illegible]. [illegible]g 1887

into Victoria, 2,981 centals, valued at £1,738. As allied speci[illegible]s o similar use, but mostly of less yield, may be enumerated [illegible] P brachystachys (Link) from Italy, P. minor (Retzius) and P. [illegible]run- cata (Gussone) from various countries on the Mediterranean Se[illegible], the last-mentioned being perennial. Other species, including some [illegible]rom Asia, are deserving of trial. P. minor is recommended by Dr. Cu[illegible]l for permanent pastures, as it supplies a large quantity of fine, s[illegible]reet, fattening foliage, relished by stock. It keeps green far int[illegible] the winter in the climate of New Zealand.

Pharnaceum acidum, J. Hooker.

St. Helena. A dwarf perennial succulent plant, which [illegible]ight advantageously be naturalised on sea-shores, to yield an acid [illegible]alad, perhaps superior to that of Portulaca oleracea.

Phaseolus aconitifolius, Jacquin.

India, up to 4,000 feet. "Moth-bean." A dwarf annual species. Dr. Forbes Watson admits it among the culinary beans of India. It will bear on arid soil. If the plant has once got a good start no amount of dry weather will hurt it; besides serving as human food it is also excellent for green fodder [Dr. G. Watt]. P. trilobus (Aiton), the Simbi-bean, is a still hardier variety, which becomes perennial.

Phaseolus adenanthus, G. Meyer. (*P. Truxillensis*, Humboldt; *P. rotratus*, Wallich.)

Almost cosmopolitan within the tropics, where, irrespective of navigation and other traffic, it becomes dispersed by migrating birds; truly spontaneous also in tropical Australia. A perennial herb with large flowers, resembling those of Vigna vexillata (Bentham). Cultivated for its seeds, which are rather small, but copiously produced. A variety with edible roots occurs.

Phaseolus coccineus, Kniphof.* (*P. multiflorus*, Willdenow.)

The Scarlet Runner. Tropical South-America. A twining showy perennial, as useful as the ordinary French bean. Suits for rougher, cooler and more exposed localities than P. vulgaris [Dr. G. Beck]. Its seeds usually larger than those of that plant, purple with black dots, but sometimes also pure-blue and again quite white. The flowers occur sometimes white. The root contains a narcotic poison.

Phaseolus derasus, Schranck.*

Brazil. There, next to maize, the most important and extensively used plant for human food, chiefly of the negro population [Dr. Peckolt]. Sprengel refers this to P. inamænus (Linné), a variety of the following species.

Phaseolus lunatus, Linné.*

The "Lima-bean," or "Almond-bean." Perennial. Tropical South-America. A. de Candolle restricts the real nativity to that part of the globe. Wittmack identifies beans from ancient graves in Peru as belonging to this species. The root is deleterious. Biennial according to Roxburgh. Much cultivated in the warm zone for its edible beans, which are purple or white. A favorite particularly in Western America. P. inamænus (Linné) is hardly specifically distinct, but grows taller and produces larger fruits; it is known as a Lima-bean, but also as the Madagascar-bean, and has proved hardy and productive in Victoria. P. perennis (Walter) from the United States of North-America is another allied plant; also P. Pallar (Molina) of Peru, the latter perennial, with a comparatively thick stem [Wittmack].

Phaseolus radiatus, Linné.* (*P. Mungo*, Linné; *P. Max*, Linné.)

The "Green Gram." South-Asia and tropical Australia. An annual, very hairy plant, not much climbing. Frequently reared in India, when rice fails or where that crop cannot be produced, yielding the earliest pulse crop in the season. According to Sir Walter Elliot one of the most esteemed of Indian pulses. "It fetches the highest price, and is more than any other in request among the richer classes, entering largely into delicate dishes and cake." Cultivated up to 6,000 feet [Forbes Watson]. Col. Sykes counted 62 pods on one plant with from seven to fourteen seeds in each. Praised by Professor von Heldreich particularly as an exquisite culinary plant from cultural experiences in Greece, although the seeds are so small. It is also a favorite esculent in Japan. Mr. Henry Wehl records that it has done splendidly in the northern part of New South Wales, enduring much dry heat. It came to maturity in the climate of Paris. The herb is not available for fodder. Seems well adapted for green manure [McKeown]. This plant requires no irrigation, and ripens in two and a half to three months. Pailleux records, that the young sprouts serve as a delicate vegetable, irrespective of the seeds. This plant has received from phyto-systematists other names still. Thus P. minimus (Rumphius), P. bicolor (Retzius), P. aureus (Hamilton), P. viridissimus (Tenore), according to varieties in colour of seeds chiefly. The last-named variety is also known as the "Mash" of Mesopotamia. [See notes by Jules Cloquet in the "Revue des sciences naturelles appliquées," Oct. 1892, p. 334.]

Phaseolus vulgaris, l'Obel.*

The ordinary Kidney bean or French bean or Haricot. Native country Western South-America, inasmuch as Professor Wittmack has recently identified beans from ancient graves at Lima as belonging to P. vulgaris, and records them also from places of interment in Arizona, together with Maize, Prosopis, and Phascolus Pallar (Molino). Found also already in culture at the St. Lorenz River,

when that stream was discovered by Cartier, together with Pumpkins or Gourds. Beans were much cultivated in the Antilles, Florida and Mexico, prior to the arrival of Europeans, according to Acosta, Oviedo and Vaca. Professor Wittmack refers the black beans, widely known as "Feijdospretos" through South-America and there extensively used for human food, to P. vulgaris as a variety. Though this common and important culinary annual is so well known, it has been deemed desirable to refer to it here, with a view of reminding our readers, that the kidney-bean is nearly twice as nutritious as wheat; it is, among culinary vegetables, the richest in nitrogenous compounds. The meal from beans might also find far-augmented use. As constituents of the beans should be mentioned a large proportion of starch (nearly half), then much legumin, also some phaseolin (which, like amygdalin, can be converted into an essential oil) and inosit-sugar. The tall variety also well suited for moist equatorial regions. A variety called Cardinal's Bean (P. sphaericus) has globular red seeds. Lentils contain more legumin but less starch, while peas and beans are almost alike in respect to the proportion of these two nourishing substances. The kidney-bean can still be cultivated in cold latitudes and at sub-alpine elevations, if the uninterrupted summer-warmth last for four months; otherwise it is more tender than the pea. With our present rapid steam communication supplies are now available to us from either warmer or colder zones, according to season. The soil should be friable, somewhat limy and not sandy for field culture. Phaseolus nanus, L. (the dwarf bean) and P. tumidus, Savi (the sugar-bean, sword-bean or egg-bean) are varieties of P. vulgaris. Several other species of Phaseolus seem worthy of culinary culture. Haricot-Beans contain very decided deobstruent properties, which however are generally destroyed by too much boiling. To obviate this, they should be soaked for 24 hours in cold water, to which salt has been added, and then gently boiled for not more than 30 or 40 minutes in very little water [W. B. Booth]. The seeds will retain their vitality fully three years. This plant matures under horticultural care even in the dry hot desert-regions of Central Australia.

Phleum alpinum, Linné.

Europe, Asia, North- and South-America, on high mountains extending to Arctic regions. According to Drs. Stebler and Schroeter, this is a good productive fodder-grass on strong but not too wet soil.

Phleum Michelii, Allioni.

Mountains of Middle and Southern Europe. A tall, pr valuable fodder-grass, naturally confined to limestone- generally on dry, stony soil in sunny situation [Drs. Schroeter]. Better suited for mowing than grazing.

Phleum pratense, Linné.*

The Timothy or Catstail-grass. Europe, North-Africa, Northern and Middle Asia; ascends to 10,000 feet in Spain. One of the most valuable and most cultivated of all perennial fodder-grasses. Its production of early spring-foliage is superior to that of the Cocksfoot-grass. It should enter largely into any mixture of grasses for permanent pasturage. It will live also on moist and cold clay-ground. This grass, and perhaps yet more the allied Phleum alpinum, L., are deserving of an extensive transfer to moory drained regions. It is very hardy, having been found indigenous in Norway to lat. 70° [Professor Schuebeler]. For hay it requires mowing in a young stage. The seed is copiously yielded and well retained. The greatest advantage from this grass arises, according to Langethal, when it is grown along with clovers. It thrives even better on sandy meadows than on calcareous soil; it will prosper on poorer ground than Alopecurus pratensis; the latter furnishes its full yield only in the fourth year, whereas the Phleum does so in the second. The Timothy-grass dries more quickly for hay and the seeds are gathered more easily, but it vegetates later, is of harder consistence, and yields less in the season after the first cut. Dr. Curl, of New Zealand, observes, that while many grasses and clovers, if eaten in their spring-growth, may cause diarrhœa in sheep, the Timothy-grass, when young, does not affect them injuriously. Well adapted for irrigation-ground; the yield of hay varies from 40 to 120 cwt. on an acre. Occasionally attacked by fungus-disease, particularly from Epichloe typhina, when sheep should be put on the affected fields [Stebler].

Phœnix Canariensis, Naudin. (*P. Jubae*, Webb.)

Canary-Islands. A superb palm for scenic culture, hardier than even the Date-palm. Fruit not edible.

Phœnix dactylifera, Linné.*

The Date-Palm. North-Africa, particularly inland; Arabia, Persia. This noble palm attains finally a height of about 80 feet, exceptionally 120 feet. "Trees of from 100 to 200 years old continue to produce their annual crop of dates," though gradually at very advanced age in lesser quantity. Should be raised in the oases of the Australian desert million-fold. Bears fruits in sub-tropic Eastern Australia in particular abundance. Though sugar or palm-wine can be obtained from the sap, and hats, mats and similar articles can be manufactured from the leaves, we would utilise this palm beyond scenic garden-ornamentation only for its fruits. The date-palm would afford in time to come a real boon in the oases of
·ept by burning winds, although it might be grown
of mountains and in any part of lowlands free of
ral bunches of flowers are formed in a season, each
as many as 200 dates. Staminate and pistillate

flowers rarely on the same plant. In Egypt as many as 4 cwt. of dates have been harvested in one season from a single date-palm. Many varieties of dates exist, differing in shape, size and colour of the fruit; those of Gomera are large and contain no seed. The best Algerian variety is known as "Deglet nour." Select trees are recorded as having borne a crop worth £2, but the average may be put down at four shillings per tree annually, common kinds less than one shilling. A good date-tree is sometimes exchanged for a camel in North-Africa. 80 trees to an acre is considered the most suitable number. The neighbourhood of the sea is unfavorable to the production of good dates [M. G. Rolland, Hon. G. W. Cotton]. The unexpanded flower-bunches can be used for palm-cabbage and the fibre of the leaf stalks for cordage. The town Elche, in Spain, is surrounded by a planted forest of about 80,000 date-palms, and the sale of leaves for decorative purposes produces a considerable income to the town irrespective of the value of the date-fruits; and so it is at Alicante. As far north as the Gulf of Genoa also a date-forest exists. The ease with which this palm grows from seeds affords facilities in adapted climes to imitate these examples, and we certainly ought to follow them in all parts of Australia and in similar climes. Young plants might readily be taken by tourists to forest-glens for naturalisation. The date-palm bears well in Southern California and Arizona [Prof. Hilgard]. Dates, as a nourishing, wholesome and readily preserved kind of fruit, should be in the commissariat of exploring expeditions, particularly through mild or hot countries, as the seeds could be sown, for thus early raising this important palm in new regions. Dr. Bonavia is the principal champion for extensive date-culture in India; he states that in Arabia the Date-Palm grows even in soil strongly impregnated with salt. See also the author's remarks in the Transact. Vict. Inst. ii, 95 (1857). The best dates are grown in oases, where fresh water gushes from the ground in abundance and spreads over light soil of deserts subject to burning winds. The variety "Datheres-sifia" ripens its fruits early in the season [Naudin]. It is propagated from suckers. The Zadie-variety produces the heaviest crop, averaging 300 lbs. to the tree; superior varieties can only be continued from offshoots of the root; these will commence to bear in five years and be in full bearing in ten years; one male tree is considered sufficient for half a hundred females. The pollen-dust is sparingly applied by artificial means. The pulpy part of the fruit contains about 58 per cent. of saccharine matter. It is estimated, that in Egypt alone four millions of date-palms exist, the produce of which is to a large extent consumed locally. The date-groves of Turkey produce annually 40,000 to 60,000 tons of dates in ordinarily good seasons [Le Duc]. The date-palm will luxuriate even in saltish soil, and the water for its irrigation may be slightly brackish [Surgeon-Major Colvill]. The artesian water of the Oued Rir district in Algeria contains from 0·57 ounces to 1·07 ounces dry salt in a gallon [Rolland]. The date-palm is the staple plant on the new oases created by artesian

borings in the interior of the Sahara, where the temperature in some places ranges from 14° to 104° F. The importation of dates during 1885 into Britain was 5,000 tons. Northern limit of the date 35° north latitude. Into Central Australia the date-palm was first introduced by the writer of this work, where it commenced to bear fruit at the age of 8 years, and passed unhurt through years of tremendous drought and with the scantiest supply of bad water [Rev. H. Kempe]. It grows amazingly near the Gulf of Carpentaria [Joseph O'Reilley]. The culture extends in Asia northward to Beluchistan. Its pungent rigidity protects this palm from encroachment of pasture-animals; hence it can be left without hedging. Professor Naudin has shown that fertile hybrids between the date-palm and some other species of Phœnix can be produced.

Phœnix humilis, Royle.

India, China. This palm was buried for ten days under three feet of snow in the south of France without injury [Naudin].

Phœnix paludosa, Roxburgh.

India. A stout species, not very tall. Of value at least for decorative culture. Many kinds of palms are getting already naturalised in the humid forestal tracts of tropical Eastern Queensland through birds carrying and dispersing the seeds [J. Edgar].

Phœnix pusilla, Gaertner.

India and South-China. A dwarf species, which bears the clime of the south of France without protection [Kerchove de Denterghem]. P. farinifera (Roxburgh) appears to be identical. It is adapted for sandy and otherwise dry and barren land, but prefers the vicinity of the sea. Berry shining-black, with a sweet mealy pulp.

Phœnix reclinata, Jacquin.

South-Africa, in the eastern districts. A hardy species, but not tall, often reclining. It is adapted for ornamentation. In warm climes the seeds will grow just where they dropped.

Phœnix silvestris, Roxburgh.

India, almost on any soil or in any situation, down even to the edge of drift-sand on the coast. It has proved a very hardy species at Melbourne. Its greatest height is about 40 feet. Berries yellowish or reddish, larger than in P. pusilla. Where this palm abounds, much sugar is obtained from it by evaporation of the sap, which flows from incisions into the upper part of the trunk—a process not sacrificing the plant, as for 50 years the sap can thus be withdrawn. This palm-sugar consists almost entirely of cane-sugar. It might like the palm-honey of the Chilian Jubaea be rendered marketable in a semi-fluid state. A kind of arrack is obtained by

fermentation and distillation of this sap, and also from the young spikes. Each plant furnishes the juice for about 8 lbs. of date-sugar annually, but in some instances much more. About 50,000 tons of sugar a year are produced in Bengal alone from this and some other palms. The leaves are used for mats. The tree lives in drier regions than other Indian palms. Mr. Fr. Turner fertilized this species with the pollen of P. dactylifera; the result was a much finer fruit. Dr. Trimen distinguishes the closely allied wild Ceylon-species as P. Zeilanica.

Phœnix spinosa, Thonning.

Tropical Africa, ascending mountain-tracts, thus perhaps hardy in milder extra-tropic regions. Sir John Kirk found, that the green bunches, if immersed in water for half a day, suddenly assume a scarlet hue, when the astringent pulp becomes edible. Near P. reclinata.

Phormium tenax, J. R. and G. Forster.*

The Flax-Lily of New Zealand, where it grows as far south as 46° 30′, and up to an elevation of 4,000 feet, occurring also in the Chatham-Islands and Norfolk-Island, though not on Lord Howe's Island; it is also found in the Auckland Islands, nearly 51° south [Schur]. Height to 15 feet [D. Crombie]. It flowered in several places in England in exposed positions, and was not affected by severe frost [Masters]. It perfected seeds even in the most northern of the Orkney-Islands [Traill] and will bear unhurt a temperature of 15° F.; the tops of the leaves become injured at 9° F. [Gorlie]. It is desirable, that this valuable plant should be brought universally under culture, particularly on any inferior spare-ground, along railway-lines or on sea-beaches or rocky declivities, where it may be left to itself unprotected, as no grazing animal will touch it; yielding for ever returns; thriving also well in shade. Can be even grown on ground pervaded by the off-flow of soap-factories. It is evident, that the natural growth will soon be inadequate to the demand for the plant. It is adapted for staying bush-fires, when planted in hedgerows. Important also as a honey-plant. Merely torn into shreds, the leaves serve at once in gardens and vineyards as cordage, and for this purpose, irrespective of its showy aspect, the Phormium has been distributed from the Botanic Garden of Melbourne during many years by the writer. From the divided roots many plantation can gradually be increased, or this can be done more extensively still by sowing the seeds. In all likelihood the plant would thrive and become naturalised in Kerguelen's Land, the Falkland-Islands, the Faroe- and Shetland-Islands and many continental places of both hemispheres far into cold latitudes. Among varieties three are better characterized than the rest: the Tele-, the Swamp-, and the Hill-variety. The first and the last mentioned produce a fibre fine and soft, yet strong, and the plant attains a height of only about 5 feet, whereas the Swamp-variety grows

to double that height, producing a larger yield of a coarser fibre, which is chiefly used for rope- or paper-making. One of the most dwarf varieties is P. Colensoi (J. Hooker), a lax variety is P. Hookeri (Gunn). As might be expected, the richer the soil, the more vigorous the growth of the plant. Flooding now and then with fresh or brackish water is beneficial, but the plant will not live, if this be permanent. In swampy ground trenches should be dug, to divert the surplus of humidity. Fibre free from gum-resin, properly dressed, withstands moisture as well as the best Manilla-rope. Carefully prepared, the fibre can be spun into various textile durable fabrics, either by itself or mixed with cotton, wool or flax. Elegant articles are woven from it by the Maories. In October, 1872, the sale of Phormium-fibre in London was 11,500 bales, ranging in price from £19 to £31. In 1888 the value of Phormium-fibre exported from New Zealand amounted to £90,000. The tow can be converted into paper, distinguished for its strength and whiteness. The London price of Phormium-fibre for this purpose is from £10 to £20 per ton. Messrs. Christy, Cross and Bevan employ a freezing process in separating all kinds of fibres from stalks or foliage, and this method proved particularly advantageous in treating Phormium. A strong decoction of the root and leaf-basis used in surgery for dressing wounds with a view of producing ready and healthy granulation [F. A. Monkton]. For further details on the utilisation of this plant, the elaborate report of the New Zealand Commission for Phormium should be consulted, also Sir James Hector's special publication.

Photinia eriobotrya, J. Hooker.* (*P. Japonica*, Franchet and Savatier; *Eriobotrya Japonica*, Lindley.)

The "Loquat." China and Japan. This beautiful evergreen shrub or small tree, remarkable for its refreshing fruit, is easily raised from seed; or superior varieties can, according to G. W. Johnson, be grafted not only on its own stock, but also on the Whitethorn, or better still on the Quince. It is also a grand bush for scenic ornamental effects, and lifts well. Growth of celerity, but needs to be well sustained by humidity to bear copiously. In Southern Australia flowering during midwinter; the flowers are intensely fragrant, and do not suffer from a few degrees of frost; hence this plant is of particular horticultural importance, to contribute amply to garden-fragrance in winter-time. About Trieste the Loquat is the earliest fruit of the season [Baron von Thuemen], bearing also copiously there. In Greece the fruits ripen already during May. Hemsley mentions this plant among the shrubs and trees, hardy in England, where however it seldom matures its fruits. Seeds must be sown [illegible] they are ripe. They contain much hydrocyanic acid and [illegible] fit for medicinal use. Most important as a [illegible] early [Prof. Savastano]. P. villosa, D.C., [illegible] fruit to the Japanese. Bore profusely in

Phyllanthus Cheremila, Roxburgh. (*Cicca disticha*, Linné.)

Insular India. A small tree. Hardy in Florida to 27° 30′, where Mr. Reasmer finds it to be a desirable fruit-tree. The berries are small and acid, serving for jam. Mr. L. A. Bernays admits this plant among those recommended in his work on "Cultural Industries for Queensland," 1883, having tested it as far south as Moreton-Bay.

Phyllocladus rhomboidalis, Cl. Richard.

Celery-Pine of Tasmania. A stately tree, often to 60 feet high, with a stem 2 to 6 feet in diameter. The timber is particularly valuable for the masts and spars of ships. It will only grow to advantage in deep forest-valleys. Dwarfed in alpine elevations.

Phyllocladus trichomanoides, D. Don.

Celery-pine of New Zealand; Maori-name, "Tanehaha." This tree attains a height of 70 feet, with a straight stem reaching 3 feet in diameter, and furnishes a pale close-grained timber, strong, heavy and durable, according to Professor Kirk, greatly valued for mine-props, struts, caps, sleepers, water-tanks, bridge-planks and piles, also spars; the Maoris employ the bark for dyeing red and black and yellow, according to admixtures. It contains from 23 to 28 per cent. tannin and is therefore valued by the tanner, fetching a high price [Prof. Kirk]. This species also ascends in a diminutive form to alpine elevations.

Phyllostachys bambusoides, Siebold.

Himalayas, China and Japan. A comparatively dwarf Bamboo, but very hardy; the yellowish canes available for excellent walking-sticks [Griffith].

Phyllostachys mitis, Riviere. (*Bambusa mitis*, Poiret.)

China. A handsome hardy Bamboo, much cultivated already in Southern France, where it attains a height of about 20 feet [Naudin].

Phyllostachys nigra, Munro.* (*Bambusa nigra*, Loddiges.)

China and Japan. Whangee-Bamboo, reaching 25 feet in height. The stems nearly solid and becoming black. Has withstood severe frost in the south of France and at Vienna. Known to have grown 16 feet in six weeks. Bamboo-chairs and various utensils made of this species. As many as 600,000 walking-sticks of this plant have lately been imported into England in one year. The total of Bamboo-sticks exported from China and Japan in one year has latterly amounted to 5 millions. A Japanese species of this bambusaceous genus proved hardy in Scotland. P. viridi-glaucescens and P. aurea are perfectly hardy in England [Munro]; the latter withstood the severest winters of Edinburgh, with 0° F. [Gorlie].

Phymaspermum parvifolium, Bentham. (*Adenachæna parvifolia*, De Candolle.)

South-Africa. A dwarf, somewhat shrubby plant, fit to be naturalised on mere sandy ground. Praised by Professor MacOwan as equal in value to Pentzia virgata for sheep-pastures.

Physalis Alkekengi, Linné.

The Strawberry-Tomato or Winter-Cherry. Middle and South-Europe, North-Africa, Middle Asia, extending to Japan; said to have come originally from Persia. Ripening in Norway to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. A perennial herb. The berry, which is red and of a not unpleasant taste, has some medicinal value. The leaves contain a bitter principle—physalin.

Physalis angulata, Linné.

In many tropical countries, extending as a native plant to the northern parts of the United States and to Japan. An annual herb. The berries yellowish, edible. P. minima, L. (*P. parviflora*, R. Br.), is closely allied, and extends into tropical Australia.

Physalis Peruviana, Linné.*

Temperate and tropical America, widely naturalised in many countries of the warmer zones. With double inaptness called the Cape-Gooseberry. A perennial herb; but for producing its fruit well it requires early renovation. The acidulous berries can be used as well for table-fruit as for preserves. The dried fruit acts as a substitute for yeast. Doubtless several other kinds of Physalis can be utilised in the same manner. In colder countries the P. Peruviana becomes annual. Seeds will keep for eight years [Vilmorin].

Physalis pubescens, Linné.

Warmer regions of North- and South-America. Though annual, worth cultivation on account of its acidulous fruits, called the Gooseberry-Tomato or inaptly Barbadoes-Gooseberry, under which name also the very similar P. Barbadensis (Jacquin) is comprised.

Physorrhynchos Brahuicus, Hooker.

Persia, Scinde, Afghanistan, Punjab. A perennial herb, fond of somewhat saline soil. On careful cultivation it may form a new sort of kitchen-vegetable, as Dr. J. E. Stocks found the leaves, when boiled, a fair substitute for cabbage.

Phytolacca Americana, Linné.

Warmer parts of North- and [illegible] This tall perennial herb has received a place in [illegible] in its native country a medicinal plant. It has re[illegible] use by its leaves being smoked as [illegible] [Dr. J. L. Cobb]. The berries ser[illegible]

Pilocarpus pennatifolius, Lemaire.*

The Jaborandi-plant of Paraguay. The leaves and bark shrub, which contain essential oil and a peculiar alkaloid, ar as an agreeable, powerful and quickly acting sudorific; recom as a specific in diphtheria, as well as typhoid fever, and supp be also reliable in hydrophobia [Continho, Baillon, Hardy, G This bush is likely to endure the clime of milder temperate regions. Like P. simplex, also an active sialagogue. Pi contracts the pupil. P. Sellowianus has similar properties genus reaches the Antilles. The Rio Janeiro-Jaborandi is o from P. Sellowianus (Engler), the Pernambuco-drug from P randi (Holmes). Other Jaborandi-plants, all from Southern are Piper Jaborandi (Vellozo), Bramia Monniera, B. grati B. colubrina, also Monniera trifoliata.

Pimenta officinalis, Lindley.

The Allspice. West Indies. A middle-sized tree. Flower at Port Jackson, but does not ripen its fruit readily there [C. In Ceylon it can be grown to about 3,000 feet elevation a geously [Dr. Trimen]. Cultivated in Jamaica up to 4,000 f Fawcett]. Succeeds in Natal [J. M. Wood]. For the sti umbrella-trade large lots of the young saplings are exported Jackson]. Requires soil rich in lime.

Pimpinella Anisum, Linné.

The Anise-plant. Greece, Egypt, Persia. An annual. Th like fruits enter into various medicines and condiments, required for the distillation of oil, rich in anethol. The herb after obtaining the seeds serves for fodder. Not unwelcome other plants on pastures. The plant will bear seeds in Norw lat. 68° 40′ [Schuebeler]. The seeds retain their power of g tion for three years [Vilmorin].

Pimpinella saxifraga, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia. A perennial herb; used in medicine; a peculiar volatile oil can be distilled f root. P. magna, L., is a closely allied species, and P. nigra, variety. The root of the last is particularly powerful.

Pimpinella Sisarum, Bentham. (*Sium Sisarum*, Linné.)

Middle and Eastern Asia, extending to Persia [Maxim Volhynia and Podolia [Rostafinski]. A perennial herb. The of small tubers afford an excellent culinary vegetable. The sweet and somewhat celery-like. The roots endure frost. T is cultivated up to lat. 63° 26′ in Norway [Schuebeler]

Pinus Abies, Du Roi.* (*Pinus picea*, Linné; *Abies pectinata*, De Candolle.)

Silver-Fir, Tanne. Middle and South-Europe, extending to the Caucasian mountains, ascending the Pyrenees to 6,000 feet. Planted in Britain already by the Romans. The lowest altitude at which the Silver-Fir can advantageously be cultivated in Northern France is about 700 feet, in the Pyrenees 3,000 feet [C. Brolliard]. It will endure the climate of Norway to lat. 67° 66′ [Schuebeler]. A fine tree, already the charm of the ancients, attaining about 200 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference of stem, reaching an age of fully 400 years. A variety with pendent branches exists. It furnishes a most valuable timber for building as well as furniture, and in respect to lightness, toughness and elasticity it is even more esteemed than the Norway-Spruce, but it is not so good for fuel or charcoal; it is pale, light, not very resinous, and is mostly employed for the finer works of joiners and cabinetmakers, for sounding boards of musical instruments, largely for toys, also for lucifer-matches, for coopers' and turners' work, and for masts and spars. It is largely this species the wood of which now mainly supplies the material for the paper-mills in Germany. It also yields a fine white resin and the Strasburg-turpentine, similar to the Venetian. Besides the above normal form the following two main varieties occur:—P. Abies *var.* Cephalonica, Parlatore (*P. Cephalonica*, Endlicher), Greece, 3,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. A tree, 60 feet high, with a stem-circumference of 10 feet. The wood is very hard and durable, and much esteemed for building. General Napier mentions, that in pulling down some houses at Argostoli, which had been built 150 to 300 years, all the woodwork of this fir was found as hard as oak and perfectly sound. The very resinous wood probably of a variety of this or an allied species was used by Stradivari and his sons for making the famous Italian violins in the last century.— P. Abies *var.* Nordmanniana, Parlatore (*P. Nordmanniana*, Steven), Crimea and Circassia, to 6,000 feet above the sea. Can be grown in Norway to lat. 61° 15′. This is one of the most imposing firs, attaining a height of about 100 feet, with a perfectly straight stem. It furnishes a valuable building-timber. The Silver-Fir is desirable for mountain-forests. It will grow on sand, but only half as fast as P. Pinaster. In Britain the upward growth is about 50 feet in 30 years. If the genera Abies, Picea, Tsuga, Pseudotsuga, Cedrus and Larix are to be maintained in the phytographic system and nomenclature, then Wellingtonia might also again be separated from Sequoia.

Pinus alba, Aiton. (*Picea alba*, Link.)

White Spruce. From Canada to Carolina, up to the highest mountains. It resembles *P. picea*, but is smaller, at most 50 feet high. Exudes a superior resin. It bears the shears well, when trained for hedges, which are strong, enduring and compact [J. Hicks]. The bark richer in tannin than that of the Hemlock-Spruce. The timber well adapted for deal-boards, spars and many

other purposes, but on the whole inferior to that of the Black Spruc
The tree grows in damp situations or swampy ground. Eligibl
for alpine regions. Hardy in Norway to lat. 70° 56′. P. Engel
manni (Parry) is closely akin ; it occurs in British Columbia ; ste
to 3 feet in diameter ; wood excellent and durable [Dr. G
Dawson].

Pinus albicaulis, Engelmann.

British Columbia and California, ascending to 9,000 feet. Heig
to 60 feet. Extremely hardy, resisting the most boisterous weath
but never exceeding 40 feet in height [Sir Jos. Hooker]. W
light, soft, rather brittle, but close-grained [Prof. Sargent]. Fr
strobiles nearly globular, purplish, with short and thick scales. B
whitish, scaly. This species has been referred by S. Watson t
flexilis (James) as a variety. Seeds large, edible.

Pinus Alcoquiana, Parlatore.

Japan, at an elevation of 6,000 to 7,000 feet. A fine spruce,
to 120 feet high, with very small blue-green leaves ; the wo
used for light household-furniture. Buds purplish. P. tsuga
P. polita ascend there to the same height [Rein].

Pinus amabilis, Douglas.

Californian Silver-Fir. Northern California, Oregon, B
Columbia, at elevations of from 4,000 to 7,000 or even 10,000
A handsome fir, to 200 feet high ; circumference of stem to 24
the stem is branchless up to 100 feet. The tree passes unde
name of the "Queen of the Forests" [Lemmon]. The wo
elastic, strong and hard, fit for masts and spars ; it has a pec
red colour ; spikes, nails and bolts hold firm and never corrode
[Dufour], but according to a late account of "Canadian timb
much less praiseworthy, perhaps according to differences in sit
tions, soil and clime. Very closely allied to P. nobilis and also
P. grandis. Hemsley records as distinct from this P. lasiocar
(Hooker), which gains a height of fully 250 feet and has branchle
with yellowish bark.

Pinus aristata, Engelmann.

California, at elevations of 8–12,000 feet in the Sierras. A pine
attaining about 75 feet in height, the stem three feet in diameter
leaves extremely short [Gibbons]. Fit for any alpine country
Referred by S. Watson as a variety to P. Balfouriana (Jeffrey).

Pinus Arizonica, Engelmann.

Arizona, California. This pine differs from P. ponderosa i
glaucous branchlets, thinner leaves, constantly in fives and o
different structure, and in thicker and shorter fruit-cones, wit
greater prominences on the scales [Engelmann, Sargent, Perry].

Pinus australis, Michaux.*

Southern Pine, also called Hard Pine, Georgian, Yellow Pitch-Pine, Long-leaved Yellow or Broom-Pine. Southern States of North-America. On sandy soil, constituting the main tree-vegetation on the "Pine-Barrens." The tree attains a height of about 100 feet, requires soil open to a great depth, and follows the "stratified drifts," consisting of gravel, sand and clay [Prof. Mohr]. Requires a long period of growth for full development [Farlow]. One of the least shade-enduring of all pines. It furnishes a superior timber for furniture and building, also for naval architecture, railway-ties and flooring, particularly eligible also for very tall flagstaffs; thus yields the principal yellow pine-wood of the lumber-trade. The wood is compact, straight-grained, very durable, of delicate shades of yellow and brown [C. Mohr], and has only a slight layer of sapwood. The tree is not so quick of growth as many other pines. According to Dr. Little, the tree produces 30,000 feet of first-class timber per acre. It is this species, which yields largely the American turpentine, as well as resin, pitch and tar. Great Britain in 1884 imported 23,000 tons oil of turpentine, value £560,000, and 73,500 tons resin, value £376,000; in 1889 the quantity was 20,200 tons oil of turpentine, value £663,000, and 66,800 tons of resin, value £291,000; by far the greatest portion of these two articles came from the United States, where P. australis would yield a large share. The resin is fragrant. A solution of the oil, distilled from the turpentine in alcohol, is known as camphin. The turpentine is obtained by removing in spring and summer strips of bark, by chipping and collecting the effluence into appropriate boxes particularly applied. The first yield is the best; in the fourth year the tree becomes exhausted [Prof. C. Mohr]. The average annual yield during this time is 20 lbs. Porcher observes, that the tree shoots up devoid of branches for sometimes as much as 60 feet, and he calls it "one of the greatest gifts of God to man." The tree prevails, according to C. Mohr, where the silicous constituents of the drift-soil mingle with the outcrops of tertiary strata, and he observes, that forests of this pine cause grateful showers with wonderful regularity through all seasons. The emanations from pines, particularly the very resinous species, are antimalarian and antiseptic, as proved by residences near pine-forests, and by the use of hospital-buildings constructed of pine-wood. The leaves are very rich in oil. The sanitary significance of these pines is nowhere yet sufficiently recognised. The so-called pine-wool, much prepared from the leaves of this species, has recently came into use for select mats [J. R. Jackson]; also for covering cotton-bales and for dressing wounds. P. palustris (Miller) is by far the oldest name, but quite inappropriate.

Pinus Ayacahuite, Ehrenberg. (*P. Loudoniana*, Gordon.)

In Mexico, at an elevation of 8,000 to 12,000 feet. An exce
pine, to 150 feet high, with a stem diameter of four

It has the habit of P. excelsa, and is equal to it in its own line of beauty [Beecher] and in hardiness, yielding a much-esteemed white or reddish timber. Its cones are among the very largest, measuring as much as 15½ inches in length [Sir J. Hooker]. Furnishes a fragrant balsamic turpentine and resin, the latter used as incense [O. Finck].

Pinus Balfouriana, Jeffrey.

The "Foxtail-" or "Hickory-Pine." California to Colorado, up to 12,000 feet elevation. Height reaching 100 feet; trunk-diameter to 5 feet. Wood close-grained, tough, very strong [Sargent].

Pinus balsamea, Linné. (*Abies balsamea*, Miller.)

"Balsam-Fir," "Balm of Gilead-Fir." Canada, Nova Scotia, south to New England, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. An elegant tree, to 40 feet high, which with Pinus Fraseri yields Canada-balsam (Balsam of Firs), the well-known oleo-resin. The timber is light, pale, soft and useful for furniture and implements. The wood is also of very particular value for superior violins [Dr. R. Tannasch]. Rate of circumferential stem-growth in Nebraska 26 inches at 2 feet from the ground in 12 years [Governor Furnas]. The tree does not attain a very great age. Sends a pleasant odor through the forest, regarded as salubrious, especially to phthisic patients, a remark which applies to many other pines. It thrives best in cold swampy places. Eligible for alpine regions; in Norway it is hardy to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. Bears the severest winters of Northern Germany [H. Koehler].

Pinus bracteata, D. Don. (*Abies bracteata*, Hooker and Arnott.)

Southern California up to 6,000 feet. A very handsome fir, attaining about 150 feet in height, forming a slender, perfectly straight stem, not more than two feet in diameter. A somewhat older name is P. venusta (Douglas). The resin is used for incense. The young shoots, according to Hemsley, injured by spring-frosts in Britain.

Pinus Brunoniana, Wallich. (*P. dumosa*, D. Don.)

Himalaya, descending to 8,000 and ascending to 10,500 feet. This fir attains a height of about 120 feet, and the stem a circumference of 28 feet [Sir J. D. Hooker]. Particularly eligible for alpine tracts. The timber is pale and soft; it does not stand exposure well.

Pinus Canadensis, Linné.* (*Abies Canadensis*, Michaux.)

"Hemlock-Spruce." In Canada and over a great part of the United States, on high mountains, as well as on undulating land.

A very ornamental fir, to about 100 feet high, with a pale coarse-grained wood, remarkably durable when used for submerged water-works; also employed for railway-ties. According to A. Gray it is one of the most graceful of spruces, with a light and spreading spray. Schacht saw aged stems on which 440 wood-rings could be counted. Can be kept trimmed for hedges. Next to P. Strobus it is the highest pine of the Eastern States of North-America. The tree is extremely valuable on account of its bark, which is much used as a tanning material, containing 9 to 14 per cent. tannin. Ramspacher's analyses have given a still higher result. Bark is much liked as an admixture to oak-bark for particular leathers of great toughness, wearing strength and resistance to water. The extract of the bark for tanning fetches in the London market from £16 to £18 a ton, and is imported to the extent of 6,000 tons a year; the bark is stripped off during the summer months; it is of medicinal value also. The supply of tan-bark from this tree is gradually falling short of the demand and cannot be quickly increased by special culture. The young shoots are used in making spruce-beer. P. Caroliniensis is the Hemlock-spruce of Carolina.

Pinus Canariensis, C. Smith.*

Canary-Pine. Canary-Islands, forming large forests at an elevation of 5,000 to 6,000 feet. A tree, reaching a height of 80 feet, with a resinous, durable, very heavy wood, not readily attacked by insects. It thrives well in Victoria, and shows celerity of growth. Will endure an occasional shade-temperature of 118° F. [W. I. Winter]. Growth in height at Port Phillip 45–50 feet in 20 years. Has grown at a much greater rate on the Campaspe-River, viz., at an average of 4½ feet annually [W. Napier].

Pinus Cedrus, Linné.* (*Cedrus Libani*, Barrelier.)

Cedar of Lebanon. Together with the Atlas-variety on the mountains of Lebanon and Taurus, also in North-Africa and Cyprus; the var. C. Atlantica at elevations of a few or several thousand feet. The tree grows to a height of about 100 feet, with a heavy trunk sometimes 46 feet in circumference [Booth] and attains a very great age. Goeppert and Russegger allot to Lebanon-Cedars an age reaching to the commencement of the Christian era. The wood is of a light reddish colour, soft, almost inodorous, easy to work, and much-esteemed for its durability.

Pinus Cedrus, *var.* Deodara.* (*Cedrus Deodara*, Loudon.)

Deodar-Cedar. On the north-western Himalaya-Mountains, also in Afghanistan, 3,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea-level. A majestic tree, reaching a he[illegible] more than 300 feet, and sometimes over 40 feet in circumf[illegible] The wood is of a light-yellow colour, very close-graine[illegible] rongly and agreeably scented, light, extremely dur[illegible] the vicissitudes of a changeable

clime, and furnishes one of the best building-timbers known. Pi
of Kashmir-mosques, made of this wood, found sound after 400 y
and bridges of still greater antiquity are in existence. White
hardly ever attack the heartwood. Boats built of this wood
lasted about 40 years. It is also extensively used for canal-edges
for railways. Mr. J. S. Gamble's experience shows that in I
Deodar railway-sleepers withstood decay considerably longer
those of Sal and very much longer than those of Teak. The
should not be felled too young. It yields a good deal of resin
turpentine. A humid clime very much accelerates the grow
this pine, which would come best and quickest to its developme
forest-ranges. Deodars will endure, when not too young, an e
tional temperature of 118° F. in the shade [W. I. Winter], ye
tree also bears the cold of Southern Norway. Rate of grow
Port Phillip, 40 to 50 feet height in 20 years.

Pinus Cembra, Linné.*

The Zirbel-Pine. On the European Alps, also in Siberia
Tartary, extending to Kamtschatka, the Kuriles and Arctic Am
reaches to 7,000 feet in the Swiss Alps, yet less hardy than P. La
although from high Alps ; it grows still to a height of 60 fe
Christiania [Schuebeler]. Attains a height of about 120 feet
stem gets fully 4 feet in diameter, but the growth is slow. It
humus-soil. The wood is of a yellow colour, soft and resinous, o
extremely fine texture, and is extensively used for carving
cabinet-work. The seeds are edible, and when pressed yield a g
quantity of oil, as much as 47 per cent., according to Schuppe.
particular turpentine is also obtained from this pine, called Carpat
balsam. From the cambium-sap of pines Vanillin can be obtaine
spring, which serves as a substitute for Vanilla, its aroma being n
stronger but not so lasting as that of Vanilla.

Pinus cembroides, Zuccarini.* (*P. Llaveana*, Schiede and Deppe.)

Mexican Swamp-Pine. A small tree, to 30 feet high, growi
elevations from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. The timber is not of much
but the seeds are edible and wholesome, and have a very agre
taste.

Pinus Cilicica, Antoine and Kotschy.

Cilician Silver-Fir. Asia-Minor. 4,000 to 6,000 feet above
level. A handsome tree of pyramidal growth, to 160 feet
Quite hardy in climes like that of Vienna. The wood is very
and used extensively for the roofs of houses, as it does not warp

Pinus concolor, Engelmann. (*Abies concolor*, Lindley.)

The great White Silver-Fir. North-Western America to Ari
and New Mexico, at elevations of 8,000 to 9,000 feet, therefore al

alpine. Nearest allied to P. grandis. A fir, reaching 150 feet in height; trunk to 4 feet in diameter. The wood is tough, eligible for building-purposes and other substantial work [Vasey]. It does not warp, shrinks hardly at all, makes choice ceilings, and needs less paint than most other timber [Kellogg]. Leaves whitish on both sides from abundant stomata.

Pinus contorta, Douglas.* (*P. Murrayana*, Balfour; *P. Bolanderi*, Parlatore.)

On high damp ranges in California, Oregon and British North-Western America; also abundant on the mountains of Colorado; very eligible for clothing rocky hill-sides [Meehan]. In California this pine forms dense thickets along the coast, and is in this respect as valuable as P. Laricio, P. Pinaster and P. Halepensis in Europe, as a shelter-tree in stormy localities. Dr. Gibbons remarks of this pine, which vernacularly is called Tamarak or Hack-me-tack, that its size has generally been underrated. At the foot of the Sierra and on mountains 8,000 feet high he saw it in great numbers, forming one of the most stately of forest-pines, not rarely attaining a height of 150 feet and 4 feet in stem-diameter. The timber is pale, straight-grained and very light; there considered the best and most durable material for dams and for general building purposes. It furnishes sea-ports with piles and masts; yields also railway-ties. Its value is beyond calculation. Dr. G. Dawson notes, that the cambium-layer is so saccharine, as to afford food to the autochthones.

Pinus Coulteri, D. Don.*

California, on the eastern slope of the coast-range, at elevations from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. A pine of quick growth, attaining a height of about 100 feet, with a trunk about 4 feet in diameter; with P. Ayacahuite, P. Montezumæ, P. Lambertiana, P. Sabineana and P. excelsa it has the largest cones of all pines, comparable in size and form to sugar-loaves. The nuts are nutritious. Wood brittle.

Pinus Cubensis, Grisebach.* (*P. Elliottii*, Engelmann.)

Swamp-Pine, Slash- or Bastard-Pine. Higher mountains of Cuba, also in the Southern States of Eastern North-America. Allied to P. Tæda. Likes moist, sandy, flat lands. Height of tree to 120 feet, of clear stem to 70 feet; growth comparatively quick, overpowering P. australis. Yields some turpentine and resin [Prof. C. Mohr]. Wood heavy, exceedingly hard, very strong, tough and durable, hardly inferior to that of P. australis [Colman]. P. Bahamensis [Grisebach] is a closely cognate Pine, restricted to the Bahamas.

Pinus densiflora, Siebold and Zuccarini.

The "Akamatsu-Pine" of Japan, [illegible] along with P. Thunbergi extensive forest at 1,000 [illegible] above sea-level. It is hardy at Christiania. Attai[illegible]nal centuries

[Rein]. Height to about 100 feet; stem finally very stout. The timber is excellent for building; it is less resinous than that of P. Thunbergi [Dupont].

Pinus Douglasii, Sabine.* (*Abies Douglasii*, Lindley; *Picea Douglasii*, Link.)

Oregon-Pine or Fir, called also the yellow Pine or Fir of Puget-Sound, where it yields the principal timber for export, and is therefore of great commercial value in the lumber-trade. It extends from Vancouver's Island and the Columbia-River through California to Northern Mexico from the coast up the mountains to 9,000 feet altitude. The maximum-height known is nearly 300 feet; the greatest diameter of the stem 14 feet. The largest trees to be found in the coast-region. Locally of quicker growth than most other pines there. Can be grown very closely, when the stems will attain, according to Drs. Kellogg and Newberry, a height of over 200 feet without a branch. A densely wooded forest will contain about 36 full-grown trees to an acre. The timber is fine and clear-grained, heavy, strong, soft, and hence easily worked, yet firm and solid, splendid for masts and spars, ships' planks and piles; also valuable for flooring, being for that purpose regarded as the best of California [Bolander]. It will bear a tension of 3 to 1 as compared with the Sequoias. It is the strongest wood among conifers on the North-Pacific coast, both in resisting horizontal strain and perpendicular pressure. Sub-alpine localities should be extensively planted with this famous tree. It requires deep and rich soil, and likes shelter; its growth is as rapid as that of the larch; it passes in various localities as Black and Red Spruce. Both in clayey and light soil it attains 50 feet in about eighteen years; it requires however a moist forest-clime for rapid growth. Within late years preferentially chosen among Pines from abroad for the Prussian forests on an extensive scale [Schwappach]. Among all the conifers introduced there this appears destined to take the first place, it being praised wherever grown. The success with this species has been complete even in the north-eastern provinces where the winter-cold is extreme. It thrives everywhere except on peaty swampy soil and in moving sands [C. Bolle]. Was found to grow more quickly than P. Abies. It will also live in the Australian deserts, but is not of rapid growth there. The bark is employed for tanning.

Pinus echinata, Miller.* (*P. mitis*, Michaux.)

Yellow Pine of Eastern North-America, extending to Missouri and Texas, called also Short-leaved Pine, in contrast to P. australis. In dry sandy and more particularly somewhat clayey soil attaining a height of about 90 feet; eligible for rocky ridges. Wood yellowish, compact, hard, durable, fine-grained, moderately resinous, valuable for flooring, cabinet-work and ship-building, and even for railway-sleepers. Much exported from Florida [G. Damkoehler]. According to Dr. Vasey it commands a higher price even than that of P. Strobus.

The seeds are smaller than those of other North-East American true pines, hence easier of transit in quantity [Meehan]. All points taken together probably with P. Cubensis the best pine for future forestry in the Southern States of North-America [Hon. J. Coleman], an opinion of which advantage should be taken in the Victorian clime.

Pinus edulis, Engelmann.*

New Mexico. A pine, not tall, very resinous. Wood easily split. One of the best for fuel [Meehan]. It yields the "Pino"-nuts, which are produced in immense quantities, and are of very pleasant flavor [Sargent]. So closely cognate to P. monophylla that Dr. Newberry and Prof. Meehan regard it as a mere variety.

Pinus excelsa, Lambert and Wallich.

The Lofty or Bhotan-Pine. Himalaya, forming large forests, at from 5,000 to 12,500 feet elevation; also in Macedonia and Montenegro. A fine tree, at length about 150 feet high, furnishing a valuable, close-grained, soft and easily workable wood, which ranks among Himalayan pine-woods for durability next to Deodar-timber [Stewart and Brandis]; the wood is highly recommended for patterns in foundries, further for levelling-staves and cot-planks [Watson]. This pine also furnishes a good quantity of turpentine. Under cultivation it shrinks before a fierce summer-sun [Beecher], but will bear the winter of Christiania [Schuebeler]. Endures the clime of the Murray-desert, but does not grow quickly there [Henry King]. Cones often 15 inches long [Sir J. Hooker]. This tree produces seeds early and copiously; gets disseminated easily even on steep bare declivities [Brandis]. The wood is called by Mr. Aikin the most compact of any of the whole tribe.

Pinus firma, Antoine. (*Abies firma*, Siebold and Zuccarini.)

Japan, at 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea-level in humid valleys. A lofty tree of the habit of the Silver-Fir. Attains an age of 200 to 300 years, without any decay of the stem. The best timber comes from the colder regions [Prof. Luerssen]. The wood is pale, soft and fine-grained, employed particularly by local coopers and upholsterers.

Pinus flexilis, James.

The White Pine of the Rocky Mountains, also known as the Bull-Pine. From New Mexico to British Columbia, ascending to 13,000 feet, therefore to alpine elevations. Prefers the limestone-formation. A valuable fir for cold regions. It attains a height of 150 feet, according to Dr. Gibbons, but [illegible] Hoops states, that it is of slow growth. Stem to 5 feet th[illegible]atson). Wood pale, soft and compact, of fine textur[illegible]rof. Sargent intermediate between that of P. Strob[illegible]rtiana. Dr. G. Dawson noted, that the seeds affor[illegible]thones.

Pinus Fortunei, Parlatore. (*Abies Jezoensis*, Lindley.)

China, in the neighbourhood of Foo-Chow-Foo. A splendi to 70 feet high, somewhat similar in habit to P. Cedrus.

Pinus Fraseri, Pursh. (*Abies Fraseri*, Lindley.)

Double Balsam-Fir. On high mountains of Carolina and Penn sylvania. This tree, which grows to a height of about 20 feet only yields with P. balsamea the well-known Canada-balsam. Not sur passed in endurance of low temperature by any Pine, and perhaps by no other tree, as it survived in Finland a cold of −35° F., at wh the hardiest sorts of trees succumbed [E. Adrian, L. Moeller].

Pinus Gerardiana, Wallich.

Nepal Nut-Pine. In the north-eastern parts of the Himalay at an elevation of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, extending to Afghanist With P. Deodara, P. excelsa, P. Webbiana, P. Smithiana, and Ju perus excelsa reaching the highest regions of pine-forests Southern Asia. The tree attains a height of 60 feet, with a co paratively short stem, exceptionally 10 feet in girth, and produc very sweet edible seeds nearly an inch long, also turpentine. Hoop refers to it as remarkable for the copiousness of its resin. reference to the nut-seeds the proverb prevails at Kunawar, "O tree a man's life in winter."

Pinus glabra, Walter.

From Florida to the Mississippi, particularly in low hummoc [Dr. Chapman]. Allied to P. mitis. It attains, according to Pr C. Mohr, a height of about 80 feet, stem-diameter to 3 feet. Requir good moist soil; growth comparatively quick; shade endurin Wood light, soft, easily worked, not resinous, fit as regards buildi purposes only for inside work [Hon. J. Colman]. Wood compara to that of P. Strobus [Dr. Porcher].

Pinus grandis, Douglas. (*Abies grandis*, Lindley.)

From California to British Columbia. Great Silver-Fir, a known as the Yellow Fir. A splendid quick-growing fir, to 2 feet high and upwards, growing best in moist valleys of high rang The stem occasionally attains a diameter of 7 feet at 130 feet fr the ground, and of 6 feet at 200; concentric wood-growth of st as much as 1 inch in a year; height reached by the tree in Wales feet in 33 years [A. D. Webster]. Trees occur of 15 feet ste diameter and 320 feet high. The wood is pale and soft, too li and brittle, according to Dr. Vasey, for general purposes; wh Prof. Brewer asserts, that it is employed for boards, boxes, coopera and even much sought for ship-building, but it seems fit only inside work; it is of pleasant scent. Rate of upward growth favorable places about 2½ feet in a year. P. subalpina (Engelma is closely cognate.

Pinus Griffithii, Parlatore. (*Larix Griffithii*, J. Hooker and Thompson.)

The Himalayan Larch. Descends to 8,000 feet and ascends to 12,000 feet. Timber pale, soft, without distinct heartwood, one of the most durable of all pine-timbers [Stewart and Brandis]. P. Ledebourii (Endlicher) is the Siberian Larch.

Pinus Halepensis, Miller.* (*P. maritima*, Lambert.)

Aleppo-Pine. South-Europe and North-Africa, South-Western Asia. This well-known pine attains a height of 80 feet, with a stem to 5 feet in diameter. The timber of young trees is pale, of older trees dark-coloured; it is principally esteemed for ship-building, but also used for furniture. The tree yields a peculiar kind of turpentine, as well as a valuable tar. Although ascending mountains in South-Europe to the height of 4,000 feet, it thrives best in sandy coast-lands, where in ten years it will measure 25 feet, and finally will become a larger tree than on firmer lands. M. Boitel has published a special work on the importance of this pine for converting poor sand-land into productive areas, referring also to P. silvestris and P. Laricio for the same purpose. According to the Hon. W. Winter-Irving it will resist an occasional heat of 118° F. in the shade. We find the Aleppo-Fir one of the best of evergreen avenue-trees in Victoria, as first proved by the writer. It is content with the poorest and driest localities, and also here comparatively rapid in growth. Does also particularly well on limestone soil, its roots penetrating far into the crevices of the rocks [Dr. Henry Bennett].

Pinus Hartwegii, Lindley.

Mexico, 9,000 to 14,000 feet above sea-level. A pine, reaching 150 feet in height, with a very durable wood of a reddish colour; it yields a large quantity of resin.

Pinus Hookeriana, McNab. (*Abies Hookeriana*, Murray.)

California, at 5,000 to 6,000 feet elevation. A fir, allied to P. Pattoniana, but distinct [Dr. McNab]. Height of tree to about 300 feet. Stem perfectly straight. Wood hard, of a reddish colour, with handsome streaks. Not a resinous tree. Hardy in Middle Europe.

Pinus Hudsonica, Poiret. (*P. Banksiana*, Lambert.)

Grey Pine. Colder parts of North-America, both eastern and western, up to 64° north-latitude. Height of tree to as much as 100 feet; in the cold north only a shrub. Its wood is light, tough, resinous and easily worked; locally used for railway-ties. Extends further north than any other pine in America [Dawson and Macoun]. Should prove valuable for alpine forests.

Pinus inops, Solander.

Eastern North-America. The Jersey-Pine. A tree, content with barren soil, attaining a height of 40 feet, available for fixing drift-sand on coasts. Easily disseminated. Remarkably rich in resin, hence to be classed with pines most desirable for sanitary plantations. Wood reddish-yellow. P. Virginiana (Miller) is by far the eldest name.

Pinus insignis, Douglas.* (*P. radiata*, D. Don.)

California. A splendid dark-green pine, fully to 100 feet high, with a straight stem, occasionally 8 feet in diameter. It is the quickest-growing of all pines, a seedling one year old being strong enough for final transplantation; it has been noticed to grow finally 5 feet annually in light soil near Melbourne. Mr. J. Dickinson found it to attain a height of 70 feet, with a stem-girth of 5 feet, in 13 years at Port Phillip. The variety radiata, with branches arising only towards the summit and therefore supplying long clear trunks, has grown near Ballarat in some instances in ordinary soil up to 100 feet in 25 years [Lowe and Laidlaw]. Although Cupressus macrocarpa grows nearly as fast, that tree is not so indifferent to soil as P. insignis, which will brave even stagnant humidity in stiff soil. Preferable in mild climes for street-planting to trees with annually deciduous leaves, as the small yearly fall of foliage does not choke gutters and drains, nor becomes so offensive in moist decay; thus even of sanitary effect. Most extensively distributed through the colony of Victoria and also some other parts of Australia since 1859 by the author of this work, not so much as a timber-tree, but to impart quickly and uninterruptedly a magnificent verdure to towns and landscapes, and to afford early shelter. Needs shelter against gales. According to the Hon. Winter-Irving it will endure exceptional exposure to 118° F. in the shade. Even more apt to catch fire than most pines. In the United Kingdom it suffers greatly from the attack of the Pine-Beetle, Hylurgus piniperda [Lawson]. The wood is of inferior technic value; but this tree can be utilised for obtaining tar and pitch. It bears exposure to the sea at the very edge of the coast. Produces fruit-cones only at somewhat advanced age. Mr. J. Kruse, on the author's suggestion, subjected the foliage to distillation, obtaining oil in 0·01 quantity of 0·845 specific gravity, of 293° boiling point, and of a pleasant penetrating odor, reminding of Geneva-gin. Prof. Don having named and described this tree under two names simultaneously, the later name, given by Douglas, must remain adopted, although not the oldest.

Pinus Jeffreyi, Murray.

California. A pine, to 150 feet in height; stem-diameter to 5 feet. Hardy at Christiania, Norway. Recommended particularly for rearing on slopes of higher mountains, as it suffers from many drought. The wood serves in the trade as coarse lumber. The

glaucous branchlets of aromatic fragrance with thinner and greyish leaves, the greater size of the fruit-cones with thin and recurved spines to the scales, the larger nutlets and more numerous cotyledons separate this pine from P. ponderosa [Engelmann, Sargent, Perry].

Pinus Kæmpferi, Lambert.

Chinese Larch, also called Golden Pine. North-Eastern China. This is the handsomest of all the larches ; it forms a transit to the cedars. Resists severe frost. It is of quick growth and attains a height of 150 feet. The leaves, which are of a vivid green during spring and summer, turn to a golden-yellow in autumn. The wood is very hard and durable.

Pinus Kasya, Royle.

Kasya and also Burmah, from 2,000 to 7,000 feet. Closely related to P. longifolia. Attains a height of 200 feet. Wood very resinous, somewhat fibrous, rather close-grained, pale brown with darker waving [Kurz]. The resin an article of commerce [Sir Jos. Hooker].

Pinus Koraiensis, Siebold and Zuccarini.

Kamtschatka, China and Japan. A handsome pine, often to 40 feet high, producing edible seeds.

Pinus Lambertiana, Douglas.*

Shake-, Giant- or Sugar-Pine. British Columbia and California, mostly at great altitudes. A lofty tree, of rapid growth, upwards of 300 feet high, with a straight stem attaining 60 feet in circumference. It holds in most places pre-eminence in beauty and size over accompanying pines, and reaches an age of 600 years [Dr. Vasey]. It thrives best in sandy soil, and produces a soft, pale, straight-grained wood, which for inside work is esteemed above any other pine-wood in California, and obtained in large quantities ; it is especially used for shingles, flooring, and for finishing purposes by joiners and carpenters. The tree yields an abundance of remarkably clear and pure resin, which from trees partially burnt is of sweet taste, and eaten by the natives. The cones may be 19 inches long ; the seeds are edible. This pine would come to perfection best in the humid regions of higher mountains. P. reflexa (Engelmann) is an allied large species with smaller fruit, occurring in Arizona.

Pinus Laricio, Poiret * (*P. maritima*, Miller.)

Corsican Pine. South-Europe, ascending to about 6,000 feet. It attains a height of 150 feet. A splendid shelter-tree, particularly [illegible] coldest regions. One of the best pines to thrive in the southern [illegible] Middle Island of New Zealand [Waugh]. It is also cultivated [illegible]ia. It will succeed on stiff clay as well as on sandy

soil, even on sea-sand. Will succeed still on somewhat saline soil, at all events the Taurian variety [Th. Kessall]. The wood is pale, towards the centre dark, very resinous, coarse-grained, elastic and durable, and much esteemed for building, especially for waterworks; valuable also for its permanency underground. There are three main-varieties of this pine, namely, P. L. Poiretiana in Italy, P. L. Austriaca in Austria, P. L. Pallasiana on the borders of the Black Sea. Another variety or closely allied species is P. leucodermis (Antoine), which is suitable for very high elevations. The tree grows best in calcareous soil, but also in poor sandy ground, where however the timber does not get so large nor so good. It yields all the products of P. silvestris, but in greater quantities, being perhaps the most resinous of all pines. Assumed to attain an age of 500 years [Langethal]. The Austriaca variety attained a stem-girth of nearly 2 feet in 10 years, when cultivated in Nebraska [Governor Furnas]. It is this Austrian variety which is still better adapted than the typical P. Laricio for planting on rolling sea-sands in very exposed places. This species is regarded by some as even preferable for timber-rearing to P. silvestris and P. Larix. Rate of upward growth 1½-2 feet in a year.

Pinus Larix, Linné.* (*Larix Europæa*, De Candolle.)

Common Larch. On the European Alps, up to 7,000 feet. A tree of quick growth in cool localities; adapted to poor soil, its foliage as in all larches deciduous. It attains often a height of 100 feet, sometimes rising even to 160 feet, and produces a valuable timber of great durability, which is used for land- and water-buildings, and much prized for ship- and boat-building; for staves of wine-casks almost indestructible, not allowing the evaporation of the spirituous contents [Simmonds], also much employed for pumps. The Briançon-Manna exudes from the stem. Larch-trees, cut in Bohemia, have shown over 500 annual rings in their wood [Langethal]; the age of one particular tree is now 580 years [Prof. Bentley]. Rate of growth in Britain about 60 feet in 40 years. Larch-timber lasts three times longer than that of the Norway-Spruce, and although buoyant and elastic it is tougher and more compact it is proof against decaying effect of water, not readily igniting, and heavier and harder than any deal [Stauffer]. The Venetian houses, constructed of larch-wood, showed for almost indefinite periods no symptoms of decay. This wood is also selected for the most lasting panels of paintings. The bark is used for tanning and dyeing. The tree is also of great importance for its yield of Venetian turpentine, which is obtained by boring holes into the stem in spring; these fill during the summer, supplying from half to three-quarters of a pint of turpentine. In Piedmont, where they tap the tree in different spots, and let the liquid continually run, it is said, that from seven to eight pints may be obtained in a year; but the wood suffers through this operation. The larch is grown in Norway to lat. 66° 5′; in

63° 26′ a tree still attained a height of over 70 feet [Professor Schuebeler]. P. L. *var.* Rossica, the Russian Larch, grows principally on the Altai-Mountains, from 2,500 to 5,500 feet above sea-level. The species would be important for uplands, particularly alpine country, even for peatbogs.

Pinus leiophylla, Schiede and Deppe.

At elevations of from 7,000 to 11,000 feet on the mountains of Mexico. A pine, to as much as 90 feet high. A very resinous species, according to Mr. Hugo Finck. The wood is excessively hard.

Pinus leptolepis, Endlicher. (*Larix leptolepis*, Gordon.)

The Karamatsou or Japan-Larch. In Japan, between 35° and 48° north-latitude, up to an elevation of 9,000 feet. Never a very tall tree, still occasionally rising to 100 feet, with a stem-diameter to 4 feet. Thrives best in a cool dry climate. The timber is heavy and durable, pale-yellowish with reddish-brown centre, used for ship- and house-building as well as for utensils, but especially sought for underground-work [Prof. Luerssen].

Pinus longifolia, Roxburgh.*

Emodi-Pine or Cheer-Pine. On the Himalayan mountains, from 2,000 to 9,000 feet. A handsome tree, with a branchless stem for 50 feet, the whole tree attaining a maximum-height of somewhat over 100 feet, the girth of the stem 12 feet. Does not like much shade. Growth in height at Port Phillip about 40 feet in 20 years. The wood is resinous, and the red variety useful for building; it yields a good quantity of tar and turpentine. The branches are used for torches by the rural population of its native country [Dr. Brandis]. The bark is used for tanning and contains also valuable dye-properties [Dr. G. Watt]. The tree stands exposure and heat well. The Honorable Winter-Irving found that it endures an occasional shade-temperature of 118° F.

Pinus Massoniana, Lambert and D. Don.

China. A good-sized pine, with widely spreading ramifications. The wood is durable, and, when well-seasoned, is much employed as material for tea-boxes. The tree endures the winter-cold of Southern Norway [Schuebeler]. Prof. C. Koch regards P. Sinensis (Lambert) as a distinct species.

Pinus Merkusii, Junghuhn.

Burmah, Borneo, Sumatra and F here with P. insularis, chiefly at elevations A tall pine. The only species of P nuator. Closely related to P. M us

[Brandis]; stems valuable for masts and spars, according to Mr. Gamble. Weight of wood about 50 lbs. per cubic foot. The resin of this pine resembles Dammar [Wiesner].

Pinus Mertensiana, Bongard. (*Abies Mertensiana*, Lindley; *Picea Mertensiana*, Gordon.)

Western Hemlock-Spruce. North-Western America. Of unusually quick growth, even on poor soil in the cool climes congenial to this tree. The wood is pale, tough and very soft, but is often used for building. This fir gains a height of about 200 feet, with a stem 4 to 6 feet in diameter; the bark is in great repute for tanning; the roots yield strong fibre, even for seines and nets; the tender sprigs are the characteristic ingredient required for making spruce-beer locally; the tree yields also much resin [Dr. Kellogg]. Though naturally so tall a tree, it can young be trained and trimmed to the best of garden-hedges of a lovely green [Prof. Bolander].

Pinus monophylla, Torrey.

Stone- or Nut-Pine of California, on the Sierra Nevada and Cascade-Mountains, up to 6,500 feet. Never very tall. It thrives best on dry limestone-soil. The large seeds are edible, of almond-like taste, and consumed in quantity by the natives. Height of tree generally about 35 feet, but occasionally as much as 80 feet; stem not of great thickness. This species is not of quick growth. Wood pale, soft, very resinous, much used for charcoal.

Pinus montana, Du Roi. (*P. pumilio*, Hænke.)

On the Alps, Pyrenees and Carpathians, also in Greece, up to the highest point of woody vegetation, covering large tracts, and thriving on the poorest soil. In Norway it will live to lat. 70° 4′ [Schuebeler]. This pine grows to about 25 feet high, but in favorable localities to 50; it yields much oil of turpentine. The wood is used largely for carving. Only available to advantage for highlands. The oil, distilled from the foliage of this and many other pines, is a safe anthelmintic [Dr. H. Pinkney].

Pinus Montezumæ, Lambert. (*P. Devoniana*, Lindley; *P. Grenvillea*, Gordon.)

Mexico. A handsome pine, to 80 feet high; wood pale, soft and resinous. Thrives well in Southern Tasmania [F. Abbott]. Cone attaining a length of 15 inches [Dr. Masters].

Pinus monticola, Douglas.

From British Columbia to California, at an elevation of 7,000–10,000 feet. This pine thrives best in poor soil of granite formati and attains a height of about 200 feet, with a stem often 7 feet th The wood is pale, close-grained, similar to that of P. St

Dr. Gibbons observes, that this species is less than half the size of P. Lambertiana, but in all other respects resembles it. Woodmen are very pronounced in their statement, that there are two kinds of sugar-pine, both growing in close proximity to each other. Mr. J. Hoopes states, that the wood is similar to that of the White Pine, therefore pale and soft, but tougher. Dr. G. Dawson says, that the aborigines use also the seeds of this pine for food.

Pinus muricata, D. Don.

Bishop's Pine. California, in the coast-region, up to 2,000 feet. This hardy pine grows ordinarily to about 40 feet, but reaches 120 feet under favorable circumstances. It might be utilised for wind-breaks [Dr. Gibbons]. Endures the clime of Middle Europe. Rate of growth near Melbourne about 30 feet in ten years [C. French]. Did particularly well in the south of New Zealand [Th. Waugh]. The fruit-cones persist for many years [Sereno Watson].

Pinus nigra, Aiton. (*Picea nigra,* Link ; *Abies rubra,* Michaux.)

Black Spruce. Eastern America, occurring extensively between 44° and 53° north latitude. In Norway it will grow to lat. 63° 45′ [Schuebeler]. This tree, which is termed Double Spruce by the Canadians, likes humid sheltered localities, attains a height of about 70 feet, and furnishes a light elastic timber of pale colour, excellent for yards of ships ; largely sawn into boards and quarterings ; has also come extensively into use for paper-pulp. The spruce-lumber of the eastern markets in the United States is chiefly furnished by this species [Sargent]. The young shoots are used for making spruce-beer, and the small roots serve as cords. The tree prefers poor and rocky soil, but a humid cool clime, and is best available for mountainous localities inaccessible to culture. Mr. Cecil Clay estimates, that 20,000 cubic feet of timber can be obtained from this tree on one acre of ground.

Pinus nobilis, Douglas. (*Abies nobilis,* Lindley.)

Noble White Fir ; but also known as Red Fir. Oregon and its vicinity ; forms there extensive forests at 6,000 to 8,000 feet. A majestic tree, attaining a height of 320 feet [Brewer, Gardner], with regular horizontal branches. Timber splendid. P. magnifica (Murray) is a variety. Hardy in Middle Europe.

Pinus Nuttallii, Parlatore. (*Larix occidentalis,* Nuttall.)

The Oregon-Larch, at elevations of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. According to Dr. Gibbons, one of the most graceful trees. Stem straight, frequently 200 feet to the first limb. Timber readily fissile, very str le [Dufur], tough, light and elastic ; it can also be work [Dr. Kellogg]. Tree only available for cool to serve commercial final purposes.

Pinus obovata, Antoine. (*P. Schrenkiana,* Antoine; *Picea obovata,* Ledebour.)

North-Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Somewhat like the Norway-Spruce. Wood soft and pale, locally used for furniture and household-implements, also for packing boxes of great durability [Regel].

Pinus orientalis, Linné. (*Picea orientalis,* Carrière.)

Sapindus-Spruce. Asia Minor, ascending to 6,600 feet, thus becoming alpine. Hardy in Christiania. The tree rises to about 80 feet, and somewhat resembles the Norway-Spruce. The wood is exceedingly tough and durable. Some conifers ward off locusts.

Pinus Parryana, Engelmann. (*P. Llaveana,* Torrey.)

California. One of the pines with edible nuts. Allied to P. monophylla.

Pinus parviflora, Siebold and Zuccarini.

The "Imekomatsou." Kuriles and Japan. A middle-sized pine of longevity; ascends to Alpine heights. Much used as an avenue-tree. Wood valuable for furniture and boat-building. It is harder than that of P. Thunbergi and P. densiflora [Dupont].

Pinus Pattoniana, McNab.

California, restricted to elevations above 5,000 feet, advancing thence to the glacier-region of 10,000 feet in a gradually dwarfed state. This fir rises to a maximum-height of 150 feet, the stem enlarging sometimes at the base to a diameter of 13 feet [Jeffrey; Lemmon]. Staminal spikes lilac, copiously produced [Dr. M. T. Masters]. Closely allied to P. Mertensiana.

Pinus patula, Schiede and Deppe.

Mexico, at elevations of from 6,000 to 12,000 feet. A graceful pine, becoming 80 feet high.

Pinus pendula, Solander. (*P. microcarpa,* Lambert; *Larix Americana,* Michaux.)

Small-coned American Larch, Black Larch or Tamarack. From Labrador and Canada to Virginia, delighting in swampy ground. A pine of pyramidal growth, to 100 feet high. The timber is pale, heavy, resinous, and as highly valued as that of the common larch; it is close-grained, well-adapted for underground-work; it combines lightness, strength and durability; much sought by ship-builders; as for knees, bends and ship-garlands it cannot be surpassed [Robb]- much in use also for railway-ties. Rate of circumferential st growth in Nebraska two feet in ten years [Furnas]. P. laricina Roi] is by far the oldest name for this larch, as pointed out by C. Koch.

Pinus picea, Du Roi.* (*P. Abies*, Linné; *Picea excelsa*, Link.)

Norway-Spruce, Fichte. Middle and Northern Europe and Northern Asia, rising from the plains to an elevation of 4,500 feet, and forming extensive forests. It exceeds even the ordinary birch in endurance of cold. Indigenous in Norway to latitude 69° 30′ [Schuebeler]. Quicker of growth in its native country than P. silvestris, but needs a somewhat better and more humid soil. The tree attains a height of 150 feet or even more, and furnishes an excellent timber, commonly known under the name of White Deal, for building, furniture, flooring, masts, spars, ladders and oars. Stems of 6 feet diameter are on record with more than 200 wood-rings. It also produces the Burgundy-pitch in quantity, while the bark is used for tanning. Though enduring dry summers, this spruce would here have to be restricted for timber-purposes to damp mountains. Can be reared into a splendid shelter-hedge. A variety with pendant branches occurs. Hemsley mentions other forms of this spruce, and indeed many varieties of other species of Pinus. Britain alone imported in recent time pinewood to the value of nine millions sterling annually, of which P. picea must have furnished a considerable portion. The import of dealwood into Victoria from Europe and America during 1887 came in value to about half a million. In recent times the wood of this and some other pines has come into extensive use for paper-making. The quantity of wood-pulp exported from Norwegian ports (partly Swedish produce) in 1893 was 230,000 tons and in 1892 it came to 215,000 tons, the price realized for wet pulp being £3 1s. per ton and £5 11s. for dry pulp.

Pinus Pinaster, Solander.* (*P. maritima*, Poiret and De Candolle.)

Cluster-Pine. From the shores to the mountains of the countries on the Mediterranean Sea. The tree rises to about 60 feet in height. The wood is soft and resinous; it yields largely the French turpentine. Among the best of plants for consolidating sandy coasts, and for converting rolling sands into pastoral and agricultural land. For ease of rearing and rapidity of growth one of the most important of all pines. Average-growth at Port Phillip 40 feet in 20 years. On the testimony of Mr. J. Hoopes, it does not thrive well on calcareous soil. Hon. Winter-Irving observed P. Pinaster and the allied P. Pinea to withstand an occasional shade-temperature of 118° F. A tree, 60 to 70 years old, heavily tapped, yields 12 to 16 lbs. of turpentine, equal to 4 lbs. of resin, the rest being oil of turpentine [Simmonds]. The tree comes into full flow of turpentine at about 25 years, and the tapping process, if only a slight one, is endured by this tree for an enormous length of time. Thus the annual production of resin from a good tree fluctuates between 5 and 8 lbs. The quantity of resin gathered in France during 1874 was about [illegible] million pounds [Crouzetter-Desnoyers]. The felling of [illegible]ted with wise foresight for antimalarian and [illegible]s at places of centres of population, can but [illegible]prehensible, when the simple reason of such

destruction consists in replacing the pines by other perhaps more fashionable but less sanitary trees. Under the shelter of a wooden palisade near high-water mark on coast-sands the seeds of the Cluster-Pine are sown along with those of the Lyme, Marram, Furze and Broom-plant, the ground thus sown being covered with brush-wood, to prevent the sand from moving. In France, north of the Loire, the P. Pinaster is not reared, as there it will no longer yield a rich supply of turpentine [Colonel Bailey, in "Indian Forester" XIII., 450].

Pinus Pinceana, Gordon.

Mexico, up to 9,000 feet above the sea-level. A very remarkable pine, frequently to 60 feet high, having drooping branches like the Weeping Willow. Most desirable for cemeteries.

Pinus Pindrow, Royle.

Himalayan Mountains, 7,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea-level. A fine, straight-stemmed fir, becoming 190 feet high; cones purple. Considered by Stewart and Brandis a variety of P. Webbiana.

Pinus Pinea, Linné.*

Stone-Pine. Countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea; extends to the Canary-Islands. Height of tree 80 feet; top rather flat. The wood is whitish, light, but full of resin, and much used for furniture, naval architecture and general building purposes. The seeds are edible, but of a resinous though not disagreeable taste; they should be left in the cones until they are about to be used, as otherwise they speedily become rancid, unless they are kept in a very cool place, when they will retain their power of germination for some few years; they only ripen in their third year. This pine grows as easily and almost as quickly as the Cluster-Pine. The bark contains much tan-principle.

Pinus Pinsapo, Boissier. (*Abies Pinsapo*, Boissier.)

Spanish Fir. Spain and North-Africa, at from 3,000 to 6,000 feet elevation. A tree to 70 feet high, with branches from the ground. The timber is similar to that of the Silver-Fir and resinous. Thrives best on calcareous soil [Dr. Masters]. Proved the quickest growing of European Firs in Tasmania [F. Abbott]. A closely cognate tree is the Algerian Fir, P. Numidica (Lannoy), which occurs intermixed with the Atlas-Cedar at elevations from 4,000–6,000 feet.

Pinus polita, Antoine. (*Picea polita*, Carrière.)

Japan and Kurile-Islands. A tall superb spruce, forming large forests on the mountain-ranges [A. Murray]. Resists severe frost. Allied to P. Smithiana. Wood much like that of P. Alcockiana.

Pinus ponderosa, Douglas.* (*P. Benthamiana*, Hartweg.)

Yellow Pitch-Pine or Trucker-Pine. North-Western America. Height of tree often 225 occasionally to 300 feet, with a stem reaching 24 feet in circumference. Growth comparatively quick. Thrives best in deep loamy sand, but grows also on dry rocky ridges [Farlow]. Varies in degree of hardiness according to the locality, in which the seeds were obtained [Prof. Th. Meehan]. The wood is yellowish, hard, strong, heavy and durable; for general purposes it is locally preferred to that of other pines; also largely used in mining operations. There are fine groves of this tree up to 5,000 feet elevation in California, but the variety P. Engelmanni (Parry) ascends to 12,000 feet, therefore to alpine elevations, growing on dry gravelly slopes; the wood of this variety is light and soft. The bark contains a considerable quantity of tanning substance. Wood pale and soft, neither knotty nor resinous, much esteemed for cabinet-work [Hoopes]; it is of great strength, and used for floors, joists and much other work in carpentry. Gibbons relates, that the wood, with the bark adherent, exposed to the weather, will decay within a year, but that when stripped and covered with soil it is readily persistent. Dr. Kellogg, who aptly calls this tree herculean, saw logs, which had been in the ground twelve years, quite sound. Sapwood very thick. This pine has proved well adapted even for rather dry localities in Victoria, but is there slow of growth. P. latifolia (Sargent) and P. Anacheca (Lemmon) are allied species of Southern Arizona.

Pinus Pseude-Strobus, Lindley.

Mexico, up to 10,000 feet. This pine is superior in appearance to any other Mexican pine; height to about 80 feet.

Pinus pungens, Michaux.

South-Eastern States of North-America. Although seldom over 50 feet high, this pine has the recommendation of being of remarkably quick growth, especially in early life. This species is very resinous, also powerfully and pleasantly odorous [Prof. Buckhout]; should prove of great value. Flower-spikes red; cones large and early formed [Prof. Meehan]. It is not only one of the most beautiful but also one of the hardiest of all Pines. In Finland it bore unscathed a temperature of − 35° F., at which even the hardiest sorts of Apple- and Pear-trees perished [E. Adrian, in "Moeller's Erfurt Gaertner-Zeitung"].

Pinus Pyrenaica, Lapeyrouse. (*P. Brutia*, Tenore.)

In the countries at the Mediterranean Sea, ascending to 5,000 feet. A of quick growth, to 80 feet in height; the wood is pale and ast free from resin, and of considerable value. The tree com- ear fruits in about a dozen years already.

Pinus reflexa, Engelmann.

California. Allied to P. flexilis, belonging to the Strobus section, but with comparatively large inappendiculated nuts.

Pinus religiosa, Humboldt. (*Abies religiosa*, Lindley.)

Oyamel-Fir. Mexico, from 4,000 to 11,500 feet above the sea-level, thus reaching the limits of arboreous vegetation. A magnificent tree with somewhat silvery leaves, growing to a height of 150 feet, stem reaching 6 feet in diameter. The wood is particularly well fitted for shingles and laths. This species endures the winters of Middle Europe.

Pinus resinosa, Solander.

Red Pine. North-America, principally Canada and Nova Scotia, but extending to Pennsylvania. It attains a height of 150 feet, the stem a diameter of 3 feet. It is of rapid growth, and on account of the reddish-barked stem ornamental [Sargent]; delights in sandy soil, naturally drained, and on such produces the best quality of timber [Fernow]; the wood is hard, fine-grained, strong, elastic, heavy and durable, to various extent resinous, and useful for ship-building and structures of various kinds. A search should be instituted after least odorous essential oils, some of which perhaps yielded by particular pines, to effect the fixing of delicate scents, which could not be isolated by distillation or other methods.

Pinus rigida, Miller.*

American Pitch-Pine. From New England to Virginia. It grows to a height of 80 feet. Timber from gravelly or rocky soil heavy and resinous, from damp alluvial soil light and soft; used for building. But the tree is principally important for its yield of turpentine, resin, pitch and tar. It is suitable for sea-shores; it will also grow in the driest localities, as well as in swamps. Prof. Meehan mentions this as the most rapid grower among North-East American pines. Dr. M. T. Masters remarks that this species is particularly apt to form adventitious shoots from the trunk, so that by cutting away the top a bushy ramification will be produced. With P. Tæda among the most oleous and resinous pines, to be disseminated million-fold in such extensive malarial regions, as cannot be readily or profitably drained, to subdue miasmata by the copious evolution of the double oxyde of hydrogen and ozone. The first trees in Australia were reared by the writer of this work.

Pinus Sabineana, Douglas.*

Californian Nut-Pine or White Pine. From California to the Rocky Mountains. Height to 150 feet; stem frequently 5 feet diameter. Leaves unusually long. The wood is pale and s according to Dr. Gibbons it is hard and durable when seas

with close and twisted grain, and contains much resin; for fuel, when well-distributed heat is requisite, far surpassing all other Californian woods in value; yields an abundant supply of excellent turpentine, and thence again by distillation a superior oil [Dr. Kellogg]. The clustered heavy cones attain a length of one foot. The seeds are edible; they are produced in great profusion, and constituted formerly a large portion of the winter-food of the native tribes. Proves even in dry localities of Victoria to be of quick growth.

Pinus selenolepis, Parlatore. (*Abies Veitchii*, Lindley.)

Japan, up to elevations of 7,000 feet. This fir rises to a height of about 150 feet. It is known also as Veitch's Fir.

Pinus serotina, Michaux.

Pond-Pine. Southern States of Eastern North-America, in morassy soil, principally near the sea-coast. It gets about 50 feet high. The wood is soft. Of importance as antimalarian for fever-swamps. Regarded by Prof. Meehan as an extreme form of P. rigida.

Pinus Sibirica, Turczaninow. (*P. Pichta*, Fischer; *Abies Sibirica*, Ledebour.)

Siberian Pitch-Fir. Russia, westward to the Volga, eastward to Kamtschatka, ascending the Altai-mountains to 5,000 feet. This pine reaches a height of about 50 feet.

Pinus silvestris, C. Bauhin.*

Scotch Pine, Foehre, Kiefer. Europe, Northern and Western Asia, reaching to 70° north-latitude, ascending the Alps to 6,000 feet, extending south-eastward to the Black Sea, thriving best in sandy soil. Of all trees the one which needs the least of mineral aliment from the soil; hence adapted for pure sand, where it forms twice as much humus within the same time as Robinia Pseudacacia or poplars, while its wood is much more valuable. More easily transplanted than any other European species [Wessely]. A very valuable tree, becoming fully 100 feet high, usually growing to an age of about 120 years, but sometimes getting much older; thus a venerable tree at Schandau, blown down by a storm, showed 463 annual rings. It is important for masts and spars. The Red Baltic, Norway- or Riga-deals are obtained from this pine, as well as a large portion of the European pine-tar and pitch. The wood is now also largely turned to account in Europe for cellulose, the pure wood-substance for paper-making. It is also like some other pine-woods worked up into wood-fibre for bedding and packing material of elasticity and antiseptic quality. Also used for making lamp-black. A [illegible] vanillin is prepared from the cambium-sap of this pine. [illegible]ome into use for tanning in France. Proves adap[illegible] r parts of Victoria, but here in the lowlands

apt to take blight. Maximum rate of growth in Nebraska, according to Governor Furnas (in Prof. Meehan's' "Gardeners' Monthly"), 3 feet stem-circumference at 2 feet from the ground in 10 years. The leaves of pines can be well converted into material for pillows and mattresses, with the great recommendation of healthfulness for such a purpose. All fir-forests are antimiasmatic and for hectic patients salubrious, in consequence of the di-oxyde of hydrogen evolved from their terebinthine emanations. The annual importation of tar and resin from coniferæ into Britain approached recently one million sterling in value, of which P. silvestris must have contributed a large share. Consult also on various coniferous trees Loudon's classic "Arboretum."

Pinus Sitkensis, Bongard.* (*P. Menziesii*, Douglas; *Picea Sitkensis*, Trautvetter.)

North-Western America, extending also to Kamtschatka, Amur and Japan. Has grown in the south of New Zealand to 30 feet in 15 years [Th. Waugh]. Has there done best among the spruces. The Blue Spruce of California, also called Tideland-Spruce, ascending to elevations of 9,000 feet; of rapid growth in congenial soil. A very handsome tree, which furnishes soft, light, pale and fine-grained timber, used largely for piles [Dr. Gibbons]. It thrives best in moist ground. According to Prof. Brewer, instances are on record of trees having attained a height of over 300 feet, and a stem of 7 feet in diameter at 100 feet from the base. From an exceptionally large tree 100,000 shingles were obtained, besides 58 cords of wood. This tree has latterly been chosen among Pines from abroad for the Prussian forests on a large scale. Schwappach regards it as almost equal in value among American Pines planted in Germany to P. Douglasii, but it is not quite so quick in growth; fit however also for peaty soil, where P. Douglasii refuses to grow [C. Bolle].

Pinus Smithiana, Lambert. (*P. Khutrow*, Royle; *Abies Smithiana*, Forbes; *Picea Morinda*, Link.)

Himalaya-mountains, at elevations from 6,000 to 11,000 feet, extending to Afghanistan and to China. This spruce, known vernacularly also as Kutro- or Morinda-Spruce, attains a height of 150 feet, and the stem a girth of 21 feet. The wood is pale, even and straight-grained, but only durable under shelter; for inside-work greatly in use. Hardy in Middle Europe.

Pinus Strobus, Linné.*

Weymouth-Pine or American White Pine. North-Eastern America, growing on any soil, but particularly adapted for deep, rich ground in mountain-valleys; known to reach a height of 270 feet, with a stem as much as 8 feet in diameter. It is the principal pine of the lumber-trade of the Eastern States. One of the finest among

ornamental conifers. Of comparatively quick growth, but with little tolerance to drought [Hon. N. J. Colman]. The wood is soft, whitish or yellowish, light, free from knots, almost without resin, easy to work, very durable, and much esteemed for masts, bridges, frames of buildings, windows, ceilings, flooring, oars, cabinet-work and organ-pipes, also much used for matches. Indeed, its use is far more diversified than that of any other tree in North-America [Dawson]. The tree yields American turpentine and galipot. Mr. Cecil Clay cut exceptionally 40,000 feet of its timber on an acre of ground in the Virginian mountains. The sap-wood is remarkably thin. The tree endures the climate of Norway to lat. 61° 15′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. Maximum-rate of circumferential stem-growth in Nebraska 2½ feet in 12 years [Governor Furnas]. The wood can advantageously be converted into paper-material as an admixture to other substances; in Europe the wood of P. picea and P. Abies is preferentially used for this purpose. About 20,000 daily or weekly journals exist now in the United States, which use paper either wholly or largely made of wood ["Paper-makers' Monthly Journal" August 1893]. See also in reference to this and other N. Amer. Pines, Michaux and Nuttall's Sylva.

Pinus Tæda, Linné.

Frankincense- or Loblolly-Pine. Florida, Carolina and Virginia, westward to Texas, in moist loamy-sandy soil, attaining a height of about 120 feet. Adapted to a wide range of sites; light-needing [Farlow]. The timber is liked for pumps, but liable to warp and decay in buildings on exposure [Sargent]. Stems sought for masts. The tree yields turpentine in good quantity, though of inferior quality, and exudes much resin; it likes regions near the coast; hence can be well utilised for raising fir-forests on shore-lands, especially as this pine takes readily possession of cleared forest-ground, and by quick growth overpowers other young trees [Prof. C. Mohr].

Pinus tenuifolia, Bentham.

Mexico, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet, forming dense forests. Height of this pine to nearly 100 feet; stem to 5 feet in diameter.

Pinus Teocote, Chamisso and Schlechtendal.

Okote- or Torch-Pine. Mexico, from 5,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea-level. Tree often to 150 feet high; stem to 4 feet in diameter. It yields the Brea-turpentine, from which locally resin and oil of turpentine are obtained; the wood is remarkably durable.

Pinus Thunbergii, Parlatore.

Japan. A tall pine with wide ramifications. Closely cognate to P. Massoniana. The most common of all trees in Japan, called

there the "Matsu" or "Kouromatsou." It attains a stem-diam
of 6 feet, a height of 100 feet, and reaches an age of several centu
An individual tree in Nipon was celebrated for its size already
years ago and is thought to be 1,200 years old; it still existe
many supports. The stem-diameter at 2 feet above ground is
feet; the ramifications have spread diametrically to 240
[Professor Wittmack]. It prefers sandy soil. Splendid for aven
[Rein]. It supplies a resinous, tough and durable wood, used
buildings and furniture, but suitable only for indoor-work [Veit
The roots, when burned with the oil of Brassica orientalis, fur
the Chinese lamp-black.

Pinus Torreyana, Parry.

California. A small coastal Pine, buffeted by the sea-br
[Prof. Sereno Watson]. Leaves very stout. An average con
this pine will contain about 130 seeds, weighing 3 ounces; they
edible [Meehan].

Pinus Tsuga, Antoine. (*Abies Tsuga*, Siebold and Zuccarini.)

Northern provinces of Japan, 3,000 to 9,000 feet above the
This very hardy spruce-fir grows to a height of over 100 feet.
timber is durable, tough and dense, used for masts and spars, also
shingles, which will last 30 to 40 years [Matzuno]; highly esteem
for superior furniture, especially by turners. It is of a yellowi
brown colour. P. Araragi (Siebold) is the oldest name for t
species, as pointed out by Prof. C. Koch.

Pinus Veitchii, McNab. (*Abies Veitchii*, Carrière; *Picea Veitchii*, Lindl
One of the largest trees of Japan, rising to 130 feet or mo
reminding of P. nobilis and P. Nordmanniana. It is very li
known yet in Europe [Prof. Naudin].

Pinus Webbiana, Wallich. (*Abies Webbiana*, Lindley.)

King-Fir, Dye-Fir. Himalaya-mountains, at an elevation of fr
7,000 to 13,000 feet, extending to Afghanistan. A splendid
reaching a height of 150 feet, the stem a circumference of 30 f
Will bear a good deal of shade [Dr. Brandis]. The wood is pale, s
cross-grained and very resinous, on the testimony of Mr. Webb so
what similar in texture and colour to that of the Bermuda-Ce
The natives extract a splendid violet dye from the cones.
oldest name for this species is P. spectabilis (D. Don) according
Prof. C. Koch.

Pinus Willi[illegible]ii, Newberry. (*Abies Williamsonii*, Newberry.)

Calif[illegible]egon, up to 12,000 feet. Height of tree reach
150 fe[illegible]ry valuable [Vasey]. Many other pines, east
ea[illegible]ot alluded to on this occasion, are worthy

especial utilitarian inquiries. Pines are the leading trees for imparting that permanent green into landscapes, derivable almost solely from Conifers in cold climes, and all the more appreciated by refined taste for mass-planting with wider scope in zones of evergreen vegetation, where most kinds of trees with deciduous foliage, however eligible for street-planting, are out of their element, and look only for about two months lovely, for two passable, for two unsightly and without winterly surroundings for six months dead, and that during the very time of the most beautiful general verdure. For many synonyms of pines see Dr. Masters' essay in the "Journal of the Linnean Society," 1881.

Piptadenia Cebil, Grisebach. (*Acacia Cebil*, Grisebach.)

La Plata-States. A tree, attaining 60 feet in height, there furnishing a tan-bark of fair strength [Hieronymus].

Piptadenia rigida, Bentham.

Sub-tropical and extra-tropical South-America. This acacia-like tree furnishes the angico-gum, similar to gum arabic. The wood, according to Saldana da Gama, serves for naval constructions.

Pipturus propinquus, Weddell.

Insular India, South-Sea Islands and warmer parts of East-Australia. This bush is higher and rather more hardy than Boehmeria nivea; in fibre it is similar to that plant. P. velutinus (Wedd.) is closely allied. The few other species serve probably as well for fibre.

Pircunia dioica, Moquin. (*Phytolacca dioica*, Linné.)

Southern Brazil and La Plata-States. The Ombu. A deciduous tree for shady avenues, grown in South-Europe as well as in many other mild countries; shown by the writer of this work to be hardy in the lowlands of Victoria. It attains a height of about 60 feet, and is comparatively quick of growth. Apt to be snapped off, when exposed to any gales [Prof. MacOwan]. The plant is also of some medicinal value, like the allied Phytolacca decandra (Linné); the use of the berries of the latter for colouring wine is objectionable, as they are deleterious.

Piscidia erythrina, Linné.

West-Indies and Florida. "Jamaica-Dogwood." A tree, reaching a height of about 30 feet. The bark has come into medicinal use, particularly as an hypnotic.

Pisonia aculeata, Linné.

Tropical and sub-tropical countries of both hemispheres, extending as a native plant into New South Wales. This rambling prickly bush can be chosen for hedge-copses.

Pistacia Atlantica, Desfontaines.

North-Africa. As the experienced explorer, Dr. E. Cosson, recommends this tree for raising forests on the high Algerian plateaux, it should also be very acceptable in other similar regions; yields mastic also.

Pistacia Lentiscus, Linné.

The Mastic-Tree. Mediterranean regions. A tall evergreen bush, exuding the mastic-resin, mostly through incisions into its bark. In Morocco the plant is extensively used for hedges also.

Pistacia Terebinthus, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, thence to Afghanistan and Baluchistan. A tall bush or small tree with deciduous foliage. The fragrant Cyprian or Chio-turpentine exudes from the stem of this species; it was used already by Hippocrates medicinally. Recently it has here been employed with advantage by Dr. Astles in carcinomatous affections. In Upper India the seeds are pressed for oil [Brigade-Surgeon Aitchison].

Pistacia vera, Linné.*

Syria, Persia, Afghanistan. A deciduous tree, sometimes to feet high, yielding the Pistacio-nuts of commerce, remarkable their green almond-tasted kernels. The galls from this tree are technic value. Dr. Bancroft adopted the ingenious plan of ins ing Pistacia-seeds into dry figs, to secure their power of germ tion during transmission to remote places. Artificial pollina increases the fecundity. Can be grafted on P. Terebinthus [Pa tore, Dyer].

Pisum arvense, Linné.

Eastern countries at the Mediterranean Sea. A good fora plant, though annual; thriving in any soil; best cut for stab fodder [Naudin]. Hardier and more drought-resisting than t ordinary pea, of which it may nevertheless be the origin [A. Candolle]. Alefeld, Koernicke and Wittmack, as leading scienti agronomists, regard P. sativum as a garden-variety of this plant.

Pisum sativum, Linné.*

The common Pea. South-Western Asia. Cultivated already by the ancient Greeks and Trojans [Virchow, Wittmack], during the stone-age in Hungary [A. de Candolle]. Matures, under horticultural care, seeds even in the hot desert-regions of Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe], where it is a winter-plant like in tropical regions; on the other hand it comes to perfection as far north as 70° 22′ in Norway [Schuebeler]. This annual of daily use could hardly be passed unnoticed on this occasion. Suffice it to say, that the herbage

as a nutritious fodder deserves more attention than it receives. The tops serve as a substitute for spinage [Dr. M. T. Masters]. It is also important for green manure, particularly when nitrogenous aliment is needed for culture-plants. The green fruit contains inosit-sugar and cholestrin-fat. For field-culture a sandy-calcareous loam should be chosen for this plant, to insure rich and safe harvests. Peas retained their vitality after four years' exposure to the extreme frosts of Polaris-Bay. P. Aucheri (Jaubert and Spach), which is perennial, occurs in alpine elevations on the Taurus.

Pittosporum bicolor, Hooker.

Tasmania and Victoria, ascending to 4–5,000 feet. This tree will resist considerable frost.

Pittosporum phillyroides, De Candolle.

Continental Australia, in desert-regions. A small tree with weeping branches, therefore adapted for planting at groves in countries without severe winters. Pervaded by a medicinal very bitter principle. Flowers very fragrant.

Pittosporum tenuifolium, Banks and Solander.

New Zealand. This with P. eugenioides (Cunningham) has proved very suitable for tall garden-hedges, for which these and several other species were first brought into practical notice by the writer; they are always clean-looking; the foliage is well suited for the surrounding part of table-bouquets. Unhurt by a cold of 9° F. [Gorlie]. Hardy at Campbelltown, Argyleshire. Better resisting the frosts in the most southern parts of New Zealand than any other indigenous species [T. Waugh], thus fit for shelterless culture in South-England. P. Ralphii (Kirk), also from New Zealand, endures the winters of Arran. Seeds of any Pittosporum hardly ever fail to germinate; they also keep well.

Pittosporum undulatum, Ventenat.

South-Eastern Australia. This tree produces a wood well adapted for turners' purposes; to some extent it serves also as a substitute for boxwood. The flowers furnish a highly fragrant volatile oil on distillation. The tree under very favorable circumstances attains a height of 80 feet; it is largely pervaded by a bitter peculiar principle, which occurs also in other species. Quite fit for shade-lines where celerity of growth is not an object.

Planera aquatica, Gmelin.

South-Eastern States of North America. An elm-like tree, which can be chosen for plantations in wet localities. The wood is hard and strong.

Plantago lanceolata, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa. The Rib-herb or Plan-tain-herb. This perennial weed gets disseminated readily, and is recommended by some ruralists, though neither by Langethal nor Morton, as valuable on very poor pasture-land. The allied P. media (L.) is of similar use, and so perhaps P. major (Camerarius), all of equal geographic range; the seeds are much liked by cage-birds.

Plantago Psyllium, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Austria and Persia. An annual herb. The seeds render water very mucilaginous, and come thus into requisition for the preparation of silk-ware, for imparting gloss to coloured paper and for cotton-printing, irrespective of some medicinal utility [Wiesner]. The same may be said of P. Cynops (Linné), P. ovata (Forskael), and P. arenaria (Waldstein and Kitaibel). These species could be easily naturalised on sandy coast-land.

Platanus occidentalis, Catesbye.*

The true Plane-Tree of Eastern North-America; also known as Buttonwood. More elegible as an avenue-tree than as a timber-tree. Height reaching usually about 100 feet, but instances are on record of a height of 160 feet having been attained, with a stem-circumference of 48 feet at 4 feet from the ground, according to Mr. Robert Ridgway and Prof. T. Meehan; diameter of stem at times to 14 feet. Wood dull-red, light, not readily attacked by insects; used in the manufacture of pianofortes and harps; cuts into very good screws, also presses, dairy-utensils, windlasses, wheels and blocks. The young wood is silky-whitish and often handsomely mottled [Robb]. The tree likes alluvial river-banks, and has been successfully planted in morassy places, absorbing miasmatic effluvia.

Platanus orientalis, Linné.*

The genuine Plane-Tree, extending from South-Europe to Middle Asia. Hardy in Norway to lat. 58° 8′ [Schuebeler]. One of the grandest trees for lining roads and for street-planting, deciduous like most other planes, rather quick of growth. Attains a height of 90 feet and a stem-circumference of occasionally 70 feet, reaching an age of over 800 years. It resists the smoke in large towns, such as London, better than any other tree, growing vigorously even under such disadvantage. The wood is well adapted for furniture and other kinds of cabinet-work. Propagation from seed or cuttings. Growth in height at Port Phillip 30–40 feet in 20 years. An evergreen plane was mentioned already by Plinius as occurring in Candia [Sir J. Hooker], and has lately been re-discovered.

Platanus racemosa, Nuttall.

The Californian Plane-Tree. A good promenade-tree, whic according to Prof. Bolander grows more rapidly and more compa than P. occidentalis. Wood harder and therefore more durable, al less liable to warp. According to Dr. Gibbons, the tree attains height of about 100 feet and a stem-diameter of 8 feet. The woo is brittle; in use however by turners.

Plectocomia Himalaiana, Griffiths.

Sikkim, up to 7,000 feet, extending to 27° north latitude. Th Rattan-Palm requires moist forest-land. Its canes are not durable but the plant is an object worthy of scenic horticulture, and woul prove the hardiest among its congeners. P. elongata (Blume ascends, according to Drude, to 4,500 feet.

Plectocomia macrostachya, Kurz.

Tenasserim, at about 3,000 feet elevation, therefore most likel hardy in temperate lowlands.

Plectranthus esculentus, N. E. Brown.

Natal. A low underscrub, the tubers of which are eaten by th natives and to a limited extent cultivated by them [J. M. Wood] These kinds of plants may become much improved under caref cultivation.

Plectranthus Madagascariensis, Bentham.

Madagascar. This herb produces nutritious tubers [Mingard an Daruty].

Plectronia ventosa, Linné.

South-Africa. A hedge-bush, like P. ciliata (Sonder) and P. sp nosa (Klotzsch).

Plumbago Capensis, Thunberg.

South-Africa. Quite a hedge-plant for small gardens, with th particular value of bearing handsome blue flowers in autumn. I tristis (W. T. Aiton) is an allied species.

Plumiera acutifolia, Poiret.

Tropical America. A small, thick-branched tree, hardy at som distance beyond the tropics. It is of such easy cultivation, that may become important, like many other as yet neglected apocynaceou plants, for the scent of its large and copious flowers.

Poa airoides, Koeler. (*Catabrosa aquatica*, Beauvois.)

The Water Whorl-grass. Europe, North-Africa, Northern an Middle Asia, North-America. A creeping grass, suitable for pa tures subject to inundation; hence fit also for irrigation.

Poa alpina, Linné.

Alpine and Arctic Europe, Asia and North-America. Deserves to be transferred to other higher mountains as a nutritious perennial pasture grass. P. Sudetica (Haenke) and P. hybrida (Gaudin) are mentioned also as excellent alpine grasses.

Poa aquatica, Linné. (*Glyceria aquatica*, Smith.)

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America. This conspicuous water-grass attains a height of about 6 feet. It is perennial, and deserves naturalisation in our swamps. It produces a large bulk of foliage, and may be disseminated for fodder-purposes. On the testimony of Dr. Curl, this is one of the best feeding grasses in New Zealand.

Poa arachnifera, Torrey.

The Blue Grass of Texas. Prairies of Louisiana and Texas. Perennial, with creeping roots. It spreads rapidly, surpasses in size the Kentucky Blue Grass (Poa pratensis), and is known to have grown 10 inches in ten days. Stock of all kinds have a predilection for it. The winters of Texas do not even nip it, but it dies down during summer; it is never quite trampled out [G. Hogan]. It bears heavy pasturing, and can also be utilised for lawns and as a forest-grass [S. Tally]. For permanent pasture, this promises to be one of the very best grasses yet brought to the attention of the Southern States [Dr. Vasey].

Poa Bergii, Hieronymus.

La Plata-States. Supplies excellent fodder there, with some species of the section Eragrostis.

Poa Billardieri, Steudel.

Extra-tropical Australia. A perennial rigid grass, of some value for saline meadows.

Poa bulbosa, Linné.

Europe, North-Africa, extra-tropic Asia. A perennial species. Dr. J. Aitchison singles it out for laudation as a profuse pasture- and hay-grass in Afghanistan. Closely allied to it is P. alpina, L.

Poa cæspitosa, G. Forster.

Extra-tropical Australia and New Zealand, ascending alpine elevations. A tufty extremely variable grass, available throughout the year for pasture-feed, when young or when offering flowering stalks, or when presenting tender varieties: the rough

varieties utilised by the aborigines for nets and cordage. Resisting drought. Well worthy of being naturalised in other parts of the globe. Refer for further information on this and other N.Z. grasses to J. Buchanan's special work, in which P. anceps (Forster) is also mentioned as important.

Poa Canadensis, Beauvois. (*Briza Canadensis*, Michaux.)

The Rattlesnake-grass of South-Eastern America. A valuable swamp-grass.

Poa Chinensis, Koenig. (*Leptochloa Chinensis*, Nees.)

Southern and Eastern Asia, East-Australia. Recommended by Mr. F. M. Bailey as a valuable pasture-grass, perhaps on account of its tender panicles.

Poa Colensoi, J. Hooker.

New Zealand, up to 5,000 feet. This tufty grass is greedily devoured by sheep, which thrive well on it. Holds its ground well, being of great vitality [D. Petrie].

Poa compressa, Linné.

Europe, North- and West-Asia. A perennial grass, valuable for pastures. Will grow in pure sand. Has withstood prolonged and severe drought [Edw. Quin]. Also a very eligible lawn-grass.

Poa digitata, R. Brown.

South-Eastern and Central Australia. Valuable for fixing wet river-banks and slopes. It forms large stools. Cattle and horses relish the young shoots.

Poa distans, Linné.

Europe, North-Africa, Middle and Northern Asia, North-America. Perennial. It is one of the limited number of tender grasses suited for moist saline soil, and thus affords pasturage on coast-marshes.

Poa fluitans, Scopoli. (*Festuca fluitans*. Linné; *Glyceria fluitans*, R. Brown.)

The Manna-grass. Europe, North-Africa, Middle and Northern Asia, North-America, East-Australia, New Zealand. Perennial. Excellent for stagnant water and slow-flowing streams. Waterfowl are very fond of it. The foliage is tender. The seeds are sweet and palatable, and in many countries are used for porridge. This grass is indigenous in Norway northward to lat. 69° 9′ [Schuebeler].

Poa foliosa, J. Hooker.

Auckland- and Campbell-Island, as well as Southern New Zealand, reaching almost to the glacier-region. Perennial, forming large mounds. Prof. Kirk calls it a noble species, producing an immense yield of foliage. Mr. Buchanan also speaks of the fattening food, afforded to horses and cattle by this grass. Blade of leaves broad; panicle soft and ample. Horses have a great partiality for it. Unlike most other grasses it readily adapts itself to peaty or newly-drained soil, and is in this respect unsurpassed.

Poa Forsteri, Steudel. (*Dactylis cæspitosa*, Forster.)

The Tussock-grass. Fuegia, Falkland-Islands, South-Patagonia. Introduced by Sir Joseph Hooker into the Hebrides, and by Mr. Traill into the Orkney-Islands. Extending to the island South-Georgia, 54° S. [Dr. Wild]. Delights, according to Mr. Ingram, in deep, boggy and mossy land, even when exposed to sea-spray. Cultivated plants might be dressed with some salt. Thrives in cold countries near the sea in pure sand, at the edge of peat-bogs. It would probably prosper on alpine moors. It is perennial, and reaches a height of 9 feet. It is very nutritious, and much sought by herds. The base of the stem is nutty and edible. An allied species is P. Cookii (J. Hooker), from Kerguelen's Island.

Poa maritima, Hudson.

Europe, North-Africa, Northern Asia, North-America. Roots long and creeping. This grass can also be depastured and grown on brackish meadows.

Poa nemoralis, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America. This perennial grass can be raised on shady forest-land, as the name implies; but it accommodates itself also to open places, and will grow even among dry rocks. It endures alpine winters. According to Lawson, no better grass exists for displacing weeds on pleasure-lawns; the same may be said of Poa compressa (L.).

Poa nervata, Willdenow.

Southern States of North-America. Called in Alabama the Manna-grass. Perennial. Valuable for pastures in low forest-land [C. Mohr].

Poa nodosa, Nees.

Extra-tropic Australia. This perennial grass grows in almost pure sand, and produces tuberous enlargements at the roots. It is ...der and nutritious, but neither tall nor bulky.

Poa pratensis, Linné.*

The ordinary English Meadow-grass. Widely distributed indigenous through the extra-tropic regions of the northern he spere, in Greenland to 81° N. A perennial species, with creep roots, thus pertinaciously maintaining its hold of the soil; fit any even very dry meadows, thriving early, and able to live als alpine localities. Better adapted for pasture than hay. It is suit also for moor-land, when such is laid dry; although it flowers c once during the season, it offers a nutritious fodder, even on c paratively poor soil; it resists drought, forms an excellent sward, can be used with advantage for intermixing with other past grasses. Foliage particularly tender. Preferentially grown on veldts of South-Africa, where it keeps green also during the season [F. F. Glass]. In the United States it is known as Kentucky Blue Grass or Pennsylvania Green Grass, and is conside one of the best for lawns by Professor Meehan, as it will crowd all weeds in time.

Poa serotina, Ehrhart.

Europe, Northern Asia, North-America. A perennial gr allied to P. nemoralis, excellent for moist meadows and river-ba it will even prosper on saline ground. Its foliage is tender, t and nourishing. In mixtures of grasses it keeps up the gro until late into the autumn. P. fertilis (Host) is a mere variety this species.

Poa trivialis, Linné.*

Europe, North-Africa, Middle and Northern Asia. Also a g perennial grass for mixture on pasture-land. One of the best gra for sowing on ground recently laid dry. Recommendable also lawn-grass. Sinclair regarded the produce of this Poa as supe to many other kinds, and noticed the marked partiality, wh horses, oxen and sheep evince towards it. To thrive well, it w rather moist and rich soil and sheltered places. It is a later g than P. pratensis, well adapted for hay, and gives good after-gro [Langethal]. Well suited for irrigation-culture.

These few species of Poa have been singled out as recommenda because they are well tested. Future experiments beyond Eu will add others to lists of recommendations like this.

Podachænium alatum, Bentham. (*Ferdinanda eminens*, Lagasca.)

Central America, up to a height of about 8,000 feet. A shrub; on account of the grandeur of its foliage in requisition scenic effects.

Podolepis rhytidochlamys, F. v. Mueller.

Desert regions of Australia. Affords there with P. Les (Bentham), and some few other congeners, feed for sheep.

Podophyllum peltatum, Linné.*

Eastern North-America, where it is known as the Mandrake. Hardy in Christiania. A perennial forest-herb of importance for medicinal purposes. The root contains the bitter resinous podophyllin. American physicians recommend it as a drastic purgative, cholagogue and hepatic stimulant. Podophyllum Emodi (Wallich), occurring in the Indian mountains at heights of from 6,000 to 14,000 feet, can probably be used like the American species. The berries of both are edible, though the root and leaves are poisonous. A third species, P. pleianthum, has been described by Dr. Hance, from Formosa.

Pogostemon Patchouli, Pelletier.

Mountains of South-Eastern Asia. A perennial herb, famed for its powerful scent, arising from a volatile oil. The perfume is obtained from the variety suavis according to Dr. G. Watt. P. parviflorus and P. Heyneanus (Bentham) belong to this species. One cwt. of the herb yields about 28 ounces oil [Piesse]; but the essence is chiefly obtained by enfleurage.

Polianthes tuberosa, Linné.

Mexico. The Tuberose. Valuable for perfume. Available late in the season; thus one of the plants most required, to maintain garden-fragrance in serene climes through the course of the year. The gathering of flowers of "Tubereuses" at Grasse, Cannes and adjacent villages alone comes annually to about 20,000 lbs. [Piesse]. The price is about 1s. per lb. [Daruty]. The scent is best extracted by Blogg's methyl-process, mentioned under Jasminum grandiflorum. The double-flowering state of this plant preferable for distillation.

Pollichia Zeilanica, F. v. Mueller. (*Trichodesma Zeilanicum*, Brown.)

From Abyssinia and Southern Asia to extra-tropical Australia. An annual herb, perhaps available for green manure. Dromedaries show an extraordinary predilection for this herb [E. Giles]. Several other species deserve trial for fodder-growth.

Polygala crotalarioides, Hamilton.

Temperate Himalaya and Khasia. Praised as an ophidian alexipharmic. To several other species both of the eastern and western hemisphere similar properties are ascribed; but we are almost entirely without any reliable medical testimony on these and many other supposed vegetable antidotes against snake-poison. Doubtless this small perennial herb possesses therapeutic virtues like many of its congeners.

Polygala Senega, Linné.

The Senega Snake-Root. Eastern North-America. A perennial herb. Senega-root is of medicinal value, and about 100,000 lbs. of it are required annually.

Polygaster Sampadarius, Fries.

South-Eastern Asia. One of the most palatable of all truffles.

Polygonum cuspidatum, Siebold and Zuccarini.

Japan. A large perennial herb, easily mistaken for P. Sachalinense, but not of the same fodder-value. It serves for binding loose sand and solidifying embankments [K. Weigelt in Erfurt Gaertner Zeitung, 1894, p. 187]. It differs from the following species in having shorter leaves, which are neither heart-shaped at the base nor bluish-green beneath [Engelhardt].

Polygonum Sachalinense, Fr. Schmidt.

Islands of Sachalin and Yesso. Giant Knot-weed; in Bengal known as "Machute," according to the Indian Agriculturist. This spacious perennial herb has latterly been recommended as a fodder-plant, particularly by M. Doumet Adanson and Professor Duchartre. In the first year one or two cuts are obtained, in the second year three or four cuts. It may reach a height of 10 feet in three weeks [Louis Haase]. Numerous annual shoots arise from one root-stock. The leaves attain 1 foot in length and 9 inches in width. The edible root-stock gets finally as thick as a man's arm, sustaining the plant in its green freshness during the driest season. It will live in a temperature from — 22° F. to + 104° F. Horses are particularly fond of the foliage, which also serves for packing and displaying fruit. The plant is eligible for scenic culture, and is further a good bee-plant, flowering at the end of the summer. Commissioner Marsden says that the points in its favour are :—"Once planted, stands for ever. Water will not drown it ; fire will not destroy it. Endures severest drought with impunity. Roots penetrate deep into the soil. Requires no ploughing before planting. Needs no cultivation. Grows where no other forage plant will exist. Grows in poorest soils. Is more nutritious than clover or alfalfa. Affords shade to cattle in hot climates. Stem and leaves, green or dry, greatly relished by cattle." Birds feed on the seeds of any Polygonums.

Polygonum tinctorium, Aiton.

China and Japan. An annual herb, deserving attention and local trials, as yielding a kind of indigo ; one of the most important dye-plants of Japan. It can be cultivated in cold climes, being hardy still at Christiania. Likes marshy land [Vilmorin]. Its growth would be vigorous. Various Polygonums contain tannin, P. amphibium (Linné) as much as 11½ per cent. [Masters.]

Polyporus giganteus, Fries.

Europe. Dr. Goeppert records this and also the following spec as allowed to be sold for food in Silesia: P. frondosus, Fr., ovinus, Fr., P. tuberaster, Fr., P. citrinus, Pers. Dr. Atkins mentions as edible among the fungs of Cashmere P. squamos (Fries). Bergner and Frog illustrate P. confluens (Fries) amo the esculent fungs of Switzerland; near relatives of all these occu in Australia also. The P. portentosus (Berkeley) of Australia ha been recommended as material for trusses and for other articles requiring lightness and some elasticity; the almost cosmopolitan P. iginarius (Fries) may perhaps serve similar purposes and as Solah-pith.

Pomaderris apetala, Labillardière.

South-Eastern Australia. A tree attaining a height occasionally of 60 feet, but mostly smaller. The foliage is devoured with avidity by pasture-animals, often in preference to ordinary good feed. The genus contains several other large-leaved species.

Populus alba, Dodoens.

The Abele or white Poplar, indigenous to South-Eastern Europe, North-Africa and Northern and Middle Asia, extending to North-China, growing on the Himalayas up to 10,000 feet, ceasing at 4,000 feet. In Norway it is hardy to lat. 67° 56′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. Height reaching 90 feet. Emits suckers. It has proved an excellent avenue-tree, even in comparatively waterless situations, and the partial whiteness of its foliage gives a pleasing effect in any plantation. Indicates to some extent the state of the weather, as known already to the ancients [Fraas]. A Silver-Poplar at Slowitz attained a basal stem-diameter of 20 feet, indicating according to Pannewitz an age of probably 400 years. The wood is pale, with a reddish tinge, brown near the centre, soft and light. It can be used for flooring; it is particularly sought for trays, bowls, bellows and shoe-soles; also, according to Porcher, for wooden structures under water. "Sparterie" for plaiting is obtained from the wood-shavings. The wood of this and some other poplars is easily converted into paper-pulp, which is cheaply bleached. Lines of poplars along forest-streams prevent or impede the progress of wood-conflagrations. The roots of poplars spread widely. P. canescens (Smith), the Grey Poplar, is either a variety of the Abele or its hybrid with the Aspen, and yields a better timber for carpenters and millwrights.

Populus angulata, Aiton.

Eastern North-America. The "Water-Poplar" or Carolina-Poplar. Acquires a height of about 70 feet; branches very spreading; hence this species well adapted as a promenade-tree.

Populus balsamifera, Linné.

The Tacamahac- or Balsam-Poplar of the colder, but not the coldest parts of North-America; also in Siberia and on the Himalayan Mountains, where it ranges from 8,000 to 14,000 feet, called by Dr. Kellog "the balmiest of all trees." It will endure the winters of Norway to lat. 69° 40′ [Schuebeler]. It attains a height of 80 feet. The tree may be lopped for cattle-fodder [Stewart and Brandis]. Prof. Meehan says, that it will grow near the ocean's brink. Its variety is P. candicans (Aiton), acknowledged as a distinct species by Wesmael.

Populus Canadensis, Mœnch. (*P. monilifera*, Aiton.)

The Cottonwood-tree of North-America, extending to New Mexico. Height to 150 feet; stem to 8 feet in diameter. Not of longevity; needs full light; adapted to a variety of soils, but preferring such as is strong and humid [B. E. Fernow]. One of the best poplars for the production of timber, which is soft, light, very easy to work, suited for carving and turnery; it is durable if kept dry, and does not readily take fire; nevertheless it supplies a fair fuel. The wooden polishing-wheels of glass-grinders are made of horizontal sections of the whole stem, about one inch thick, as from its softness the wood readily imbibes the polishing material. It is useful for rails and boards, and has also come extensively into use for paper-pulp. Judge Whitning says, that it has no rival in quickness of growth among deciduous trees. Governor Furnas found the stem-girth in Nebraska reaching to 93 inches in eleven years at 2 feet above ground. Recommended by Wessely, together with P. alba and P. nigra, for fixing drift-sand, on which these poplars never become suffocated. It is advisable, to obtain cuttings from male trees only, for planting along streets or near dwellings, as the minute downy seeds of the female trees are copiously wafted through the air, and may have irritant effects on the respiratory organs of the frequenting people. P. angustifolia (James) is regarded by Wesmael as a mere variety of this species.

Populus ciliata, Wallich.

Himalaya, from 4,000 to 10,000 feet. Height as much as 70 feet, with a straight trunk, which attains 10 feet in girth.

Populus Euphratica, Olivier.

From Algeria dispersed to the Himalayas and Songaria, up to 13,500 feet. Height to 50 feet. Dr. J. Aitchison measured exceptionally big trees, their stems showing at 6 feet from the ground a circumference of 9½ feet. Wood harder than that of most poplars, the inner wood turning blackish in old trees. It is used for planking and boat-building [Stewart and Brandis], also for beams, rafters, boxes, panelling, turnery, but particularly on account of its lightness for rafts. Cattle will browse on the leaves. This is the Willow of the 137th Psalm [C. Koch].

Populus Fremontii, S. Watson.

California and adjoining States, on river-banks. Tree, attaining about 150 feet in height and 4½ feet in stem-diameter; leaves large. Much lauded for shading road-sides and promenades, for which however the staminate trees should only be selected. Wood less white than that of P. tremuloides, excellent for dry goods, fruit-butter- and salt-boxes, trays, bowls and other articles; outer bark a fair substitute for cork. The foliage brightens splendidly in autumn. Wood convertible into paper-pulp. [Dr. Kellogg.]

Populus grandidentata, Michaux.

The Soft Aspen. Eastern North-America. To 80 feet high. Wood whitish, soft, very light; can be ground into pulp for paper. The oldest name seems P. deltoides, Marsh.

Populus heterophylla, Linné.

The Downy Poplar of North-America, passing also by the name of Cottonwood. Height often 60 feet. The wood is very pale, soft and fissile. All poplars, like willows, are very important to eliminate miasma by absorbing humidity to an enormous extent from stagnant swampy localities; they are likewise good scavengers of back-yards.

Populus nigra, C. Bauhin.

The European Black Poplar, extending spontaneously to China; in the Himalayas up to 12,500 feet. With P. Canadensis and P. balsamifera very fitted for smoky places in manufacturing towns [J. Udale]; the spreading variety is one of the best of trees for lining roads. The species includes P. dilatata (Aiton), and as a contracted variety P. fastigiata (Desfontaines), the Lombardy-Poplar. Among trees the latter is one of the most eligible to plant near houses for serving as a lightning conductor. Greatest height 150 feet. Growth rapid, like that of all other poplars, or even more so. At Bensberg a Black Poplar formed in 80 years a stem 19 feet in circumference; at Wippach a hollow stem showed a girth of 48 feet. In warm zones the growth is still more rapid than in Middle Europe, as is the case with the majority of trees. Northward hardy to Christiania. Wood soft, light and of loose texture, used for joiners', coopers' and turners' work; also for matches; in Upper India for light boxes to serve in the transit of fruits; furnishing furthermore superior charcoal for gunpowder. Bark employed in tanning, producing a fragrant leather; it is however not rich in tannic acid. The tree requires damp soil. It retains its foliage longer than most poplars through the season. Already Hippocrates used it medicinally.

Populus tremula, C. Bauhin.

The Aspen. Europe, North-Africa, Northern Asia to Japan. Height reaching to about 100 feet, stem-circumference to about 12

feet; age 200 years or more. Emits suckers; content with sandy soil, if not too dry. The aspen is very hardy; at lat. 70° in Norway a tree still attained a height of 60 feet [Schuebeler]. Snowdrifts from embankments and other places along railways are best intercepted by Aspens. The aspenwood is whitish and tender, and in use by coopers and joiners. Like the wood of other poplars much sought for paper-mills as an admixture to the pulp. In Japan it is used for engraving rough works and posters. In Sweden largely employed for matches, also for wooden shoes. A variety of this tree with pendent branches occurs.

Populus tremuloides, Michaux.

The North-American Aspen. Ascends to alpine elevations of about 10,000 feet; easily disseminated. Height to as much as 50 feet. The wood is whitish, soft, readily worked, and can be converted into paper-pulp; also of this a weeping variety occurs; the tree extends westward to California. All poplars might be planted in gullies like willows, to intercept forest-fires; also generally on river-banks. They are also valuable honey-yielders [Prof. Cook]. All can easily be propagated from cuttings, and are of quick growth.

Populus trichocarpa, Torrey and Gray.

From British Columbia to California. One of the "Cottonwood-trees." The stem attains a diameter of 5 feet, and is used by the autochthones for canoes [Dr. G. Dawson].

Porphyra vulgaris, Agardh.

Temperate and cold oceans. This largely cosmopolitan seaweed is mentioned here, because in Japan it undergoes regular cultivation. For this purpose branches of Quercus serrata are placed in shallow bays, where Porphyra occurs, during spring, and the crop is obtained from October to March, the seaweed being consumed in its young state. It grows best where fresh water enters the sea. Porphyra contains about 26 per cent. of nitrogenous substances and about 5 per cent. of phosphate of potash. In Japan, according to the catalogue of the International Exhibitions of Sydney and Melbourne, the following Algæ are also consumed for food: Gloiopeltis intricata, G. capillaris, Laminaria saccharifera, two species of Phylloderma, Phyllitis debilis, Kallhymenia dentata, Capea elongata, Alaria pinnatifolia, Gracilaria lichenoides, G. confervoides, Enteromorpha compressa, species of Cystoseira and Halochloa, Codium tomentosum, Mesogloia decipiens and Gelidium corneum. The importance of "Seaweeds" or oceanic Algs as manure for particular crops is not sufficiently recognised, and perhaps a trade in the dried and pressed articles seems quite feasible as a new industry in places where the material is abundantly and easily obtainable.

Portulaca oleracea, Linné.

Warmer regions of the globe, certainly indigenous in the eastern hemisphere, as it is already recorded by Theophrastos and Dioscorides. The sowing of this plant on pastures would raise a vegetation fit to impede grass-fires. A bright-red flowering variety was discovered in Central Australia by the writer. Even P. grandiflora, when naturalised, would not only be an ornament but might on sheep-runs prove an additional provender, particularly in desert-tracts.

Portulacaria Afra, Jaquin.*

South-Africa. A shrub, rising to 12 feet, called "Spekboom." Affords locally the principal food for elephants; excellent also for sheep-pasture, according to Professor MacOwan; hence this succulent shrub may deserve naturalisation on stony ridges and in sandy desert-land, not readily otherwise utilised. Would likely prove acceptable to camels also. Mr. T. R. Sim states that all kinds of pasture-animals eat it readily and when grass is scarce nearly live on it. Grows on hot rocky slopes. Easily struck from cuttings and even solitary leaves. Likes particularly doleritic soil. Displays an extraordinary recouperative power, when broken by browsing animals or when injured from other causes. The trunk will attain one foot in diameter [MacOwan]. Cultivated by the author already in Victoria 40 years ago.

Potamophila parviflora, R. Brown.

East Australia. A tall aquatic grass, forming bunches.

Pouzolzia tuberosa, Wight.

India. The turnip-shaped root of this herb is edible. The plant may prove hardy in extra-tropic frostless regions, and its root may improve in culture.

Prangos pabularia, Lindley.

Plateaux of Afghanistan, Mongolia and Thibet. A perennial fodder-herb, much relished by sheep, eligible for cold and arid localities, and deserving naturalisation on alpine pasture-grounds. Other perennial species exist near the Mediterranean Sea, on the Atlas, the Caucasus and the Indian highlands. P. pabularia is regarded by some as the Silphium of Arrianus.

Prestoa pubigera, J. Hooker. (*Hyospathe pubigera*, Grisebach.)

Trinidad. At an elevation of about 3,000 feet [Krueger]. The stem of this plant attains only about 12 feet in height. Valuable among the dwarf palms, now so much sought for table and window-decoration.

Pringlea antiscorbutica, W. Anderson and R. Brown.

The Cabbage or Horse-radish of Kerguelen's Island. Also on Possession-Island of the Crozets, on Prince Edward Group and Heard-Island. The perennial long roots taste somewhat like horse-radish. The leaves in never-ceasing growth are crowded cabbage-like into heads, beneath which the annual flower-stalks arise. The plant ascends mountains in its desolate native islands to the height of 1,400 feet, but luxuriates most on the sea-border. To arctic and other antarctic countries it would be a boon. Probably it would live on our Alps. Whalers might bring us the roots and seeds of this remarkable plant, which seems never to have entered into culture yet. The plant was used as cabbage by the celebrated Captain Cook and all subsequent navigators, touching at yonder remote spot, and it proved to possess powerful properties against scurvy. Sir Joseph Hooker observes, that Pringlea can sectionally be referred to Cochlearia. The whole plant is rich in a pungent volatile oil. Through culture important new culinary varieties may probably be raised from this plant. This vegetable in its natural growth tastes like mustard and cress; but when boiled it proved a wholesome and agreeable substitute for the ordinary cabbage.

Pritchardia Gaudichaudi, H. Wendland.

Lowlands of Hawaia. Stem to 20 feet high, stout. Leaves large. Fruit small.

Pritchardia Martii, H. Wendland.

Hawaia. A rather dwarf palm, but with comparatively large fruits, perhaps hardier than P. pacifica (Seemann) of the more equatorial parts of Polynesia.

Pritchardia Thurstoni, F. v. Mueller and Drude.

Fiji. This palm occurs only on low bare coral islets of the eastern group [Sir John Thurston].

Priva lævis, Jussieu.

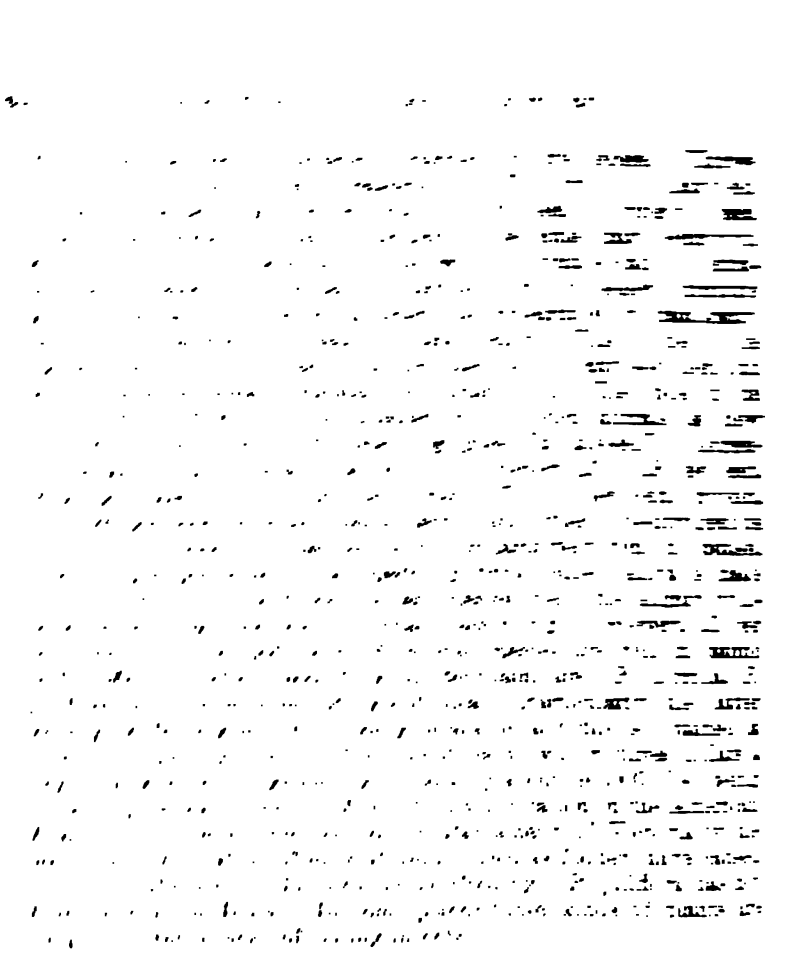
Chili, Argentina. A perennial herb, the small tubers of which can be used for food [Philippi].

Prosopis alba, Grisebach.

La Plata States. A tree, rising finally to about 40 feet, with a stem-diameter to 3 feet. The fruit, known as Algaroba blanca, is considered wholesome and nutritious. The tree yields also tan-bark. P. nigra (Hieronymus) serves in Argentina similar purposes.

Prosopis dulcis, Kunth.

From California and Texas to the southern parts of the La Plata-States. Vernacularly known as the Cashaw-, Mesquite- or Algaroba-tree. A thorny shrub, growing finally to a tree of 60 feet high,



Prosopis pubescens Benth.

Hab. Colorado to Southern Texas, California, Mexico. The pods ripen at all seasons and contain much saccharine nutritive substance [U. S. Dispens.]. Likely available for hedges with other species of other countries. Seeds can be converted into food [Sargent]. Not to be confounded with *P. juliflora* and *P. dulcis*. Mr. [illegible] Malan, cultivating this plant in South Africa, finds that in soil to which, previously, soda and magnesium salts it will still succeed, where hardly any other utilitarian plants can be reared.

Prosopis spicigera Linn.

Native of Arabia, Persia, and Persia, in dry regions. A [illegible] productive edible pod and enduring some frost. It [illegible] [Brandis]. Serves [illegible] [Kurz]. The tap- [illegible] penetrate to

a depth of 64 feet vertically. The pods are eaten by the natives and serve also as a good fodder for camels, cattle, and goats, the leaves being of the same utility [Dr. G. Watt].

Prosopis Stephaniana, Kunth.

Syria, Persia, Afghanistan. A shrubby species of hedge-growth. Galls, common on the pods, are collected for dye- and tan-purposes. [Dr. Aitchison].

Prostanthera lasiantha, Labillardière.

South-Eastern Australia and Tasmania. Confined to the banks of forest-streams. The only one among more than 2,500 Labiatæ, which becomes a good-sized tree, reaching a height of fully 60 feet. Wood used for many technologic purposes. The leaves of this and its many congeners afford, on distillation, aromatic oils. Most of the species of this Australian genus are pleasantly and strongly odorous; among them particularly so the tall, shrubby P. rotundifolia (R. Brown), P. melissifolia (F. v. M.), P. cuneata (Bentham), the latter hardy alpine, so that an aromatic oil can be distilled payably from them. These plants should prove valuable on Apiary-grounds also.

Protea mellifera, Thunberg.

South-Africa. This tall bush is deserving a place among the plants of this work, not only in view of its gaudy ornamental aspect, but also on account of the richness of honey-nectar in its large inflorescence.

Prunus Americana, Marshall. (*P. nigra*, Aiton.)

Canada, Eastern United States of America. A thorny tree, furnishing the Yellow and Red Plum of North-America. Hardy in Norway northward to lat. 65° [Schuebeler]. The fruit is roundish and rather small, but of pleasant taste. All kinds of Prunus are important to the apiary.

Prunus Amygdalus, Stokes.* (*Amygdalus communis*, Linné.)

The Almond-tree. Countries around the Mediterranean Sea and South-Western Asia; really indigenous on the Anti-Lebanon, in Kurdestan, Turkestan and perhaps on the Caucasus [Stewart]. Both the sweet and bitter almond are derived from this species. The cost of gathering the crop in South-Europe is about 20 per cent. of its market-value. Their uses and the value of the highly palatable oil, obtained by pressure from them, are well known. This oil can well be chosen as a means of providing a pleasant substitute for milk during sea-voyages, by mixing with it, when required, half its weight of powdered gum-arabic, and adding then successively, while quickly agitating in a stone-mortar, about double the quantity of water; thus

a palatable and wholesome sort of cream for tea or coffee is obtained at any moment. Baked remnants of Almonds, left after they have been used at the oil-mill afford one of the best kinds of food for diabetic sufferers. There exist hard- and soft-shelled varieties of both the sweet and bitter almond. The Almond-tree is subject to two fungus-diseases, caused by Cercospora circumscissa and Sporidesmium Amygdalearum [Frank]. In Victoria it often suffers greatly from the attacks of the Red Spider; Mr. C. French recommends spraying with a strong kerosene-emulsion after pruning, and again with a weaker solution when the leaves begin to appear. Almonds can even be grown on sea-shores. The tree bears still the climate of Christiania in Norway [Professor Schuebeler], and it has been successfully reared by the Moravian missionaries in the most arid regions of Central Australia, but it does not thrive so well there as the Peach-tree. The crystalline amygdalin can best be prepared from bitter almonds, through removing the oil by pressure, then subjecting them to distillation with alcohol, and finally precipitating with ether. The volatile bitter almond-oil—a very dangerous liquid—is obtained by aqueous distillation. Dissolved in alcohol it forms the essence of almonds. This can also be prepared from peach-kernels. The almond-tree is one of the aptest, to be chosen as a standard of comparison with other kinds of trees (as well as other plants) for records of synchronous flowering time. It is the harbinger of spring among ordinary orchard-trees. The flowers afford to bees, early in the season, nectar and pollen. With the European Walnut-tree and the Olive-tree cultivated on a vast commercial scale at Santa-Barbara by Captain Ellwood Cooper, the President of the State-board for horticulture in California. France produced in 1890 about 800,000 bushels of dried almonds, (Sahut, from "Bulletin du Ministère de l'Agriculture"). Import of almonds into Victoria during 1887, 140,591 lbs., valued at £5,942. Britain imported 130,000 cwt. valued at £412,000, in 1889.

Prunus Armeniaca, Linné.* (*Armeniaca vulgaris*, Lamarck.)

The Apricot-tree. China, as already indicated by Roxburgh, not indigenous in Armenia. Cultivated up to 10,000 feet in the Himalayas. Professor C. Koch points to the alliance of this tree to P. Sibirica (Linné), and he considers P. dasycarpa (Ehrhart) to be a hybrid between the apricot- and plum-tree. A variety of apricot occurs with a sweet kernel. Cold-pressed apricot-seeds yield an oil much like that of almonds. Muspratt found as much as 24 per cent. tannin in the bark. With the almond-, quince- and fig-tree one of the earliest of orchard-trees to come into spring-foliage. The "Flor Ziram" is a black-fruited apricot from Persia. It came only recently into European culture; it fruits at an early age and bears considerable frost [St. Olbrich and V. H. Brown in Moeller's "Gaertner-Zeitung," 1895]. The Chinese P. Mume (Sieb. and Zucc.), is a peculiar apricot-tree. Dried apricots and peaches (the stone removed)

have become an article of extensive trade, particularly so in Upper India. In 1887 there were 175,500 cases of Apricots sent from California, also 3 million pounds of the evaporated fruit ["Journal Society of Arts"]. Dried Apricots are extensively exported from Mildura (Victoria) to the London market, as well as to different parts of Australia. Apricots, Peaches, Plums and Cherries can additionally be preserved as syrupid fruit by heating for a ¼ or ½ an hour in a water-bath the fresh fruit, placed with sugar in glass bottles, by strewing on the surface of the contents salicylic acid in the proportion of a teaspoonful to 4 lbs., and by finally closing the vessels with salicylic paper. The Black Scale of Olive-trees, Lecanium Oleæ, extends also to the Apricot-tree and to many other kinds of orchard trees. Against the so-called Shot-hole fungus Mr. C. French recommends spraying with strong Bordeaux-mixture directly after pruning, with a weaker solution after the leaves appear. Many kinds of insects, attacking orchard-fruits, can be much subdued by placing loose grass around the trees, and burning it, while the insects largely harbor under it at day-dawn. Where water-pressure is available, insects can be destroyed by the mechanic force of spray, with avoidance of dangerous admixtures.

Prunus Capuli, Cavanilles.

Mexico. The fruits are locally sold in the markets under the name of Capulinos.

Prunus Caroliniana, Aiton.

South-Eastern States of North-America. Porcher regards it as one of the most beautiful and manageable evergreens of the States. It can be cut into any shape, and is much employed for quick and dense hedges. It can be grown on coast-land.

Prunus cerasifera, Ehrhart. (*P. Myrobalanus*, Desfontaines.)

The Cherry-Plumtree. Countries at and near the Caspian Sea. Of rather tall growth. The fruits called also Mirabelles (which name is given to some varieties of P. domestica as well), whence long ago the objectionable designation Myrobalane-Cherry-Plum arose. Among all kindred species it is this one which flowers earliest, indeed before the development of its leaves, hence its claims for decorative horticulture. Splendid for hedges; grows vigorously in the poorest soil; ramification impenetrably dense; bears almost any extent of clipping; not hurt by exposure to sea-air [Daniels]. The fruit-yield is sometimes astonishingly large. On this and some other cultivated species, see also "Koch's Dendrologie," 1869.

Prunus Cerasus, Linné.*

The Cherry-tree. Orient, especially in the countries near the Caspian Sea. The name applies strictly only to the species, distinguished by never assuming large dimensions, by emitting suckers,

by smoothness of leaves and austerity and acidity of fruit. P. avium (Linné), the sweet-fruited Cherry-tree, seems naturally to extend as far as Middle Europe, and attains a high age, when the stem may acquire a diameter of 4 feet, produces no suckers and has downy more wrinkled leaves, irrespective of some few other discrepancies. It afforded its fruit already to the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland in pre-historic times [Heer, Mortillet], and the tree was cultivated by the early Greeks also, according to historic records [A. de Candolle]. Superior varieties were cultivated in Europe first at Lucullus' time. As an orchard-tree introduced into Britain already by the Romans. It is hardy in Norway in lat. 66° 30′ [Schuebeler], bears fruit in lat. 63° 30′. In the Himalayas it is cultivated up to 12,000 feet. In the colony of Victoria it will bear fruit at an elevation of 5,000 feet. In the zone of evergreen vegetation leafless for about five months, like most other northern orchard-trees. Correspondingly the annual growth becomes accelerated in winterless climes. The tree enjoys everywhere a comparative immunity from insect-attacks, but leaves and fruits were lately attacked severely by a fungus, namely Gnomonia erythrostoma (Fuckel). According to researches of Prof. A. B. Frank, the infested leaves do not drop and must be mechanically removed in winter and immediately be burned. Cherry-trees have however sometimes also suffered seriously near Melbourne from the attacks of the Cherry-borer, Maroga gigantella; the larvæ of this insect infest occasionally also other species of Prunus; spraying with kerosene-emulsion or other insecticidal mixtures while the trees are dormant, also probing holes with wire dipped in carbolic acid, is recommended by Mr. French in his "Hand-book of Destructive Insects." Against Selandria Cerasi, the so-called Pear-slug, he recommends spraying with a decotion of Veratrum album. On the whole the Cherry-tree is however less subject to disease than many other fruit-trees. Pieces of mirror-glass, strung on lines, will tend much to keep sparrows and other predatory birds from cherries and other fruits. Cherry-stones more particularly among the seeds of our ordinary table-fruits might be kept for being strewed about during pleasure-excursions in forests and other uncultivated places. Here in Victoria Cherry-trees and other ordinary hardy fruit-trees should also now be copiously planted in the Australian Alps, to which railways are gradually approaching, so as to provide these fruits and also kitchen-vegetables later in the season for the lowland markets, just as reversedly the Channel Islands produce the early supplies for London. California exported 60,000 cases of dried or canned cherries in 1887 already.

Prunus Chisasa, Michaux. (*P. angustifolia*, Marshall.)

North-America, west of the Mississippi. On the prairies it is only 3 to 4 feet high. Fruit spherical, red, rather small, with a tender usually agreeable pulp. Other species with edible fruit occur in North-rica, such as P. pumila and P. Pennsylvanica (Linné); but their

fruits are too small, to render these plants of importance for orchard-culture, though they also may become enlarged by rural treatment. Marshall's name is the oldest. Can be cultivated as far north as Christiania in West-Europe.

Prunus demissa, Walpers.

California. The Wild Plum of Utah. Worthy of improving cultivation. It fruits abundantly, often when only 2 or 3 feet high. It is of near affinity to P. Virginiana.

Prunus domestica, Linné.*

Plum-tree, Damson-tree, Prune-tree. From the Black Sea to Western China. In the countries at the Mediterranean Sea numerous varieties were cultivated even at the commencement of the Christian era. Introduced into Britain already by the Romans. In Norway this species endures the winter to lat. 64° [Professor Schuebeler]. Bears fruit as far north as Drontheim. The wood is sought for musical instruments and select turnery. For varieties, see Dr. Hogg's admirable "Fruit Manual" and other kindred works. The "Zwetschen" variety is early in yield for one of the most profitable of any fruits for drying, but the best sorts need a temperate mild clime. In Southern Hungary and the adjoining countries Plums and Prunes are most extensively cultivated and form an important article of diet to the inhabitants, besides being exported in a dried state; very large quantities are also used for the distillation of a strong liqueur, known as Slibowitz. The finest dried prunes are however produced in Southern France and largely exported. The quantity of Prunes dried in France in 1890 was estimated at more than 40,000 tons valued at over £600,000. [Sahut, from "Bull. du Ministère de l'Agriculture."] An excellent dessert fruit. California sent away in 1887 about 40,000 cases of canned plums and 1,750,000 lbs. dried prunes. Among the most important varieties are Reine-Claude and the Mirabelle—whether fresh or dried, boiled or preserved, the Mirabelle is always delicious; that variety is of easy growth in orchards, and can also most readily be reared for hedges. It is a prolific bearer [C. Mathieu]. The plum- and cherry-season would extend in S.E. Australia over five months, if alpine plantations were formed. Brigade-Surgeon J. Aitchison speaks of P. divaricata (Ledebour) as a native plum- or prune-tree in Afghanistan. Mr. B. T. Galloway [in circular 10 of the United States Department of Agriculture in the division of vegetable pathology, 1891] has as a final result of his researches recommended two remedial compositions against leaf-blight and powdery mildew as the best for orchard-trees:—1st. The "Bordeaux Mixture," prepared by dissolving 12 lbs. of sulphate of copper in 20 gallons of water, to which slowly is to be added a mixture of 8 lbs. unslaked lime stirred into 12 gallons of water. 2nd. The "Ammoniacal Solution," made by dissolving 5 ounces of carbonate of copper in 3 pints liquor of ammonia (diluted to 26 per cent. strength) and by

pouring this into 45 gallons of water. Either of these two remedies is to be applied by a proper spraying pump—Nixon's being one of the best; both can be cheaply prepared. Mr. Galloway has at one time thus treated successfully 400,000 young trees. The ammonial solution is the least expensive of the two and more easily prepared and applied.

Prunus ilicifolia, Nuttall.

California. In deep rich soil, valuable for evergreen hedges of intricate growth. Fruit about ½ inch diameter, red or black, of a pleasant sub-acid flavor, but somewhat astringent [Gibbons].

Prunus insititia, Linné.

The Bullace. Middle and Southern Europe, North-Africa, Western Asia to the Himalayan mountains. Professor Heer has proved, that the lacustrine Swiss of the stone-age were already acquainted with the Bullace as well as the Sloe. This species yields some of the Damascene-Plums. P. cerasifera seems descended from P. insititia, and this again may be the original wild plant of P. domestica [Loudon, J. Hooker]. P. Brutia (Terraciano) is a closely allied mountain-plant from Calabria.

Prunus Japonica, Thunberg.

The Wild Plum of Japan. A small, ornamental tree, cultivated for its often double flowers. The fruit edible.

Prunus Lauro-Cerasus, Linné.

The Cherry-Laurel. Persia and adjoining countries. A tall shrub or small tree, with evergreen remarkably shining foliage; the latter, as not quickly shrivelling, valuable for garlands and for other decorative purposes. Bears still fruit at 60° 23′ in West-Europe. From the leaves the medicinal laurel-water is distilled. An infusion of the leaves is very effective in destroying all kinds of insect-parasites on garden-plants, also recommended for mixing with whiting to kill flies in buildings.

Prunus Lusitanica, Linné.

The Portugal Cherry-Laurel. A small tree, seldom over 30 feet high, not of strictly industrial value, but mentioned here as one of the very hardiest among evergreen trees not coniferous. Indigenous also in Spain and perhaps the Canary Islands.

Prunus Mahaleb, Linné.

South-Europe and South-Western Asia. It deserves some attention on account of its scented seeds and also odorous wood, the latter used in turnery for pipes and other articles. The flowers are in use for perfumes. The tree is hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 26′. The kernels are used for making marasquino-liqueur [Prof. Wittstein].

Prunus maritima, Wangenheim.

The Beech-Plum of Eastern North-America. A shrubby species, of service not only for covering coast-sands, but also for its fruit, which is crimson or purple, globular, measuring from ½ to 1 inch. Information on these and other varieties and on orchard-fruits in general may be sought in Hogg's "Fruit-Manual."

Prunus occidentalis, Swartz.

Mountains of the Antilles. A tall tree. Mr. W. G. Lyon reports the fruit as luscious in a cultivated state; this plum-like fruit, according to Grisebach, is nearly one inch long.

Prunus Padus, Linné.

The Birds' Cherry-tree. Europe, Northern and Western Asia, extending to the Himalayas and the mountains of Northern Africa. A small tree. Foliage deciduous; the leaves distilled for medicinal purposes, the bark also used therapeutically.

Prunus Persica, Stokes.* (*Amygdalus Persica*, Linné.)

The Peach-tree. China, not really indigenous to Persia, as ascertained by Alph. de Candolle. Wild, according to Juworski, also in Afghanistan. As delightful through its early flowering as through the ready yield of its luscious fruit. Not quite so hardy as the Almond-tree in cooler climes, though enduring the clime of England, where it was introduced already by the Romans. Will bear well yet after half a century. Where water is scarce and the climate dry Peach-trees can advantageously be raised on Almond-stock. In the southern of the United States peaches are not rarely turned to account for alcoholic fermentation and distillation [Rhind]. California exported 10 million pounds of canned and over a million pounds of dried peaches in 1887. Peaches on trees grown near the Darling-River have attained a weight of eleven ounces [Mrs. M. B. Kennedy]. Prolific crops are also obtained in the inland-country of tropical Australia, indeed the Peach-tree has next to the Fig-tree shown itself better able to cope with the extremes of temperature in Central Australia than any other, even the Apricot-tree; thus it bore a heat of 150–60° F. exposed to the sun [Kempe]. The Nectarine, which is characterised by smooth fruits, is a variety merely. In Afghanistan some particular kind has a kernel of almost Almond-taste [Dr. Aitchison]. Peach-trees occasionally bear fruit precociously even in the second year after sowing. For preserving, Peaches should be halved, boiled 8 minutes, and sugar be used at the rate of 6 ounces to a quart of water [Shelton]. Bees resort to the flowers. The bark used as an anthelmintic. The disease "Peach Yellows" has proved most destructive in the United States and is extremely difficult to cope with. Two kinds of Aphis, species of Myzus, do much damage in Victoria; spraying with kerosene-emulsion has proved effective; these aphides have also a natural

Prunus tomentosa, Thunberg.

Northern China. A very hardy species with cherry-like edible fruits. Some temporary screening during severe weather at the flowering time of orchard-trees would obviate much diminishment in the fruit crop ; such shelter might be of framed calico or other cheap movable contrivances available again in other seasons.

Prunus Virginiana, Linné.

The Choke Cherry-tree of the Eastern United States. In a mild clime and fertile soil this tree attains a height of about 100 feet and a stem-circumference of 16 feet. Endures the winters of Norway to lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler]. The wood is compact, fine-grained, and not liable to warp when perfectly seasoned, of a dull light-red tint, deepening with age. The fruit finally loses its acerbity. The bark used in medicine.

Psamma litoralis, Beauvois.* (*P. arenaria*, Roemer and Schultes; *P. arundinacea*, Host; *Calamagrostis arenaria*, Roth; *Arundo arenaria*, Linné.)

The Morram, Marrum, Marrem or British Bent-grass. Sand-coasts of Europe, North-Africa, and Eastern North America. One of the most important of reedy grasses with long descending roots, to bind moving drift-sands on the sea-shore, for the consolidation of which this tall grass and Elymus arenarius are chiefly employed in Europe. It delights in the worst of sand drift, and for its full development gradual accumulation of fresh sands around it becomes necessary [Wessely] : hence it never gets suffocated. It has great tenacity of life ; even when long dislodged and looking withered or dead, it may sprout again from the root. Not readily igniting. Easily started from portions of roots for new growth, but also often sown. Can also be grown in sandy saline inland localities. A wooden palisade should be erected near high-water mark, to promote the formation of an artificial dune ; under such shelter the Marrem-seeds are sown and covered with brushwood, to prevent the seed thus sown from moving. ("Indian Forester" XIII., 450.) In South Africa, any street refuse is used to cover sand on which plants for arresting drift are to be sown. Mr. S. Avery found that cattle, one head per acre can be kept in Marram-grass plantations in the frostless regions of Port Fairy during the cool moist season, when the growth of the plants is vigorous, and that the animals thrive well on this pasturage. In countries with severe winters this procedure could not likely be carried out, as it would too much enfeeble the plants. The plant will by gradual up-growth finally form stems and roots, sanded in to a depth of fully 100 feet. Psamma Baltica (R. & S.), from the Baltic and North-Sea, serves the same purpose. Both can also be used to some extent in the manner of Sparta for paper material, for tying and for mats. Like Elymus arenarius, they are not generally allowed to be touched by grazing animals. P. arenaria collects the

sand-heaps at the tops of ridges, while the Elymus fastens their s[illegible]des. Both were introduced into Australia and established there by the writer of these pages.

Psammogeton setifolium, Boissier.

Persia and Afghanistan. An annual herb, the fruit of whic[illegible] is locally used as an aromatic condiment and as a medicine [Brig[illegible]de-Surgeon J. Aitchison].

Pseudophoenix Sargenti, H. Wendland.

Islets of Florida. A palm seldom above 25 feet high, there[illegible]or easily placed. Comparatively hardy.

Psidium acutangulum, De Candolle. (*P. acidum*, Martius.)

Higher regions on the Amazon-River. A tree, at length 30 [illegible]fe high ; its guava-fruit pale-yellow and of apple-size.

Psidium Araca, Raddi.*

From the West-Indies and Guiana to Peru and Southern Br[illegible]az where it is found in dry high-lying places. This is one of the ed[illegible]ib guavas, already recorded by Piso and Marcgrav. The green[illegible]ish yellow berry is of exquisite taste.

Psidium arboreum, Vellozo.

Brazil, province of Rio de Janeiro. The guava-fruit of this p[illegible]ant measures about one inch, and is of excellent flavour.

Psidium Cattleyanum, Sabine.*

The Purple Guava. Brazil and Uruguay. One of the hard[illegible]est of the guava-bushes, attaining finally a height of 20 feet. The purple berries are seldom above an inch long, but, as well kno[illegible]n, of delicious flavor and taste, resembling thus far strawberries. P. buxifolium (Nuttall) of Florida seems nearly related to this speci[illegible]es.

Psidium chrysophyllum, F. v. Mueller. (*Abbevillea chrysophylla*, Berg.)

The Guabiroba do Mato of South-Brazil. This tree attains a height of about 30 feet. The fruit is generally not larger than a cherry. Perhaps other species of the section Abbevillea would be hardy and worthy of cultivation.

Psidium cinereum, Martius.

Brazil, provinces Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo. Also yielding an edible fruit.

Psidium cuneatum, Cambessedes.

Brazil, province Minas Geraes. Fruit greenish, of the size of a Mirabelle-plum.

Psidium grandifolium, Martius.

Brazil, provinces Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, where the climate is similar to Southern Queensland. A shrub of rather dwarf growth. The berries edible, size of a walnut.

Psidium Guayava, Linné.* (*P. pomiferum*, Linné; *P. pyriferum*, Linné.)

The larger Yellow Guava. From the West-Indies and Mexico to South-Brazil. This handsome evergreen and useful bush should engage universal attention anywhere in warm lowlands, for the sake of its aromatic wholesome berries, which will attain the size of a hen's egg, and can be converted into a delicious jelly. The pulp is generally cream-coloured or reddish, but varies in the many varieties, which have arisen in culture, some of them bearing all the year round. Propagation is easy from suckers, cuttings or seeds. This big shrub is easily held under control in extra-tropic countries, but in the warmest and moistest tropical regions it may become irrepressible, as it spreads readily from suckers, and gets disseminated by birds and cattle easily [R. L. Holmes]. Many other berry-bearing Myrtaceæ of the genera Psidium, Myrtus, Myrcia, Marliera, Calyptranthes and Eugenia furnish edible fruits in Brazil and other tropical countries; but we are not aware of their degrees of hardiness. Berg enumerates as esculent more than half a hundred from Brazil alone, of which the species of Campomanesia may safely be transferred to Psidium.

Psidium incanescens, Martius.

Brazil, from Minas Geraes to Rio Grande do Sul. This guava-bush attains a height of 8 feet. Berry edible.

Psidium lineatifolium, Persoon.

Mountains of Brazil. Berry about 1 inch in diameter.

Psidium malifolium, F. v. Mueller. (*Campomanesia malifolia*, Berg.)

Uruguay. Berry about 1 inch in diameter.

Psidium montanum, Swartz. (*P. cordatum*, Sims.)

The Spice-Guava. West-Indies. This attains the height of a tree. Its fruit is edible. Probably hardy in sub-tropic regions.

Psidium polycarpon, Al. Anderson.*

From Guiana to Brazil, also in Trinidad. A comparatively small shrub, bearing prolifically and almost continuously its yellow berries, which are of the size of a large cherry and of exquisite taste.

Psidium rufum, Martius.

Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, on sub-alpine heights. This guava-bush gains finally a height of 10 feet, and is probably the hardiest of all the species producing palatable fruit.

Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, De Candolle.

Tropical Africa, perhaps to Madagascar. A climber with a[n] stem ; pods to one foot long, used as peas. P. palustris (Desv[.] is closely allied, and has shorter pods. Likely to ripen fruits outside the tropics.

Psoralea esculenta, Pursh.

North-America. This herb is mentioned here, as its tube[r] roots, known as the Prairie-Turnip, may be capable of [g] improvement by cultivation, and of thus becoming a valu[a] esculent.

Psoralea patens, Lindley.

Continental Australia. A perennial easily disseminated her[b] which herds and flocks are very fond ; the plant is fr[ee] deleterious properties. P. plicata (Delile) is a closely allied sp[.] which extends from South-Western Asia to Tropical Africa.

Psychotria Eckloniana, F. v. Mueller. (*Grumilia cymosa*, E. Mey[er]

South-Africa. Dr. Pappe describes the wood of this tree as beautiful citron-yellow.

Ptaeroxylon utile, Ecklon and Zeyher.

Sneezewood. This tree supplies one of the most durable of S[outh] African timbers, which is consequently largely used for fen[ce] poles, submarine work, and for shoes for Yellow-wood in h[ouse] building, but it is very hard and difficult to work. Splits easily burns well. Still employed by the Kaffirs as tinder, and form used by them to produce fire by friction [T. R. Sim].

Pterocarpus Indicus, Roxburgh.

The Lingo of China and Padauk of India. A tree of consider[able] dimensions, famed for its flame-red durable wood. It furnishes a kind of dragon-blood resin.

Pterocarpus marsupium, Roxburgh.

India, ascending in Ceylon and the Circars to fully 3,000 altitude ; hence this tree would doubtless grow without prot[ection] in those tracts of the temperate zone, which are free from The tree is large when in its final development ; its foli[age] deciduous. It exudes the best medicinal kino, which c[on]tains about 75 per cent. of tannic acid. P. santalinus (Linné fil.), provides the Saunders or Red Sandal-Wood, is also indige[nous] the mountains of India and important for dye-purposes.

Pterocarya fraxinifolia, Kunth.

From Central Asiatic Russia to Persia. A kind of Walnut-tree, which with P. stenoptera (Cas. de Candolle) on Dr. Hance's recommendation should be adopted as trees for both ornament and timber, and so perhaps also the Japanese species, P. rhoifolia (Siebold and Zuccarini).

Pteropyrum Aucheri, Jaubert and Spach.

Persia and Afghanistan. A desert-shrub, remarkable for the brilliancy of its scarlet fruits. Used locally for fodder [Aitchison], therefore perhaps deserving translocation to the deserts of Australia and other parts of the globe.

Ptilotus hemisteirus, F. v. Mueller.

Desert-regions of Australia. On this herb sheep do particularly well; so on some other species, for instance P. alopecuroides, of which Mr. H. Walsh writes that it is a splendid fodder-plant on the Upper Murchison River, covering the country for hundreds of miles. Horses and cattle are particularly fond of it. Mrs. Heal also bears testimony as to its usefulness. Mr. Isaac Tyson mentions further in this respect P. nobilis, P. helipteroides and P. obovatus, especially as winter-plants of the arid pastures of sub-tropic West Australia. Easily disseminated.

Ptychosperma Alexandræ, F. v. Mueller.

The Alexandra-Palm. Queensland, as well in tropical as extra-tropical latitudes. The tallest of Australian palms, and one of the noblest forms in the whole empire of vegetation. Aged it exceeds 100 feet in height, and is likely destined to grace many shady moist groves yet outside the tropics, so long as they are free from frost, as this palm seems less tender than most others. The demand for seeds has already been enormous; for long voyages they are best packed fresh into the sawdust of resinous kinds of wood; tinfoil is a very suitable material for packing small lots of palm-seeds for far distances to prevent desiccation.

Ptychosperma Arfakiana, Beccari.

New Guinea, reaching elevations of 5,000 feet in comparatively temperate regions. Height as much as 30 feet.

Ptychosperma Cunninghami, Hermann Wendland.

East-Australia, as far south as Illawarra; thus one of the most southern of all palms. This also is a very high species, destined to take a prominent position in decorative plantations even far beyond the tropics. Several congeners occur in Fiji and other islands of the Pacific Ocean, and others again might be obtained from India, but they are probably not so hardy as those just mentioned.

Though strictly speaking of no direct industrial value, these palms are important for horticultural trade, and are objects eminently fitted for experiments in acclimation.

Ptychosperma disticha, Miquel. (*Areca disticha,* Griffith.)

Assam, up to 4,000 feet.

Ptychosperma elegans, Blume. (*P. Seaforthia,* Miquel; *Seaforthia elegans,* R. Brown.)

Littoral forests of tropical Australia. Also a magnificent Feather-palm. Its leaflets are erose. It may prove hardy in mild extra-tropic regions.

Ptychosperma laccospadix, Bentham.

North-Eastern Australia up to the cool elevation of 5,000 feet [Sayer and Davidson.] Height to 15 feet, with a very slender stem, thus well adapted for decoration of rooms.

Ptychosperma Musschenbroekiana, Beccari.

Ternate, Insular India, up to 3,000 feet. Height of this palm reaching 90 feet. Almost sure to be hardy in sheltered localities of the warmer temperate zone.

Pueraria Thunbergiana, Bentham.*

The "Kudzu" of Japan. There starch is prepared from the large root of this climber. This fibre of the bark is woven locally into cloth [Dyer]. In its own country also grown as a forage-plant. It will bear much frost, as the stems are annual. Regarded as the quickest growing plant for extensiveness anywhere in existence, as it is known to have grown 60 feet in length during three months [Professor Meehan].

Pueraria tuberosa, De Candolle.

Southern Asia, up to 4,000 feet. A tall woody twiner. Its large tubers are edible, and might improve by culture.

Pugionium cornutum, Gaertner.

From the Caspian Sea to China. This herb is grown by the Mongols as a vegetable [Hance].

Punica Granatum, Linné.

The Pomegranate. North-Africa and South-Western Asia, in the Himalayas up to 6,000 feet. Well known for its showy habit, rich-coloured flowers, peculiar fruit, and medicinal astringency, but much

overlooked regarding its value as a hedge-plant, for which it is preferentially used in the Transvaal. Will grow freely from cuttings. Purposely cultivated in Algeria for walking-sticks [J. R. Jackson]. Passed with very few other plants through years of drought in Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. The bark contains 32 per cent. tannin [Muspratt], and is also used for dyeing the yellow Morocco-leather [Oliver]. The peel of the fruit serves likewise for dye. For anthelmintic purposes particularly the root-bark is administered. Concerning pelletierin and other alkaloids from the root-bark, ample information is given in Husemann's and Hilger's Pflanzenstoffe (1884). The flowers afford one good standard for a normal botanic colour-scale. A second species was discovered by Prof. I. Balfour in Socotra.

Pycnanthemum incanum, Michaux.

North-America. A perennial herb, in odor resembling both Pennyroyal and Spearmint. It likes to grow on rocky woodland, and on such it might be easily naturalised.

Pycnanthemum montanum, Michaux.

The Mountain-Mint of North-America. A perennial herb of pleasant, aromatic, mint-like taste. These two particular species have been chosen from several North-American kinds to demonstrate, that we may add by their introduction to the variety of our odorous garden-herbs. They may also be subjected with advantage to distillation.

Pyrularia edulis, Meissner.

Nepal, Khasia, Sikkim. A large umbrageous tree. The drupaceous fruit is used by the inhabitants for food. A few other species occur in Upper India, one on the high mountains of Ceylon, and one in North-America. The latter, P. pubera (Michaux), can be utilised for the oil of its nuts.

Pyrus aucuparia, Gaertner.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, Madeira, occurrring also, but slightly altered in Northern-America. The Rowan and also but inappropriately called the Mountain-Ash. Height seldom over 30 feet. Succeeds still where ordinary orchard-culture ceases in coldest regions; in Iceland even it attains still a height of 30 feet. Wood particularly valuable for machinery and pottery-work also crates. Walking-sticks from this plant slender but strong [J. R. Jackson]. A variety with sweet fruit, discovered in Austria by F. Kraetzl, is a new acquisition.

Pyrus coronaria, Linné.

The Crab-Apple of North-America. This showy species is mentioned here as worthy of trial-culture, since it is likely that it would serve well as stock for grafting. Best grown in glades. Wood nearly as tough for screw-work as that of the pear-tree [Robb].

Pyrus communis, Linné.*

The Pear-tree. Middle and Southern Europe. Western Asia. Well known even at the time of Homer. Introduced into Britain already by the Romans, and many varieties were cultivated in Italy at the commencement of the Christian era; pears were available also to the lacustrine people of Switzerland, Lombardy and Savoy, but seemingly not so extensively as the apple. Prof. C. Koch regards the Chinese Pyrus Achras (Gaertner), which is the oldest name for P. Chinensis of Desfontaines and Lindley, as the wild plant from which all our cultivated varieties of pears have originated. The pear-tree is cultivated up to 10,000 feet in the Himalayas; like the apple-tree, it sets no fruit in tropical lowlands, but on the other hand it will bear a good deal of frost, being grown in Norway to lat 63° 52′, and still bearing fruit there. It needs a deeply pervious soil, more so than the Apple-tree. In Victoria defoliation takes place in May, perfection of new foliage in October. The tree attains an age of over 300 years, fully bearing. At Yarmouth a tree over a 100 years old has borne as many as 26,800 pears in a year; the circumference of its crown is 126 feet. A Huffcap Pear-tree at Hadley, in Worcestershire, yielded two hogsheads of perry in each year for a lengthened period [Masters]. Pear-wood is used by wood-engravers, turners, and instrument-makers. A bitter glycosid, namely phlorrhizin, is obtainable from the bark of apple- and pear-trees, particularly from that of the root; while a volatile alkaloid, namely trimethylamin, can be prepared from the flowers. Pyrus auricularis, Knoop (P. Polveria, L.), the Bollwiller-Pear, is a hybrid between P. communis and P. Aria, Ehrh. Curious fruits have been produced latterly in North-America by hybridization of the apple with the pear. Hybridization of the Pear-tree with the Quince-tree has hitherto not produced superior fruit in either direction. The Chinese and Japanese Sand-Pear furnishes excellent stock for grafting [E. Goeze]. The Muscatel-Pear is particularly sought by confectioners [Mathieu]. Pears for preserving should be halved, boiled 20 minutes with 6 ounces of sugar to a quart of water [Shelton]. From the variety "Le Conte" pears to the weight of 27 ounces have been raised in Texas. The generic writing of Pirus is inadmissible, as even Plinius used both Pirus and Pyrus in his writings, and as the latter wording was already adopted by Malpighi and fixed for the genus by Linné. The flowers of all the leading European fruit-trees afford nectar for honey to bees. To subdue the Fusicladium-rust or scale on pears and apples, the trees, just after flowering, should be syringed with a solution in the proportion of 1 lb. sulphate of copper, 1 lb. of slaked lime, and 4 gallons of

water, which operation is to be repeated a month later [R. Goethe]. A modified "Eau celeste" for the same purpose is prepared by dissolving in 1 quart Ammonia-liquid from 4 to 6 ounces carbonate of copper, and diluting this with 25 gallons of water. Attacked here also by the Codlin-moth.

Pyrus Cydonia, Linné. (*Cydonia vulgaris*, Persoon.)

The Quince. Countries at the Caspian Sea. Reared in South-Europe from antiquity; in the Himalayas its culture reaches to 5,500 feet elevation, in Norway to Christiania. The Portuguese variety bears extremely large fruit. The preserved quince is one of the most agreeable of fruits. Quinces boiled into mash and thus consumed with milk are a most refreshing and wholesome food. The seeds impart copiously to water a tasteless mucilage. Quinces are not readily attacked by sparrows.

Pyrus Germanica, J. Hooker. (*Mespilus Germanica*, Linné.)

The Medlar. Southern Europe, Western Asia. The ordinary medlar-fruits become edible after some storage. A large-fruited variety of excellent taste is cultivated in South-Europe. P. Maulei (Masters) is a closely cognate plant, with golden-yellow edible fruit, particularly fit for preserves. Medlar-Jelly has come recently into use through Mr. T. F. Rivers. The tree has fruited at Christiania.

Pyrus Japonica, Thunberg.

Japan. One of the prettiest of small hedge-bushes, and one of the earliest flowering. Under favorable circumstances it will produce its quince-like fruit of good quality. It is one of the earliest species, so valuable to the apiarist.

Pyrus Malus, Linné.*

The Apple-tree. Europe, Western Asia, ascending the Himalayas to 11,000 feet. Shown to have been in culture already in Switzerland and Northern Italy prior to historic records, though Professor C. Koch regards neither the wild and variable crab-trees, nor the pear, as original denizens of Middle and Northern Europe, but simply as strayed from cultivation and degenerated. Bees resort to the flowers. For reference to varieties Dr. Hogg's fruit-manual is also in this instance most handy. Koch traces some sorts of cultivated apples to P. pumila (Miller) of South-Western Asia; as other original forms he notes the P. dasyphylla (Borkhausen), P. silvestris and P. prunifolia (Willdenow) of Middle and Western Asia. This tree is one of longevity; Mr. H. C. Hovey gives records of an apple-tree in Connecticut, which at the age of 175 years measured about 14 feet in

circumference at 3 feet from the ground, the diameter of the top of the tree being over 100 feet; it bore alternately 40 and 85 bushels annually, and one year reached 110 bushels [Rev. C. H. Horey.] Near Weathersfield, in the same state, an apple-tree said to be planted in 1640 is still in full bearing. In Prof. Meehan's "Gardeners' Monthly" is a record of the fecundity of an apple-tree in New England, given by Mr. W. S. Plätt, of Cheshire; its eight branches spread over six rods, and five of the branches bore in one year over 100 bushels of apples, the bearing taking place alternately with the other three branches. The tree fruits still at Mysore, but there the trees remain of stunted growth [J. Cameron]. Ananas and Apples bear fruit alongside each other at the tropic of Capricorn in East-Australia [Edgar]. Orchards, particularly also of apple-trees have been formed in sandy heath-ground with the best results. Apple-trees will endure the winters of Norway to lat. 65° 28′ [Professor Schuebeler]. They bear fruit as far north as Drontheim. In the most northern parts of North-America the hardiest Russian sorts have become available for culture chiefly through Dr. Regel, no other kinds being able to resist the severe cold. The Bismarck-Apple originated in the North-Western part of Victoria; about 15,000 were planted in Germany in 1893, and this sort is largely taken up by orchardists elsewhere. The variety "Peasgood's Nonesuch" produces apples to a weight of 26 ounces or even more [James Lake]. Quite recently an apple without any core and seeds was brought under notice by Mr. Marylander, of Baltimore. It originated in Virginia. The tree is a rich bearer, although the flowers are never properly developed except the ovulary; the fruit is of excellent taste, yellowish throughout, and reminds of the Golden Pearmain. In Europe apple-trees and other fruit-trees are occasionally bored by the Scolytus destructor. One of the best methods, to ward off the two kinds of codlin-moth from apple-trees and other fruit-trees, consists in tying rags from baggings loosely around the base of the stem, as the larvæ will seek shelter therein, and may thus be captured in large numbers; loose bark infested should be removed. Mr. C. French, Government Entomologist for Victoria, recommends spraying with a solution of 1 lb. London purple (which contains, however, a larger percentage of arsenic) in 100 or 150 gallons of water, as soon as the fruit begins to form. In his valuable "Handbook of Destructive Insects" he also gives descriptions and illustrations of different spray-pumps. One of the remedies to subdue the troublesome "Aphis" of the apple-tree, caused by the Schizoneura lanigera, is gas-lime [W. G. Klee] further Paris-green sprayed early in the season; according to Mr James Roberts, an application late in autumn of a solution of sulphate of copper (similar in strength to that used for dressing seed-grain cereals against smut) to the roots of the apple-tree or even pounded sulphate of copper simply scattered on the ground tree. The strength of the solution to be employed is 4 of water. More generally known as efficient is the emulsion, or dissolved whaleoil- or resin-soap again

applied by direct contract thoroughly and repeatedly to the affected portions of the tree. Good service renders in this respect a dressing of the roots with strongly ammoniacal manures. A solution of gas-tar heated with caustic soda or caustic lime is a remedy against this disease. In South-Africa the Rodolia has been utilised for the same purpose. A few varieties of apples resist Aphis; notably the varieties known as Northern Spy and Winter Majetin [C. French]. The Black Scale of Olive-trees, Leconium Oleae, extends also to Apple-trees and many other kinds of ordinary orchard-trees. Hillenmeyer recommends slack-lime brushings over stems and branches of apple-trees against lichens, mosses and against diseases produced by growth of minute fungaceous parasites. Succulent apples contain about 70 per cent. of juice, a remark which may serve in calculating the yield of cider. According to the "Journal of the Society of Arts" of the 26th April, 1895, the average yearly production of cider in France from 1884 to 1893 came to 296 million gallons. The quantity of apples made into cider during 1890 in France was estimated at over 8 million cwts., valued at nearly £2,000,000, while the value of other apples and pears was about four million pounds sterling [Sahut, from "Bulletin du Ministère d'Agriculture"]. In Frankfort on the Maine, cider-making is one of the principal industries, there being about 50 factories, employing directly about 1,200 persons, the value of the present annual output being approximately £400,000 [L. Moeller]. A pleasant and wholesome beverage is easily prepared by boiling 2 lbs. of apples in some water till disintegrated, increasing the fluid by hot water to 1 gallon, and adding about 1 lb. of sugar and after cooling a little yeast; strain when fermentation is well advanced, and bottle off lightly corked; it will be ready in two days and will keep for a week ("Journ. Soc. Arts," Sept. 1887). Wood-wool from soft pine-wood is the best packing material for fresh fruit on long transit, by virtue of lightness, elasticity, airiness and antiseptic property. Apples and also other fruits dried by the American "Evaporator," are far superior to kiln-dried or sun-dried fruits. The process consists in applying swiftly moving air heated to 240° F., the rapid evaporation preventing the fruit from getting heated to the extent of the air-current [E. W. Badger]. See "Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society," November, 1890. Mr. E. Hoesch has adopted the use of pure sulphurous dioxyde of lime in a weak solution, for dipping into it fruits or vegetables to be dried, with a view of preventing their turning dark by the exsiccation-process [See "Wiener Garten-Zeitung," 1890, p. 189–192]. The United States sent to England in the season 1880–81 about 1,350,000 barrels of apples, irrespective of the large quantity sent by Canada. Latterly the value of American apples imported into Britain has amounted to two millions sterling a year.

'strated meritorious work by Mr. Ch. French, Government
t to the Victorian Department of Agriculture, on insects
ilture plants, should be consulted especially by Australian
he following original notes on predatory insects and their

insect enemies were recently sent to the author of the present work from Yokohama by Mr. Max Koebele, the distinguished investigator, of means to cope by counteracting insect-life with some of the worst diseases principally of orchard-plants :—

Chryptolaemus Montronzieri.—This will keep greenhouses free of all the so-called white lice, Dactylopidae and like forms. It also will feed to some extent upon all the Lecaninae, and of these especially Pulvinaria. This beetle is of the greatest value to all the tropical countries where all such Coccids abound, as will shortly be proved in the islands of Hawaii, where I have introduced the same.

Equally valuable as a predatious insect is *Rhizobius ventralis* Er. which will feed upon the various Lecaninae and indeed is able to free any orchard of these pests in a comparatively short time, as has been proved in California recently at the Hon. Ellwood Cooper's orchard near Santa Barbara ; from two small boxes liberated the orchards became free of the pest and some 1,200 colonies had been sent out from the same within about one year.

Many other instances of the value of these predatory Australian insects could be stated, yet I must refer you to my "Studies of Parasitic and Predatious Insects in New Zealand, Australia and Adjacent Islands," United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 1893.

The value of *Vidalia cardinalis* upon Icerya has become well known all over the world since its introduction into California, 1888–9 ; this beetle breeds about fifteen times annually if not more ; *Rhizobius ventralis* has from ten to twelve broods, and *Chryptolaemus Montronzieri* still less, as they do not breed during the winter-months. The ordinary aphid-feeding Coccinella have but about two broods annually.

In Ceylon I found two Chalcidae, which are of the highest value for Australia ; one lives on the different species of Ceroplastes or wax-insects, the other on the eggs of the Oncoscelis sulciventris, Stal., so injurious to Citrus.

Pyrus nivalis, Jacquin.

The Snow-Pear. Middle and Southern Europe. This would be adapted for orchards in higher mountain-regions. The fruit becomes soft and edible through exposure to snow. P. amygdaliformis (Villars) or P. Kotschyana (Boissier) is probably the wild state of this tree. Pear-cider is often made of the fruit of this species also.

Pyrus rivularis, Douglas.

The Crabapple-tree of North-Western America. Fruit prized by the aborigines for food [G. Dawson]; likely amenable to cultural improvements. Dr. C. Koch draws attention to the probable identity of P. Toringo (Siebold) from Japan.

Pyrus salicifolia, Linné.

Greece, Turkey, Persia, South-Western Russia. Hardy at Christiania. Though its fruit, which softens slowly, is edible, this tree is mainly utilised as a superior stock for grafting.

Pyrus Sorbus, Gaertner.

Countries at the Mediterranean Sea in mountain-regions. Finally a conspicuous tree, with a stem occasionally of 12 feet circumference [Prof. C. Koch]. The fruit when softened by age can be consumed like that of the medlar [Prof. Naudin]. It serves also for the preparation of a kind of cider.

Quercus Ægilops, Linné.*

South-Europe, also Syria. A nearly evergreen tree of the size of the British oak. The cups, known as Valonia, used for tanning and dyeing; the unripe acorns, called Camata or Camatena, for the same purpose. Valonia is largely exported from Smyrna to London. Greece used to produce annually 10,000 tons, worth as much as £18 per ton. The supply is inadequate to present demand. 31,376 tons of Valonia, worth about £454,630, were imported into the United Kingdom in 1889. Valonia (Wallones) produces a rich bloom on leather, which latter also becomes less permeable to water [Muspratt]. The ripe acorns are eaten raw or boiled. This oak is also recommended as a fine avenue-tree. It bears considerable frost and is hardy in the lowlands of England. The wood is capital for furniture. A large plantation of this tree should be a very valuable property and inheritance, as the yield would not impair the continued growth of the tree. The acorns require for ripening the second year. Dr. Kotschy separates Q. Ægilops into several species, of which Q. Græca, Q. oophora, Q. Ungeri and Q. Vallonea yield the mercantile article.

Quercus agrifolia, Née.

California and Mexico. One of the most magnificent and picturesque among evergreen oaks, with dense, wide-spreading foliage. Comparatively slow of growth. The thick bark available for tanning. According to Dr. Gibbons this tree attains a height of about 100 feet, a stem-diameter of 8 feet and a ramification of 125 feet breadth. Foliage nearly or quite persistent. Woodcutters distinguish two varieties, one with red and one with pale wood. It grows naturally near the sea, and luxuriates in the deep soil of valleys, but also on the tops on mountains. The value of its timber is not fully appreciated. Although brittle [illegible] and perishable if exposed to the weather, it becomes alm[illegible]nd strong as live-oak, if properly seasoned, and is esp[illegible] for ships' knees.

Quercus alba, Linné.*

The White or Quebec-Oak. From Canada to Florida, west to Texas. A most valuable timber-tree, becoming fully 100 feet high; diameter of stem to 7 feet, trunk sometimes 65 feet long to first branch. Mr. B. Heritage records even a stem-circumference of 36 feet. Rate of stem-growth in Nebraska according to Governor Furnas 29 inches circumferentially in 22 years. Attains a great age; succeeds best in rich woodlands, and is of quicker growth than the English oak. The timber is pliable, most durable, one of the very best of all woods for casks, also of first-class value for cabinet-work, for machinery, spokes, naves, beams, plough-handles, agricultural implements, carriages, flooring, basket-material [Sargent] and railway-ties [Robb]; it is also largely employed in ship-building; the young saplings serve for hoops and whip-handles. The bark contains about 8 per cent. tannin, and is used also in medicine.

Quercus aquatica, Walter.

North-America. Height of tree often 60 feet; it furnishes a superior bark for tanning. This oak should be chosen for planting in wet ground or for bordering streams. It is of remarkably quick growth. Although the wood is not of much value, yet the tree is a great favorite as a shade-tree, being of rapid growth and fine outline. Prof. C. Koch identified this with the true Q. nigra of Linné.

Quercus Ballota, Desfontaines.

Countries at the Mediterranean Sea. Regarded by P. P. Webb, Wilkomm and Lange as specifically distinct in its characteristics from Q. Ilex, being also of a more delicate constitution. The Ballota-acorns form really a considerable share of agreeable table-fruits in the countries of their nativity [Dr. R. Prior]. Much used for feeding swine and working cattle, for the latter considered as good as oats [Campbell].

Quercus bicolor, Willdenow.

Southern White Oak. South-Eastern States of North-America. Closely allied to Q. Prinus, but vernacularly distinguished as Basket-Oak; it thrives best in deep, damp forest-soil, and is regarded as the most important hardwood-tree in the Gulf region; will endure flooding; height reaching 120 feet, stem-length to 70 feet. The growth comparatively slow; wood similar in applicability to that of the white oak, heavy, hard, tough and very strong, very durable in contact with water [B. E. Fernow]; it is split readily into thin strips of great strength and flexibility for rough baskets [Dr. C. Mohr].

Quercus calliprinos, Webb.

Eastern Countries at the Mediterranean Sea. To this species belongs the sacred huge Abraham's Oak.

Quercus Castanea, Née.

The Mexican Chestnut-Oak. Evergreen. It furnishes edible acorns.

Quercus Cerris, Linné.

Moss-cupped or Turkey-Oak. Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. Hardy still at Christiania. Of the height of the English oak; in suitable localities of quick growth. The foliage deciduous or also evergreen or nearly so. The wood available for wheel-wrights, cabinet-makers, turners, coopers, also for builders generally. It is still firmer and harder than that of the British oak; the sap-wood larger, the heartwood of a more saturated brown, and the large rays more numerous, giving it a most varied and beautiful wainscot-grain [Sir D. Brandis, Prof. C. Koch].

Quercus Chinensis, Bunge.

Northern China. One of the hardiest among the evergreen oaks. The packing of acorns required to be sent far away should be such as to prevent exsiccation and sweating. Sand proved a very safe packing-material.

Quercus chrysolepis, Liebmann.*

The Live-Oak of California. This evergreen oak attains a height of fully 100 feet, with a stem-diameter of 10 feet towards the base; spread of branches occasionally 150 feet [Prof. Brewer]. Supplies the hardest oak-wood on the Pacific coast. Dr. Gibbons observes that it holds a primary rank among Californian forest-trees, but is of sparse occurrence; in suitable soil on the sides of mountains it is of giant-growth, spreading out in magnificent proportions. In toughness and density of wood it represents the live-oak of Florida, being thus highly useful to implement-makers, wheelwrights and machinists; the ivory-like appearance of the wood befits it particularly for inlaying [Dr. Kellogg]. The Californian State-Board for Forestry records that as naval building material the wood has hardly its equal.

Quercus coccifera, Linné.

The deciduous Kermes-Oak of South Europe, North-Africa, and South-Western Asia. So called from the red dye, furnished by the Coccus ilicis from this oak. It also supplies tanners' bark, containing about 8 per cent. tannin [Muspratt], 15 per cent. [T. Christy]. The tree likes rich woodlands.

Quercus coccinea, Wangenheim.*

The Black Oak of Eastern North-America. Height to about 100 feet; stem-diameter to 5 feet. Foliage deciduous. Its Autumn tint magnificent. The tree thrives best in rich woodlands and moist soil. The timber is almost as durable as that of the white oak, and in use for flooring and other carpenters' work. Rate of growth about the same as that of the red oak. The yellow dye, known as quercitron, comes from this tree; it is much more powerful than that of woad [Bancroft]. With alumina the tinge of the bark is bright yellow, with oxyde of tin it is orange, with oxyde of iron it is drab [Porcher]. Q. velutina (Lamarck) or Q. tinctoria (Bartram) has been called a a variety of this. According to Sargent, it produces timber of close grain and great durability, utilised for carriage-building, cooperage, and various constructions; the bitter inner bark yields a yellow dye. The bark of the variety called scarlet oak is practically far inferior in value to that of the black oak [Meehan]. Bark contains about 8 per cent. of tannic acid. Dr. Engelmann found the black oaks twice as rapid in growth as the white oaks of the United States. Bartram's oak (Q. heterophylla) is according to him, a hybrid between the willow-oak and scarlet oak. Hybrid oaks produce acorns capable of germination.

Quercus cornea, Loureiro.

China. An evergreen tree, at length 40 feet high. Acorns used for food. To this species is closely related O. rotundata (Blume) from Java.

Quercus corrugata, Hooker.

Mexico. Attains a height of about 80 feet. The acorns are as large as those of Q. Skinneri.

Quercus cuspidata, Thunberg.

Japan. A magnificent evergreen oak, grand in its proportions; bears acorns in bunches or strings, of very sweet taste when baked like chestnuts, but only of small size [F. C. Christy]. These acorns boiled or roasted, are regularly sold in Japan for food [Rein].

Quercus cyclophora, Endlicher.

Malacca and Penang, but not reaching higher elevations than 3,000 feet. Noted here as one of the tallest of all oaks, to 150 feet, and as producing acorns fully 1½ inches broad.

Quercus densiflora, Hooker and Arnott.*

Californian Chestnut-Oak. A large evergreen tree of beautiful outline, dense foliage and compact growth. Stem-diameter finally to 5 feet. Very hardy, having withstood the severest winters at

Quercus calliprinos, Webb.

Eastern Countries at the Mediterranean Sea. To this species belongs the sacred huge Abraham's Oak.

Quercus Castanea, Née.

The Mexican Chestnut-Oak. Evergreen. It furnishes edible acorns.

Quercus Cerris, Linné.

Moss-cupped or Turkey-Oak. Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. Hardy still at Christiania. Of the height of the English oak; in suitable localities of quick growth. The foliage deciduous or also evergreen or nearly so. The wood available for wheel-wrights, cabinet-makers, turners, coopers, also for builders generally. It is still firmer and harder than that of the British oak; the sap-wood larger, the heartwood of a more saturated brown, and the large rays more numerous, giving it a most varied and beautiful wainscot-grain [Sir D. Brandis, Prof. C. Koch].

Quercus Chinensis, Bunge.

Northern China. One of the hardiest among the evergreen oaks. The packing of acorns required to be sent far away should be such as to prevent exsiccation and sweating. Sand proved a very safe packing-material.

Quercus chrysolepis, Liebmann.*

The Live-Oak of California. This evergreen oak attains a height of fully 100 feet, with a stem-diameter of 10 feet towards the base; spread of branches occasionally 150 feet [Prof. Brewer]. Supplies the hardest oak-wood on the Pacific coast. Dr. Gibbons observes that it holds a primary rank among Californian forest-trees, but is of sparse occurrence; in suitable soil on the sides of mountains it is of giant-growth, spreading out in magnificent proportions. In toughness and density of wood it represents the live-oak of Florida, being thus highly useful to implement-makers, wheelwrights and machinists; the ivory-like appearance of the wood befits it particularly for inlaying [Dr. Kellogg]. The Californian State-Board for Forestry records that as naval building material the wood has hardly its equal.

Quercus coccifera, Linné.

The deciduous Kermes-Oak of South Europe, North-Africa, and ern Asia. So called from the red dye, furnished by the om this oak. It also supplies tanners' bark, containing annin [Muspratt], 15 per cent. [T. Christy]. The ands.

suited for almost every kind of construction, for which the w or the British Oak is employed. The acorns, being sweet agreeable, form an excellent mash for hogs.

Quercus glabra, Thunberg.

Japan. Evergreen. The acorns are consumed for food by Japanese.

Quercus glauca, Thunberg.

The Kashi of Japan, extending to the outer Himalayas. A t magnificent evergreen tree, to 80 feet high. The hard and c grained wood is chosen in Japan for select tools, particularly pl and utensils [Christy]. Indian accounts of the wood are favorable. The "Inai-Oak," Q. annulata (Smith) from Himalayas is a variety. Its bark, ordinarily dried, yields a 11 per cent. of tannin. The chemical estimation of this ca approximately effected by hide-powder, a method already use Sir Humphrey Davy, and recently again by Professors Hammer Trimble.

Quercus Griffithii, J. Hooker.

Khasia, Naga, Burmah, up to 6,000 feet. Nearly allied to aliena (Blume). A large tree with deciduous leaves. The w resembles more that of the British Oak than that of any o Indian species [Gamble]. Locally much in use.

Quercus Ilex, Linné.

The Holly-Oak of South-Europe ; extending also to Algeria to the Himalayas, which it ascends up to about 10,000 feet. Hei of tree rather less than that of the English oak, but occasionall is very lofty. Wood in use for shipbuilding and wheelwrig work, tools, agricultural implements, but requires to be well seaso [Gamble]. Yields also good tan-bark.

Quercus incana, Roxburgh.

The Grey or Ban-Oak. Himalayas, at elevations between 3, and 8,000 feet, thence to Upper Burmah. A beautiful gregar evergreen tree of great dimensions. Young branchlets in spring noted by Sir D. Brandis, from whitish to lilac-coloured. Mr. S mouds reminds us, that a silkworm (Antheræa Roylei), produ large cocoons, lives on this oak. The bark is extraordinarily ric tannin among those of oaks ; merely air-dried it yields appr mately 22 per cent. [Gamble, "Indian Forester," 1894, p. 293]. I native localities Q. lanuginosa (D. Don) is associated with it.

Quercus infectoria, Olivier.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Persia. A tree, deciduous in its foliage. The galls of commerce are chiefly obtained from this species, through the puncture of a Cynips. A variety or closely allied species, Q. Lusitanica (Webb) or Q. Mirbeckii (Durieu) the Zéen-Oak, reaches a height of 120 feet, with a stem-girth of 20 feet. Some forms of this are almost evergreen, and then particularly eligible as promenade-trees.

Quercus lamellosa, Smith.*

From Nepal to Naga and Bootan, up to 10,000 feet. A magnificent oak, reaching a tallness of 120 feet; stem-girth to 30 feet. Acorns with cups to nearly 3 inches in diameter. Wood used for beams, posts, frames, rafters, not subject to warping. The bark serves well for tan. The trees enters prominently into forest-culture at Darjeeling [Gamble].

Quercus lancifolia, Roxburgh (not Chamisso nor Bentham).

A tall evergreen timber-tree of the Himalayas, extending to Upper Burmah. Wood valued for its durability, pale, hard; its medullary rays exceedingly fine [Sir D. Brandis].

Quercus lobata, Née.

Mexico and California. The Sacramento White Oak or "Roble." A tree finally about 150 feet high, with a stem to 6 feet or exceptionally 8 feet in diameter, with wide-spreading branches, which often bend to the ground. Hardy in Middle Europe [C. Koch]. The wood is brittle when fresh, but hard and tough when seasoned; its value has been much underrated [Gibbons]. The acorns of this oak used to form a large proportion of the winter-food of the aboriginal inhabitants of North-California.

Quercus lyrata, Walter.

The Overcup-Oak of the South-Eastern States of North-America, extending from South Illinois to Florida and Louisiana. A tree of majestic size, with a stem to 4 feet in diameter. Lately recommended as valuable for timber-cultivation, especially in wet ground.

Quercus macrocarpa, Michaux.

The Burr-Oak of Eastern North-America. Tree to about 70 feet high; stem-diameter sometimes 8 feet. Hardy at Christiania. Requires better soil than many other oaks. The timber regarded by some almost as good as that of the white oak; it is heavy, hard, strong, and tough; in contact with soil it is one of the most durable ... that of American oaks [B. E. Fernow]. Accounts from Canada ... as favorable to this wood. The bark contains about 8 per ... Circumferential stem-measurement after 22 years' ... in Nebraska [Furnas].

Quercus macrolepis, Kotschy.*

Greece. This evergreen oak also yields Valonia, being closely allied to Q. Aegilops. A de Candolle unites with it Q. Græca of Kotschy.

Quercus magnolifolia, Née.

Mexico, in cooler mountain regions. From Née's note it would appear that he saw on this oak the numerous caterpillars, which construct ovate cocoons 8 inches long, consisting of a kind of grey silk, which was there locally manufactured into stockings and handkerchiefs.

Quercus Mongolica, Fischer.*

Manchuria and Northern China. It is on this tree and on Q. serrata and Q. dentata that the silk-insect peculiar to oak-trees mainly is reared, as shown by Dr. Hance. Closely allied to this Q. Griffithi (J. Hooker and T. Thomson).

Quercus Muehlenbergii, Engelmann.

Middle and Eastern States of North America. A middle-sized tree ; its wood compact, strong, durable for posts and railway-ties [Sargent].

Quercus pachyphylla, Kurz.

The commonest Oak of Sikkim-Himalaya, at 7,000–10,000 feet. Acorns large, 3-seeded. A large evergreen tree. Wood extensively used for planking, palings, shingles and other requisites [Gamble].

Quercus palustris, Du Roi.

The Pin-Oak or Marsh-Oak of South-Eastern North-America. Hardy at Christiania. Height at length 80 feet ; of quick growth, thus 20 feet high in 10 years [Thos. Meehan]. The wood is fine-grained, strong and tough ; it is ornamental for furniture on account of the strong development of medullary rays.

Quercus Phellos, Linné.

The Willow-Oak of the South-Eastern States of North-America. In low-damp forest-land, attaining a stem-girth of 12 feet. The wood is hard, compact, very elastic, and suitable for railway-carriages and many other structures [Dr. C. Mohr]. The acorns available for food. A variety or closely allied species is the Shingle-Oak, Q. imbricaria (Michaux). The comparative value of the very numerous Cis- and Trans-Pacific oaks, little as yet understood in the rural world either for avenue-purposes or timber-plantations, should be tested with practical care. Even recently oaks have been discovered on the south-eastern mountains of New Guinea at not very high elevations.

Quercus Prinus, Linné.

The Swamp-Oak or Rock-Chestnut-Oak. South-Eastern States of North-America. A tree, becoming 90 feet high ; aged stem as much as 15 feet in girth [Meehan]. Likes rocky hill-sides [Fernow]. The tree is hardy in Norway to lat. 59° 55'. Foliage deciduous. Wood strong and elastic, but more porous and of a coarser grain than that of the white oak ; according to Porcher it is easy to split and not hard, used for building purposes, also cooperage. A red dye is produced from the bark ; the latter is one of the most important among oak-barks for tanning, as it furnishes a very solid and durable leather.

Quercus reticulata, Humboldt.

Cooler regions of Mexico and Arizona. The wood approaches in quality that of the white oak [Pringle].

Quercus Robur, Linné.*

The British Oak. Extending through the greatest part of Europe, also to Western Asia, attaining a great age and an enormous size. It endures the frosts of Norway as far north as 65° 54' ; while in lat. 59° 40' a tree measured was 125 feet high and 25 feet in circumference of stem [Schuebeler]. Over 700 sound annual rings have been counted, and it has even been contended, that oaks have lived through 1,500 years. At Ditton-Park, owned by the Duke of Buccleugh, is an ancient oak, assumed to be 600 years old, with a stem-circumference of 30 feet at some distance (a few feet) from the ground [Dr. Masters and Th. Moore]. An oak at Lichfield measures at the base of its stem 80 feet in girth [Dr. M. T. Masters]. The stem of the Panshanger-oak in 1873 measured 73 feet in circumference at 2 feet from the ground ; at 22 feet it was 16½ feet in girth [R. B. Smith]. Two trees of the variety pedunculata, in Hesse, have a stem, which 3 feet above the ground measures 37½ feet in circumference. The much and long admired Giant-Oak at the Unstrut (Germany), when felled at the age of 600 years, had the wood perfectly sound everywhere. The stem was 6 feet in diameter. Oaks have been known to gain a stem 12 feet in diameter at the base, 10 feet in the middle and 5 feet at the main-branches At St. Vincent's Gulf the British Oak grew in 40 years to 66 feet in height [R. B. Smith]. Two varieties are distinguished : 1. Q. sessiliflora (Salisbury), the Durmast-Oak, with a darker heavier timber, more elastic, less fissile, easier to bend under steam. The woodwork of Westminster Abbey is of this variety [Masters]. This tree is also the quicker of the two in growth, and lives in poorer soil. Its bark is richer in medicinal, dyeing and tanning principles. 2. Q. pedunculata (Ehrhart). This variety supplies most of the oak-timber in Britain for ship-build... is the best for many kinds of cabinet-makers' and joiners' ...et important also for staves. Saplings and branches in de... ...alking sticks. In Britain the oak

is sometimes attacked by Scolytus multistriatus. Oak bark contains on an average about 12 per cent. tannin, and fetches now about £4 per ton in the English market. Eitner records the bark of Q. pedunculata as always somewhat richer in tan principles than that of Q. sessiliflora, the largest yield of either being in spring. Exceptionally 16 to even 20 per cent. may be obtained. Extract of oak-bark for tanners' use fetches about £18 per ton in the London market. Hon. Winter-Irving noticed the British oak to withstand an occasional shade temperature of 118 degrees F. in Riverina, New South Wales. The long-continued adherence of dead leaves in the cool and most verdant season renders this oak not so well adapted for pleasure-grounds in the warmer parts of the temperate zone as many others, particularly evergreen oaks. The English oak is however of quicker growth than many other species. At Port Phillip it attains as a maximum to a height of 40–50 feet in twenty years. The variety pedunculata has in the rather dry clime of the San Francisco region shown more quickness of growth than 40 other species of oaks tried there [Hilgard]. The galls, produced by Cynips calicis, are sought for particular tanning, and called in Germany Knoppern. The best oak-bark for tanning is obtained from trees 12-36 years old [Professor Wiesner]. A variety, Q. pubescens (Willdenow), occurring in South Europe, prefers calcareous soil. It is this particular oak, under the shade of which truffle beds are chiefly established.

Quercus rubra, Linné.

The Red Oak of Eastern North-America. Height reaching about 100 feet; diameter of stem 4 feet. A tree, content with poor soil, comparatively quick in growth. The wood, though course, is of rigidity, and has not the fault of warping; it is of fair value for staves [Simmonds], and even building purposes, but variable in quality according to soil and clime [Sargent]. The bark is rich in tannin. Autumnal tint of foliage beautifully red. The acorns, which are produced in great abundance, are relished by hogs. The tree is hardy still at Christiania. Circumferential stem measurement at 2 feet from the ground after 22 years about 38 inches [Furnas]. Adopted lately among trees from abroad for the Prussian forests.

Quercus semecarpifolia, Smith.

The Karshu-Oak. In the Himalayas and adjoining ranges up to about 12,000 feet. The largest of the oaks of India, upwards of 100 feet high, with a stem often 18 feet in girth. Leafless annually for a short time; not quick of growth. It furnishes a hard and heavy timber of fair quality. The bark, ordinarily dried, contains about 8 per cent. of tannin according to Professor Trimble's chemical analysis. The leaves are locally stored for winter forage. An elaborate account of the nature of the wood and the increment of growth is given by J. S. Gamble for this and some other oaks in manual of Indian timbers.

Quercus serrata, Thunberg.*

Japan, extending to China, Nepal and the Himalayas up to 5,000 feet. Hardy in Middle Europe. A good avenue-tree, though its foliage is deciduous. Supplies locally to a large extent the tan-bark [L. Boehmer]. It yields the best food for the Oak-silkworm (Bombyx Yamamai). It is recommended to pack acorns intended for far distances in wooden cases between dry moss or sand, to secure retention of vitality; moreover they must be quite fresh, when packed.

Quercus sideroxyla, Humboldt.

Mountains of Mexico, up to about 8,000 feet elevation. An oak of great size; timber compact, almost imperishable in water. Q. lanceolata, Q. chrysophylla, Q. reticulata, Q. laurina, Q. obtusata, Q. crassipes, Q. glaucescens, Q. Xalapensis, Humb. and Q. acutifolia, Née, are among the many other highly important timber-oaks of the cooler regions of Mexico. No printed record seems extant, concerning the technology of the numerous Mexican oaks, though doubtless their respective values are well known to local artisans. According to the Abbé and Surgeon Liturgie, one of the American oaks, near San Juan, nourishes a Bombyx, the cocoons of which are spun by the natives into silk [Tschichatchef].

Quercus Skinneri, Bentham.*

Mexico. On limestone-soil, in the temperate region at 7,000–8,000 feet elevation. "Cozahual." Acquiring a height of 150 feet; thickness of stem to 12 feet. Wood yellowish, remarkably durable and elastic, not excelled in value by that of any other oak. Bark rich in tannin [Hugo Finck]. Foliage deciduous. The acorns of this oak measure nearly 6 inches in circumference, and are available for feeding various domestic animals.

Quercus spicata, Smith. (*Q. squamata*, Roxburgh.)

From the Himalayas to Burmah and the Malayan Archipelagos, but not advancing to elevations above 5,000 feet. A large, evergreen Oak. Well fit for coppicing [Gamble]. Roxburgh already said of its timber, that it is paler than that of the British Oak, but seems fully as strong, durable, and also quite as close in the grain. It does not warp. For extensive information on the characteristics of the Indo-Malayan Oaks, refer to the superb illustrated volume, issued by Dr. King, from the Calcutta bot. Garden in 1889. He treats 82 well recognisable species.

Quercus stellata, Wangenheim. (*Q. obtusiloba*, Michaux.)

The Post-Oak of North-Eastern America. Content with poor and even sandy soil, but not a large tree. Can be reared on sea-shores. On account of its very durable and dense wood it is much in requisition there for posts, and is particularly prized for ship-building, also sought for railroad-ties.

Quercus Suber, Linné.*

The Cork-Oak of South-Europe and North-Africa. It is evergreen and attains an age of fully two hundred years. Hardy in the lowlands of England, also at Arran. Does not exhaust the soil. Thrives near the sea in sandy soil. After about twenty years it can be stripped of its bark every six or seven years; but the best cork is obtained from trees over forty years old. An average tree yields about 10 lbs. of cork every ten years, but under very favorable circumstances even 20 lbs. [Capuron-Ludeau]. Height of the tree finally about 40 feet. Acorns of sweetish taste. Mr. W. Robinson found that young cork-oaks, obtained from the writer, made a growth of 4 feet yearly in the humid Western Port-district of Victoria. They should be planted particularly in vine-growing districts to provide locally a supply of cork. About 6,000 tons of cork-bark, at a value of £287,000, were exported merely from Algeria in 1878, and about the same in 1880, chiefly from private forests [Major F. Bailey]. The department of the Var in Southern France produces annually raw cork to the value of £250,000 [Annales forestières]. The import of cork-bark during 1887 into Victoria was 37 tons, valued £1,432; of ready corks 242,647 lbs., valued at £23,313. The total value of manufactured and raw cork imported during 1886 into Britain was £644,182. It is calculated that 4,000 millions of corks are required annually now, for which we have no substitute. Cork-chips are used for fruit packing. The bark of Q. pseudosuber (Santi) is inferior for cork, but the closely-allied Q. occidentalis (Gay), which is hardier than Q. Suber, produces also an excellent cork-bark.

Quercus Sundaica, Blume.

Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Penang, Perak, Malacca. Height to 100 feet, but not reaching high altitudes, and therefore perhaps shy to frost. The occurrence of oaks on the north-western mountains of New Guinea has been demonstrated by Dr. Beccari; several have been discovered also there in the British territory; hence, in all probability, additional valuable evergreen species will be obtainable thence for our arboreta and forests.

Quercus Tozæ, Bosc.

South-Europe. One of the handsomest oaks, and one of the quickest in growth. Will live in sandy soil and emits suckers. It furnishes superior tanners' bark.

Quercus undulata, Torrey.

From California and Arizona to the Rocky Mountains. The acorns are sweet and edible. Q. Gambelii (Nutall) is an allied but distinct species [Prof. Green].

Quercus variifolia, Hance.

China. A magnificent Oak. The acorns serve locally for food.

Quercus virens, Linné.*

The Live-Oak of North-America, extending northward only to Virginia, occurring also in Mexico. One of the hardiest of the evergreen species, and among congeners in the United States the quickest in growth [Fernow]. Likes a coast-climate and a soil rich in mould. Becomes 60 feet high, with a stem sometimes to 9 feet in diameter. Supplies a most valuable timber for ship-building; it is heavy, compact, fine-grained; it is moreover the strongest and most durable yielded by any American oaks. Like Q. stellata, it lives also on sea-shores, helping to bind the sand, but it is then not of tall stature. Q. Virginiana (Miller) is the oldest name for this oak as pointed out by C. Koch. Of many of the 300 oaks occurring in the western and eastern portions of the northern hemisphere, the properties remain unrecorded and perhaps unexamined; but it would be important to introduce as many kinds as possible for local test-growth.

Quercus Wislizenii, A. de Candolle.

California, at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, extending to Shasta. Allied to Q. agrifolia. A magnificent tree with dense foliage, the stem attaining finally a circumference of 18 feet [Prof. Sargent]. Wood hard, tough, and durable [Prof. Green].

Quercus Xalcœpensis, Humboldt and Bonpland.

Mexico, ascending to 5,000 feet, preferring for localities poor soil, but of ferruginous clay, where little else will grow. Height to 80 feet; it is a quick grower; its timber will endure only under roof; the tree gives a heavy crop of acorns [Hugo Fink]. The nearly allied Q. commutata attains 70 feet and ascends to 11,000 feet [Liebmann].

Quillaja saponaria, Molina.

Chili. A colossal tree, fit not only for loamy but also sandy and peaty soil. The bark is rich in saponin, and therefore valuable for dressing wool and silk, also for various cleansing processes. Kageneckia oblonga (Ruiz and Pavon) is allied, and from the same country, extending to Peru, and provides locally tan-bark [Dr. J. A. de los Rios].

Rafnia amplexicaulis, Thunberg.

South-Africa. The root of this bush is sweet like liquorice, and is administered in medicine. Rafnia perfoliata (E. Meyer), also from South-Africa, furnishes likewise a medicinal root.

Raphanus sativus, Linné.

The Radish. Temperate Asia, southward to the Himalayas up to 16,000 feet, eastward to Japan. Cultivated already by the ancient Romans and Greeks. Ripens seeds quite well even in the hot desert-tracts of Central Australia. Can in mild climes be grown all the

year round. In Norway it can be raised northward to lat. 70° 20′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. R. caudatus, L., the radish with long edible pods, which exceptionally grow to a length of 3 or 4 feet [J. R. Jackson], is regarded by Dr. Th. Anderson as a mere variety, and he thinks, that all have sprung from the ordinary R. Raphanistrum, L., of Europe. Indeed, R. maritimus seems also a primitive form of the coast, with a root of fine quality and great pungency [Chambers]. All radishes succeed best in a calcareous soil, or their culture must be aided by manure rich in lime. The root of the black radish is comparatively rich in starch, yet very acrid ; it may attain the size of a Cocos-nut and is of dietetic and even medicinal importance. The roots of a particular Turkestan Radish attain a weight of fully 3 lbs. [Ed. Blanc]. The seeds, according to Vilmorin, will keep about five years.

Raphia Ruffia, Martius.

Madagascar. The leaves of this very high Palm supply the Raffia fibre which is used for strong native cloth and for mats. According to Bory de St. Vincent the leaves attain a length of 50 to 60 feet (probably including the stalks). R. spinosa from the west-coast of Africa yields a similar fibre, though hardly as good. Both are only suited for moist frostless regions.

Remirea maritima, Aublet.

Intra-tropical coast-regions around the globe. A perennial creeping sedge for binding sand. Hardy a considerable distance beyond the tropics.

Reseda Luteola, Linné.

The Weld. Middle and Southern Europe, Middle Asia, North Africa. An herb of one or two years' duration. Likes calcareous soil. A yellow dye (luteolin) pervades the whole plant. The plant must be cut before the fruit commences to develop, otherwise the pigment will much diminish. Seeds underground may retain the power of germination for half a dozen years [Dr. W. O. Focke].

Reseda odorata, Linné.

The true Mignonette. North-Africa and Syria. A favorite garden-herb of one or very few years' duration. Ripens in West-Europe ; seeds still in lat. 69° 18′. About 40,000 lbs. are annually gathered at Grasse for distillation, the price being about 10d. a lb. The delicate long enduring scent can be concentrated and removed by enfleurage, or better still in Blogg's process by methyl chloride, fixed as so-called "concrete oil." Schimmel has produced through low-temperature distillation the volatile odorous principle unimpaired ; it is almost solid ; one part of this to 500 parts of alcohol is sufficient for scent-fluid. To be counted also among the honey-plants. Messrs. Dippe in Quedlinburg devote regularly about 50 acres to rearing of mignonette-seeds.

Rhagodia Billardieri, R. Brown.

Extra-tropical Australia. An important bush for binding moving sands on sea-shores. Resists the severest gales as well as the spray of the sea. Browsed on by pastoral animals.

Rhagodia nutans, R. Brown.

Southern, Eastern and Central Australia. This is a good fodder-herb for saltbush-runs. R. linifolia is similarly important [Alex. Hamilton]. Further may be mentioned R. spinescens (R. Brown), the spineless variety of which is greedily eaten by horses, cattle and sheep, according to Mrs. Biddulph. The rather tall and bulky R. hastata (R. Br.) is equally valuable [Rev. Dr. Woolls]. Mr. W. A. Dixon found the proportion of saline substance in this plant very large. Some other species, mostly shrubby, are equally valuable.

Rhamnus Alaternus, Linné.

Countries round the Mediterranean Sea. A hedge-shrub, becoming arborescent, thus gaining a height of 20 feet. It strikes readily from cuttings. G. Don admits it as a splendid honey-plant.

Rhamnus alnifolia, L'Héritier. (*R. Purshiana*, D.C.)

From California to Oregon and British Columbia. Allied to R. Carolinianus (Walter). Reaches a height of about 20 feet. Leaves deciduous. This species furnishes as "Cascara Sagrada" its bark, famed for cathartic properties; about 300,000 lbs. are at present annually used therapeutically; the fruits are also powerfully aperient. R. Californica (Chamisso) acts similarly, according to Dr. J. G. Steele. R. crocea (Nuttall) has also some medicinal virtue.

Rhamnus cathartica, C. Bauhin.

The Buckthorn. Middle and Southern Europe, North Africa, Middle Asia. It can be utilised as a hedge-plant. The berries are of medicinal value, as indicated by the specific name. The foliage and bark can be employed for the preparation of a yellow and green dye; the juice of the fruit mixed with alum constitutes the "sap-green" of painters. The plant is hardy in Norway to lat. 60° 48'. R. Dahurica (Pallas) is a closely cognate species.

Rhamnus chlorophora, Lindley.

China. From the bark a superior green pigment is prepared. R. utilis, from the same country, serves for the same purpose. This kind of dye is particularly used for silk, and is known as Lokao.

Rhamnus Frangula, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Western Asia, Northern Africa. Endures the climate of Iceland, 64° 20' N. Lat. A tall shrub with deciduous [illegible] are particularly grateful to bees [illegible].

Don]. The wood one of the very best for gunpowder. Recommende by Sir Joseph Hooker to be grown on the coppice-system for th purpose. The bark is valuable as a cathartic ; yields also a yello dye. R. purpurea (Edgeworth) is an allied Himalayan species.

Rhamnus Græca, Reuter.

Greece. From this shrub and to no less extent from the allied R prunifolius (Sibthorp) are derived the green dye-berries collected i Greece, according to Dr. Heldreich. These shrubs grow on ston mountains up to 2,500 feet.

Rhamnus infectoria, Linné.

On the Mediterranean Sea and in the countries near to it. Hard still at Christiania. The berry-like fruits of this shrub are known i commerce as Graines d'Avignon and Graines de Perse, and produce valuable dye, green or yellow, according to treatment. Other specie seem to supply a similar dye-material ; for instance, R. saxatilis, L. R. amygdalina, Desf., R. oleoides, L., R. tinctoria, W. and K., a from the regions at and near the Mediterranean Sea.

Rhapidophyllum Hystrix, Wendland and Drude. (*Chamærops Hystr* Fraser.)

The Blue Palmetto of Florida and Carolina. A hardy dwarf Fa Palm.

Rhapis flabelliformis, Linné fil.

China and Japan. This exceedingly slender palm attains a heig of only a few feet. The stems can be used for various small impl ments. It is one of the best plants for table-decorations. It bea the climate of the South of France to 40° 32′ N. lat. [Naudin].

Rhaponticum acaule, De Candolle.

On the Mediterranean Sea. A perennial herb. The root is edibl

Rheum australe, D. Don.* (*R. Emodi,* Wallich ; *R. Webbianum,* Royle.)

Himalayan regions up to 16,000 feet. From this species at lea a portion of the medicinal Rhubarb is obtained, its quality dependin much on the climatic region and the geological formation, in whic the plant grows. Should we wish to cultivate any species here f superior medicinal roots, localities in our higher and drier alpine trac should clearly be chosen for the purpose. Hayne regards the presenc of much yellowish pigment in the seed-shell as indicating a goo medicinal rhubarb-plant. As much as 5 lbs. of the dried drug ar obtainable from a single plant several years old. An importan orange-red crystalline substance, emodin, allied to chrysophanic aci occurs in genuine rhubarb. Medicinal rhubarb-root is now also grow in England. The Himalayan R. Moorcroftianum (Royle) yields als a purgative root.

Rheum officinale, Baillon.*

Western China and Eastern Thibet on the high table-land. Height of stem sometimes to 10 feet ; circumference of foliage reaching 30 feet ; blade of leaf 2 feet long and broad [Balfour]. It furnishes most of the true Turkey-Rhubarb, not merely from the root but also from the woody stem. Suited for mountainous regions. Recommended also as a scenic plant by Regel. Hardy still at Christiania.

Rheum palmatum, Linné.*

From insular to alpine North-Eastern Asia. Attains a height of 9 feet. A variety from the Tangut-country of Mongolia or North-Thibet, found by Col. Przevalski, yields an excellent medicinal root, known as the Kiakhta- or Khansu-Rhubarb [Maximowicz]—indeed the best Russian Rhubarb. Cultivation of this variety in Germany on sandy moor-ground developed in the root to a large extent the chrysophanic acid and emodin [Prof. Beilstein]. The plant is valuable also for decorative effect. For medicinal culture alpine valleys with soil rich in lime are needed [Sir Rob. Christison]. For indications of the literature on medicinal rhubarbs see among lexicographic works particularly B. D. Jackson's "Vegetable technology," London Index-Society, 1882.

Rheum Rhaponticum, Linné.

From the Volga to Central Asia. This species, together with R. Tataricum, L. fil., R. undulatum, L., and a few others, all Asiatic (one extending to Japan), provide in their acidulous leaf-stalks and unexpanded flower-mass for culinary purposes the ordinary Rhubarb, also known as "Rhapontic." Rhubarb-leaves can also be used in the manner of spinage. In tropical climes this culinary vegetable is available only during the cool season. Propagation generally by division of root. The soil for rhubarb-plants, intended to yield kitchen-vegetable, must be deep and rich. R. spiciforme (Royle) is another edible species, ascending the drier parts of the Himalaya to 16,000 feet [Sir Jos. Hooker and Dr. G. Watt].

Rheum Ribes, Gronovius.

Palestine, Persia, Beloochistan, from 3,000 feet upwards, on wet clay-soil. The native inhabitants are very fond of the young flowering shoots as food. Foliage scarlet in autumn [Dr. J. Aitchison].

Rhododendron maximum, Linné.

North-Eastern America. Attains a he ...ut 20 feet. Irrespective of its being a fine acquisition ...copses, this bush seems of industrial importance, ... rster asserts, that the wood of this and the allie ..., is

surpassed only by the best boxwood. This may give a clue to other substitutes for that scarce commodity, needed so extensively by the wood-engraver.

Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa, Bentham.

Mountains of North-Eastern Queensland. A tree attaining a height of 30 feet and perhaps more. The berries, which grow to a length of 1 inch, are of acidulous taste and good to eat [J. Dallachy].

Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, Wight. (*Myrtus tomentosa*, Aiton.)

India and China. This showy shrub ascends to 8,000 feet. The berries are dark-purple, of cherry-size, pulpy and of aromatic sweetness.

Rhus aromatica, Aiton.

North-America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, northward to Canada. A straggling bush. The aromatic foliage important for medicinal purposes.

Rhus caustica, Hooker and Arnott. (*Lithræa venenosa*, Miers.)

Chili, where it is called the Litre. A small or middle-sized tree, the very hard wood of which is used for wheel-teeth, axletrees and select furniture. The plant seems neither caustic nor otherwise poisonous [Dr. Philippi].

Rhus copallina, Linné.

Eastern North-America, extending to Canada. A comparatively dwarf species. This can be used for tanning. A resin for varnishes is also obtained from this shrub.

Rhus coriaria, Dodoens.*

The Tanner's Sumach. Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, extending to temperate Western Asia. The foliage of this shrub or small tree, simply dried and reduced to powder, forms the sumach of commerce. It is remarkably rich in tannic acid, yielding as much as 30 per cent., and is extensively used for the production of a superior Corduan- or Maroquin-leather and pale-coloured leathers and dress-goods. Sumach allows the leather to carry more grease [Ballinent]. Price in Melbourne £15 to £30 per ton. It thrives best in loose calcareous soils, and cannot endure stagnant water. The strongest sumach is produced on dry ground. The cultivation presents no difficulty. With us it has thriven well on the dry plains of the Wimmera-district. A gathering obtained from suckers in the first year. The duration of fields under manure extends to fifteen years. Sumach c

used for ink and various, particularly black dyes. Under favorable circumstances as much as a ton of sumach is obtained from an acre. Sumach from Melbourne-plants was shown already at the Exhibition of 1863. During 1889 the import into Britain was 12,514 tons, valued £140,517. Carvès records that this plant, when in proximity of vines infested by Phylloxera vastatrix, destroys this insect [Sorauer].

Rhus cotinoides, Nuttall.

Arkansas and Alabama. A tree, rising to 40 feet. The inner bark and the wood available for yielding a yellow dye [C. Mohr].

Rhus cotinus, Linné.* (*Cotinus coggygria*, Scopoli.)

The Scotino. In the countries on the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Hungary and to the Himalayas. The wood of this bush furnishes a yellow pigment. The Scotino, so valuable as a material for yellow and black dye, and as a superior tanning substance, consists merely of the ground foliage of this plant. It contains up to 24 per cent. tannin. The plant endures the Norweigan winters northward to lat. 67° 56′ [Prof. Schuebeler].

Rhus glabra, Linné.

North America, extending to 54° north latitude; in Norway hardy to lat. 58° 8′. This sumach-shrub will grow on rocky and sterile soil. It produces a kind of gall, and can also be used as a substitute for the ordinary sumach. Employed also for therapeutic purposes. This species can be easily multiplied from suckers. It is rich in the quality and long-lasting yield of honey from its flowers [Quinby]. American sumachs contain generally from 15 to 20 per cent. or occasionally up to 26 per cent. tannin. On value of American Sumachs see Special Report No. 26, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1880.

Rhus lucida, Linné.

South-Africa. This shrub proved in Victoria of peculiar adaptability for forming hedges; it is evergreen, close-growing, and stands clipping well. About half a hundred South-African species are known, of which probably some could be utilised like ordinary sumach; but hitherto we have remained unacquainted with the nature and degree of any of their tanning and colouring principles.

s rhodanthema, F. v. Mueller.

ralia, on river-banks. A tree finally to 70 feet high;
in diameter. Wood dark-yellow, soft, fine-grained,
much esteemed for cabinet-work. Worth £5
n Brisbane [W. Hill].

Rhus semialata, Murray.

China and Japan, extending to the Himalayas. Attains a height of 40 feet. This species produces a kind of nutgalls, the tan-principle of which ranges from 69 to 77 per cent. It is apt to spread beyond ready control in rich soil. The stem will finally reach the thickness of a foot or more; the wood is tough and durable but stringy, prettily marked with dark edging.

Rhus succedanea, Linné.

The Wax-tree of Japan, extending to China and the Himalayas, there up to 8,000 feet. Valuable for scenic effect through its autumnal tint. The produce of this tree has found its way into the English market. The crushed berries are steamed and pressed, furnishing about 15 per cent. of wax, which consists mainly of palmatin and palmitic acid. Rhus silvestris (Siebold and Zuccarini) and R. vernicifera yield there a similar wax.

Rhus typhina, Linné.

The Staghorn-Sumach. Eastern North-America, extending to Canada. Hardy in Norway to lat. 61° 17′. This species will become a tree of about 30 feet height. Its wood is of orange tinge. Through incisions into the bark a kind of copal is obtained. The leaves may be used like ordinary sumach. This bush can be reared on inferior land. The leaves of American sumachs must be collected early in the season, if a clear white leather like that from Sicilian sumach is to be obtained. This can be ascertained by the colour of the precipitate effected with gelatine. Some of the American and also other sumachs are important to apiarists.

Rhus vernicifera, De Candolle.

Extends from Nepal to Japan. It forms a tree of fair size and yields the Japan-varnish. In India it ascends to 7,000 feet; but Stewart and Brandis are doubtful, whether the Japanese species (R. Vernix L.) is really identical with the Indian. The fruit yields vegetable wax. R. Wallichii (J. Hooker) of the Himalayas is a cognate species.

Ribes aureum, Pursh.

From Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon to Canada. Endures the cold of Norway to latitude 70° [Schuebeler]. Will live even on somewhat saline soil [Th. Kessal]. This favorite bush of garden-shrubberies would probably along forest-streams produce its pleasant berries, which turn from yellow to brown or black. Its showy flowers are among the earliest in the spring. Professor Meehan mentions a variety or allied species from Utah, with berries lower than those of the black-currant; they are quite a good [illegible] and of all shades from orange to black, and this v[illegible]

constant from seeds. Allied to this is R. tenuiflorum (Lindley) of California and the adjoining States, with fruits of the size of red currants, of agreeable flavor and either dark-purple or yellow colour. R. aureum, R. palmatum and some other strong American species have come into use as stocks, on which to graft the European gooseberry [C. Pohl]. Fruit from alpine localities obtainable much later in the season than from the lowlands.

Ribes Cynosbati, Linné.

The prickly fruited Gooseberry-bush of Canada and the Eastern States of the American Union west to the Rocky Mountains. The berries are large. There is a variety not so objectionably burrlike-prickly. R. Cynosbati has been hybridised with R. Grossularia, and the sequence has been a good result [Saunders.]

Ribes divaricatum, Douglas.

California and Oregon. One of the gooseberry-bushes of those countries. Can be grown in Norway to lat. 69° 40′. Berries smooth, black, about one-third of an inch in diameter, pleasant to the taste. Culture might improve this and many of the other species. R. Nuttalli (R. villosum, Nuttall, not of Gay nor of Wallich) is an allied plant, also from California.

Ribes floridum, L'Héritier.

The Black Currant-bush of North-Eastern America, the same or a closely allied species re-appearing in the Andes of Ecuador. The oldest but not very apt name is R. Americanum (Miller). The berries resemble in odor and taste those of R. nigrum. Allied to this is R. Hudsonianum (Richardson) from the colder parts of North-America.

Ribes Griffithi, J. Hooker and T. Thomson.

Himalaya, at heights from 10,000 to 13,000 feet. Allied to R. rubrum, bearing similar but larger berries of somewhat austere taste. R. laciniatum (H. & T.) is likewise a Himalayan species with red berries, and so is R. glaciale (Wallich). Furthermore, R. villosum, Wall. (R. leptostachyum, Decaisne), comes from the Indian highlands and seems worthy of practical notice. Dr. A. von Regel ("Garten-Flora," 1884) speaks of the red berries of a Spugnanic Ribes, which after the first frost get quite an aromatic taste.

Ribes Grossularia, Linné.*

The ordinary Gooseberry-bush. Europe, North-Africa, extra-[illegible] Asia, extending to the Chinese boundary [Regel], on the mountains up to a height of 12,000 feet; in Norway

enduring the cold to lat. 69° 30′. In the Australian Alps it bears fruit at an elevation of 5,000 feet. This plant, familiar to every one, is mentioned here mainly to indicate the desirability of naturalising it in any sub-alpine regions, where it is not indigenous already. On the upper Mitchell-River, in sub-alpine elevations of about 4,000 feet, gooseberries 1⅜ inch in diameter have been reared on silurian soil [R. Travers]. In near proximity on the high plains of Dargo, at about 4,600 feet, this fruit developed also luxuriantly [J. Stirling]. Seeds when underground may retain their germinating power for half-a-dozen years [Dr. W. O. Focke]. Some varieties answer better than others for vinous fermentation. Also a honey-yielder. Use of the fruit for preserves now very extensive. Shelton recommends for this purpose boiling for eight minutes and the use of ½ lb. sugar for every quart of water. Fruit-preserves should not be kept in tinned vessels, only in glass or earthern ware, as the acidity will dissolve some of the metal. The hybridising of closely allied species may bring about new enlarged or otherwise improved sorts of fruits, as in the case of strawberries. Hybridisation with R. nigrum has already given good results.

Ribes lacustre, Poiret.

From California and British Columbia to Labrador, Newfoundland and New England. Fruit intermediate between a gooseberry and a currant. A pleasant-tasting Alaska variety of this is much eaten by the autochthones there [Krause]. Doubtless this and also some other species of Ribes would greatly improve under careful culture.

Ribes nigrum, Linné.*

The Black Currant-bush. Europe, Middle and Northern Asia, North-America, ascending the Himalayan and Thibetan mountains to a height of about 12,000 feet; also particularly fit to be dispersed through forests in elevated situations. Hardy in Norway to lat. 69° 30′. In the warmer zones a plant of mountain-regions. Particularly large fruits developed in the Australian Alps fully up to 4,600 feet elevation [J. Stirling]; the culture or naturalisation likely up to 6,000 feet possible there. Best use of the fruit for jellies and other kinds of preserves. One of the best of small-berried fruit for making domestic wine in colder countries, where the grape no longer comes to maturity. The juice is to be diluted prior to fermentation with double the quantity of water and half the quantity of loaf-sugar.

Ribes niveum, Lindley.

One of the Oregon Gooseberry-bushes. Berries small, black, of a somewhat acid taste and rich vinous flavor. Hardy to lat. 67° 56′ in Norway.

es orientale, Desfontaines.
From Greece to the Himalaias, up to an elevation of about 11,000 et. The leaves emit a pleasant perfume [C. Koch]. The berries t as a powerful purgative [Dr. Aitchison].

es oxyacanthoides, Linné. (*R. hirtellum*, Michaux.)
North-America, particularly in the New England-States, extending Canada, Hudson's Bay and New Mexico, ascending the Californian ountains to 9,000 feet. The Currant-Gooseberry. It likes moist ound. Yields the commonest smooth gooseberry there. Fruit of od size, its pulp sweetish [Sir J. Hooker].

es rotundifolium, Michaux.*
Eastern North-America, as far as Canada. Hardy northward to ° 30′ in Norway. Yields part of the smooth gooseberries of the nited States. The fruit is small, but of delicious taste. Unlike e ordinary gooseberry, not subject to mildew. Careful cultivation s gradually advanced the size of the fruit [Meehan].

es rubrum, Linné.*
The ordinary Red Currant-bush. Europe, North-America, up to b-arctic regions, Northern and Middle Asia, in the Himalayan ountains ceasing where R. Griffithi commences to appear. One of e best fruit-plants for jellies and preserves, that can be chosen for lder mountain-altitudes. It endures the climate of Norway to lat. ° 30′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. Dr. Maund in the Isle of Wight oduces fertile hybrids between the Red and the Black Currant r. Masters]. Near Mount St. Bernard, in the Australian Alps, on rces of the Ovens-River the growth of Red Currants, Parsnips, bbages, Radishes, Beet, and other hardy fruits and vegetables has en particularly quick, after the winter rest of the soil under snow. e root-bark contains phlorrhizin. During its short flowering time ch sought by bees, the honey thus obtained excellent. Perhaps er species than those recorded here, among them some from the des, may yet deserve introduction, irrespective of showiness, for ir fruits. See also an extensive treatise on cider from Red rrants by H. Timm, in Cappeln.

ardia Africana, Kunth. (*R. Aethiopica*, Rosenthal.)
The "Calla" of gardens. From the Nile to the Cape of Good pe. Important for scenic effects, particularly on the margins of ters. One of the earliest among spring-flowering plants, thus a endar-plant, though flowering through several months. Will ar unhurt some frost. Easily moved at all seasons. The fresh t contains about 2 per cent. of starch.

ardsonia scabra, Kunth.
From Mexico to Brazil. As an herb for pastures and hay-crop preciated in localities with sandy soil [C. Mohr]. It has spread e Southern States of North-America.

icinus communis, Linné.*

The Castor-Oil Plant. Spontaneous in the tropical and subtropical zones of Asia and Africa, but hardly in South-Europe, originating according to A. de Candolle in North-Eastern Africa. A shrubby, decorative plant, attaining the size of a small tree. At Christiania it grew to 12 feet in height and bore fruit, and it is reared as a summer-plant even to lat. 68° 7′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. It was well known to Egyptians four thousand years ago, and is also mentioned in the writings of Herodotus, Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Theophrastos, Plinius and other ancient physicians, philosophers and naturalists. The easy and rapid growth, the copious seeding and the early return of produce render this important plant of high value in the warm temperate zone, more particularly as it will thrive on almost any soil, and can thus be raised even on arid places, without being scorched by hot winds. Recently recommended for staying bush-fires and for keeping off locusts and other noxious insects and blights from plantations; also available for some dye-processes. In warm climes this plant may spread beyond control, and may then become hurtful to pastoral interests; but it may become an important plant also for culture in desert-tracts, and is evidently destined to be in countries with cheap labour one of the most eligible plants to furnish oil for technical uses, particularly for lubricating machinery, irrespective of the value of its oil for medicinal purposes. Oil used also for dressing some kinds of leather. The scalded leaves, applied externally, have long been known as a powerful galactagogue; the foliage is also in use as an emmenagogue; the root-bark has purgative properties. The seeds yield about 25 per cent. oil, when pressed without application of heat. To obtain the best medicinal oil, hydraulic pressure should be employed, and the seeds not be subjected to heat; the seed-coat should also be removed prior to the extracting process being proceeded with. A screw-press suffices however to obtain the oil for ordinary supplies. By decantation and some process of filtration it is purified, but it should never be long exposed to air and light. For obtaining oil, to be used for lubricating of machinery or other technological purposes, the seeds may be pressed and prepared by various methods under application of heat and access of water. For lubrication it is one of the most extensively used of all oils. Castor-oil dissolves completely in waterless alcohol and in ether, and will become dissolved also in spirit of high strength, to the extent of three-fifths of the weight of the latter. Solutions of this kind may become valuable for various technical purposes, and afford some test for the pureness of the oil. If pressed under heat it will deposit margaratin. Heated in a retort about one-third of the oil will distil over, and a substance resembling india-rubber remains, which saponizes with alkalies. Other educts are at the same time obtained, which will probably become of industrial value. These facts are briefly mentioned here merely to explain, that the value of this easily produced oil is far more varied than is generally supposed; and this remark applies with equal force to many other chemical compounds

from vegetable sources, briefly alluded to in this present enumerative treatise. The seeds contain also a peculiar alkaloid—ricinin. The solid chemical compound of castor-oil is the crystalline isocetic acid (a glycerid). The oil contains also a non-crystalline acid, peculiar to it (ricinoleic acid). For the production of a particular kind of silk the Ricinus-plant is also important, inasmuch as the hardy Bombyx Arrindi requires the leaves of this bush for food. It also helps to drive mosquitoes away. Pastoral animals must strenuously be kept away from the Ricinus. Even a few of the seeds, if swallowed, will produce poisonous effects. The import of castor-oil in 1886 into Britain was 175,813 cwt., worth £244,675. Into Victoria were during 1887 imported medicinal oil to the value of £3,710, and lubrication-oil worth £33,883. In the "Chemist and Druggist" it is stated, that Britain latterly used 900,000 gallons a year, worth crudely £160,000. India exported in 1889–90 as much as 2,665,000 gallons of Castor-oil and 45,000 tons of seed [Dr. G. Watt]. In countries with a high labour-rate the competition with India also as regards the castor-oil industry will be difficult. But if ruralists can be induced, to rear the plant extensively and to offer the seeds cheaply, manufacturers would readily set up oil-mills.

Robinia Pseudacacia, Linné.

The North-American Locust-Acacia, ranging from Alleghany to Arkansas. Height reaching 90 feet. Hardy to lat. 63° 26′ in Norway. The hard and durable wood is in use for a variety of purposes, and particularly eligible for treenails, axletrees and turnery; strength greater than that of the British oak, weight lighter [D. J. Browne]. The natives used the wood for their bows. The tree is of rapid growth, and attains an age of several hundred years. A tree raised in 1635, in the Paris Jardin des Plantes, is still alive. One planted in 1721 at Britz near Berlin is still in a very flourishing state. It may be planted closely for timber-belts and hedge-shelter on farmlands. It is one of the best trees for renovating exhausted land and for improving poor soil. Also a bee-plant. Recommended as one of the easiest grown of all trees on bare sand, though standing in need of twice as much mineral aliment as Pinus silvestris and nearly as much as poplars. It pushes through shifting sand its spreading roots, which may attain a length of seventy feet. It will maintain its hold in hollows of drifts, where even poplars fail [Wessely]. Will succeed on somewhat saline soil [Th. Kessall]. One of the few among introduced kinds of trees which have thriven on the outer barren hills of the Punjab [W. Gollan]. The roots are poisonous. The allied R. viscosa (Ventenat) attains a height of 40 feet.

Roccella tinctoria, De Candolle.

Canary-Islands, Azores, also in Western and Southern Europe and North-America. This lichen furnishes the litmus, orseille or il for dyes and chemical tests. It is a question of interest,

whether it could be translocated and naturalised on the cliffs of our shores also. Other dye-lichens might perhaps still more easily be naturalised; for instance, Lecanora tartarea, L. parella, Pertusaria communis, Parmelia sordida, Isidium corallinum and some others, which furnish the Cudbear or Persio.

Rosa alba, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia. Can be held specifically apart from R. canina. According to recent researches of Dr. G. Dieck, at Merseburg, a scented variety of this species serves also for oil-distillation at the Balkan. Roses for Attar should only be just unfolding, should be collected at the earliest morning-hours, and at once submitted to distillation. Of the white and Damascene Rose, the calyx is left with the petals [Dr. Dieck]. Mr. Schimmel's fields of oil-roses near Leipzig, commenced in 1884, for steam-distillation of rose-oil, cover now about 120 acres, furnishing annually 175,000 to 220,000 lbs. of roses, which yield from 25 to 45 lbs. pure oil. This is now sent out free of stearopten, therefore always in a liquid state at ordinary temperatures, such oil being of most concentrated scent, superior to any hitherto purchasable. The particular rose-plants, fit for oil-production, come well through the hard and protracted winters of Saxony. The price of Turkish rose-oil ranges generally from £15 to £16 per lb.

Rosa canina, Linné.

The "Dog-Rose." Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-Africa. Furnishes one of the best stocks, on which hybrid Roses can be budded. This species attains a very great age; the famed and sacred rose at the cathedral of Hildesheim existed before that edifice was built, therefore before the ninth century [Langethal]. It is the "Rose-tree of thousand years age"; it is regarded with undiminished veneration still at the present day, and continues to flourish. Historic records prove as well as legends and tradition, that in 815 the Emperor Ludwig, the son of Charles the Great, caused the partly still existing chapel to be built in commemoration of an event connected with this identical plant [Heuzenroeder]. Dr. Roemer doubts whether the age of the rootstock of the individual rose now existing there can be traced back beyond 300 years, renewal of main branches occurring after 30 years. Mr. Niemann, of St. Petersburg, recommends for stock a rose which is according to Dr. Regel R. cinnamomea (Linné), while Mr. O. Froebel, of Zuerich, has lately lauded for this purpose a rose, which is a variety of R. canina. The variety Froebeli from the Ural and Caucasus is the best of all for stock to inoculate on [L. Moeller]. A hybrid between R. cinnamomea, L. and R. acicularis, Lindley, serves as one of the best and hardiest of for grafting [C. Bartleon]. Mr. Th. Nietner, of Potsd issued an index of 5,000 kinds of Garden-Roses. Br hot water accelerates the germination of any rose-se

Rosa centifolia, Linné.*

The Cabbage-Rose, Moss-Rose, Provence-Rose. Indigenous on the Caucasus and seemingly also in other parts of the Orient, or originated rather as a garden-form from Rosa Gallica [Regel, Crépin]. It will endure the frosts of Norway as far north as lat. 70° [Schuebeler]. Much grown in South-Europe and Southern Asia for the distillation of rose-water and oil or attar of roses. The variety R. provincialis (Aiton) is especially esteemed. No pruning is resorted to, only the dead branches are removed; the harvest of flowers is from the middle of May till nearly the middle of June; the gathering takes place before sunrise [Simmonds]. From 12,000 to 16,000 roses, or from 250 lbs. to 300 lbs. of rose petals, are required according to some calculations for producing a single ounce of attar through ordinary distillation. The flowers require to be cut just before expansion ; the calyx is separated and rejected ; the remaining portions of the flowers are then subjected to aqueous distillation, and the saturated rose-water so obtained is repeatedly used for renewed distillation, when on any cold place the oil separates from the overcharged water and floats on the surface, whence it can be collected after refrigeration by fine birds' feathers. Rose-oil consists of a hydro-carbon stearopten, which is scentless, and an elaeopten, which is the fragrant principle. But some other methods might be employed for producing the oil ; for instance, it may be got by distilling the rosebuds without water at the heat of a water-bath, or by merely passing steam through the still. The odor might also be withdrawn by alcoholic distillation from the roses or be extracted by the "enfleurage" process. The latter is effected by placing the flowers, collected while the weather is warm, into shallow frames covered with a glass-plate, on the inner side of which a pure fatty substance has been thinly spread. The scent of the flowers is absorbed by the adipose or oleous substance, though the blossoms do not come in direct contact with it ; fresh flowers are supplied daily for weeks. The scent is finally withdrawn from its matrix by maceration with pure alcohol. Purified eucalyptus-oil can be used for diluting rose-oil, when it is required for the preparation of scented soap. The essential oil of orange-peel might similarly be employed as a vehicle. The "Revue Agricole" lately stated, that from various kinds of Roses about 30 million lbs. of flowers are annually gathered for oil-distillation in Southern France, the price being 2d. to 2½d. a lb.

Rosa Damascena, Miller.*

Orient. Allied to the preceding and the following species ; also largely used for the production of essential oil of roses. The particular varieties used in Turkey are called by Dr. Dieck trigintipetala and Byzantina ; the latter grows easily from cuttings and produces long shoots, the former is flowering still richer even in Germany, both [illegible]e through him become articles of horticultural commerce. Prof. [illegible] reduces R. Damascena to R. Gallica. According to Dr. G. [illegible] R. alba (Linné) is also a variety of this or a hybrid with

R. canina, the latter prevailing, and it is this white-flowered rose which largely furnishes the oil at Kezanlik. The annual time of flowering extends over several months.

Rosa Gallica, Linné.

The French or Dutch Rose. Middle and Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. Hardy to lat. 70° in Norway. The intensely coloured flower-buds of this species are particularly chosen for drying, the calyx removed. These, however, may be got also from other kinds of roses.

Rosa Indica, Linné. (*R. Sinica*, Linné; *R. Chinensis*, Jacquin.)

China, thence brought to India. Can be cultivated in the open air of Western Europe to lat. 67° 86′ [Schuebeler]. The "Hybrid Perpetuals" are largely traceable to this plant. Flowering time of long duration annually. Some roses of the sweetest scent are derived from this species. R. fragrans (Redouté), the Tea-Rose is a variety. The Noisette-Rose is a cross of this and R. moschata. How amazingly lucrative sometimes the growth of ornamental Roses may become, has lately been exemplified by the "Five Thousand Dollars Rose," a cross between the variety "President" and Rose Xavier Olibo, reared by Mr. F. W. Bennett, of Stapleford. Attention is drawn by Mr. R. Brandt to the quick growth and very early flowering of the Bennett-Rose, also to the stability of the flowers.

Rosa lævigata, Michaux. (*R. Sinica*, Murray, not of Linné.)

The Cherokee-Rose. China and Japan. Considered one of the best hedge-roses, and for that purpose much employed in North-America. It serves well also for bowers. Allied to the foregoing species.—The lovely garden-favorite, R. Banksiæ (R. Brown), also indigenous to China and perhaps Japan, is one of the best for arbors and for covering walls.

Rosa macrophylla, Lindley.

Himalaya, ascending to 10,000 feet. Fruit an esculent, up to 2 inches long even naturally and likely enlargeable in culture. Grown as a hedge-plant in some parts of the Himalaya [Dr. G. Watt].

Rosa moschata, Miller.*

North-Africa and South-Asia, ascending the Indian and Abyssinian mountains to 11,000 feet. Blooming all the year round in warm climes, but more profusely in the cool season. From the flowers of this extremely tall climbing species also essential oil is obtained. The attar thus derived from roses of not only varieties, but even distinct species, must necessari-

quality. In the Balkan-mountains, on basalt-slopes facing south, the most odorous roses are produced. At Kezanlik rose-distillation is the main-industry. Shoots of rose-bushes are placed in trenches 3 feet deep and 5 feet apart. Irrigation promotes the growth. The gathering commences in the third and lasts till about the fifteenth year [Simmonds]. The pure oil as a European commodity is worth from £20 to £23 per pound. This is also the rose, according to Schlagintweit, used for attar-distillation in Tunis. Pure attar, valued at 30 shillings per ounce, is produced in Roumelia to the amount of £80,000 annually [Piesse].

Rosa rugosa, Thunberg.

Japan and Kamtschatka, there thriving even in coast-sand. Bears the most severe of frosts; forms copious suckers for multiplication. The pleniflorous variety also of this Rose serves for scent-distillation [M. Wobst]. One of the few Roses with esculent fruit, and the best of them [Dr. M. T. Masters].

Rosa sancta, A. Richard.

Abyssinia. With R. Abyssinica (R. Brown) the most southern of all Rose-species. Seems entitled to record here, as it is still cultivated at temples. Prof. Crépin has identified flowers from ancient Egyptian tombs with this Rose, which must therefore have some special value.

Rosa sempervirens, Linné.

From South-Europe through Southern Asia to Japan. Hardy still at Christiania. One of the best rose-bushes for covering walls, fences and similar structures. The flowers of this species also can be utilised for rose-oil.

Rosa setigera, Michaux.

North-Eastern America, where it is the only climbing rose-bush. It deserves introduction on account of its extremely rapid growth—10 to 20 feet in a season. Its flowers however are nearly inodorous. Other original species of roses are worthy of our attention, Sir Joseph Hooker admitting about 30, all from the northern hemisphere. But on the snow-clad unascended mountains of New Guinea and Africa south of the equator, perhaps new roses may yet be discovered, as they have been traced southward to Abyssinia already.

Rosa spinosissima, Linné.

Europe, North-Africa, Middle and Northern Asia. The Burnet-Rose. Adapted for holding coast-sands; unapproachable to pasture-animals, and not spreading into culture-land or pastures like the weetbriar, R. rubiginosa, L. Nearly allied is R. Webbiana (Wallich) the Himalayas up to 13,500 feet, which prospers even in arid . The fruit is esculent.

Rosa villosa, Linné. (*R. pomifera*, Hermann.)

Europe and Western Asia. Fit even for the coldest regions of the world. The smooth-fruited variety is best eligible as an esculent and rivals that of R. rugosa.

Rosmarinus officinalis, Linné.

The Rosemary. Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Switzerland. This well-known bush is mentioned here as a medicinal plant. One of our best plants for large garden-edgings The oil distilled from its foliage enters into certain compositions of perfumery; 1 cwt. of fresh herb yields about 24 ounces of oil [Piesse]. The flowers are much sought by bees. Vilmorin states, that the seeds will keep for about four years; but the propagation from cuttings is easy also. Branches of this shrub will keep off moths from wearing-apparel packed away.

Rottboellia ophiuroides, Bentham.

Tropical East-Australia. A tall perennial grass, praised by Mr. Walter Hill for fodder. Hardy in regions free of frost.

Royenia Pseudebenus, E. Meyer.

South-Africa. Only a small tree, but its wood jet-black, hard and durable; in Capeland and Kaffraria called ebony. R. pubescens (Willdenow), according to Dr Pappe, furnishes there a wood adapted for xylography; this may give a clue to the adaptability of many other kinds of woods in the large order of Ebenaceæ as substitutes for the Turkish boxwood.

Rubia cordifolia, Linné. (*R. Mungista*, Roxburgh.)

From the Indian highlands through China and Siberia to Japan; also occurring in various parts of Africa, as far south as Kaffraria and Natal. This perennial plant produces a kind of madder. Probably other species likewise yield dye-roots. The genus is represented widely over the globe, but as far as known not in Australia.

Rubia peregrina, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. This perennial species also yields madder-root. Several other kinds deserve comparative test-culture.

Rubia tinctorum, Linné.

The Madder. Countries at the Mediterranean Sea, extending to temperate Western Asia. Hardy still at Christiania. A perennial herb of extremely easy culture. Soil, fit for barley, is also suitable

for madder. Its culture opens any deep subsoil and suffocates weeds, but requires much manure, leaving the land enriched however. Stagnant water in the soil must be avoided, if madder is to succeed. The harvest is in the second or third year. It can be raised from seeds or planted from off-shoots. The roots merely dried and pounded form the dye. The chemical contents are numerous; in the herb: rubichloric and rubitannic acid; in the root: alizarin, purpurin, rubiacin, rubian, ruberythric acid and three distinct resins; also chlorogenin, xanthin and rubichloric acid. On the first five depend the pigments produced from the root. Madder is one of the requisites for alizarin-ink. Since the manufacture of artificial alizarin from anthracene, a constituent of coal-tar, was commenced, the cultivation of madder has declined. Still it remains a valuable root, handy for domestic dye. The root is also important as an emmenagogue.

Rubus acuminatus, Smith.

Indian mountains, at elevations between 4,000 and 7,000 feet. A scandent species with large fruits.

Rubus biflorus, Hamilton.

Indian mountains, at temperate altitudes between 7,000 and 10,000 feet. A rambling shrub, with sweet red or orange-coloured fruit. Hardy in England. Another Himalayan species, R. macilentus (Cambessedes), has bright-yellow fruits.

Rubus caesius, Linné.*

The British Dewberry. Europe, Western and Northern Asia. Resists extreme frosts, protracted dryness and also heat of exceptional seasons. In this respect the most accommodating of all blackberry-bushes. In Russia the berries are boiled together with apples into a preserve, which is of particularly pleasant taste. This Rubus supplies fruit till late in the season. Easily naturalised on ground subject to occasional inundations, and sheltered by bushy vegetation [Burmeister]. Some regard R. caesius as one of the numerous forms of R. fruticosus.

Rubus Canadensis, Linné.*

The Dewberry of Eastern North-America. A shrub of trailing habit. Fruit large, black, of excellent taste, ripening earlier than that of R. villosus (Aiton). This Blackberry to be fully relished should be mature to the extent of ready dropping. It resists drought better than m[illegible]ers. The astringent root is a popular remedy in dysentery an[illegible]. All the species can readily be raised from seeds; thus [illegible] of these plants in adapted localities is easy by mer-

Rubus Chamæmorus, Linné.

The Cloudberry. North-Europe, North-Asia, North-America, particularly in the frigid zone. In Norway it grows northward to lat. 71° 10′ [Schuebeler]. A perennial but herbaceous plant; a pigmy amongst Raspberries; nevertheless it is recommended for introduction to spongy, mossy, alpine moors, on account of its grateful amber-coloured or red fruit; it thrives best on moist patches of Sphagnum. R. Arcticus (Linné) with fruit of exquisite taste, is usually its companion in the high north. A similar little herb, living for a great part of the year in snow—namely R. Gunnianus (Hooker)—occurs on the alpine heights of Tasmania, whence it might be easily transferred to snowy mountains of other countries. The fruit of R. Gunnianus is red and juicy, but not always well developed. To this category of dwarf plants with edible fruits belongs also R. Macgregorii (F. v. M.) from British New Guinea, restricted to cold elevations from 12,000 to 13,000 feet. R. calycinus (Wallich), occurring on the Indian mountains in regions between 4,000 and 9,000 feet, is also a dwarf herbaceous species, having a creeping stem and scarlet fruits, usually however with but few fruitlets.

Rubus crataegifolius, Bunge.

The North-Chinese Raspberry-shrub, extending to Ussur, occurring also in Japan. A hybrid between this and R. ursinus, raised by Burbank, is brought prominently under notice by H. Van Deman as a very laudable kind. It is a vigorous and productive climber, with fruit of the colour of a Blackberry but with a flavor more that of the Raspberry.

Rubus cuneifolius, Pursh.

The Sand-Blackberry. Eastern North-America. A dwarf shrub. The fruit is of agreeable taste.

Rubus deliciosus, Torrey.*

About the sources of the Missouri. An erect, exceedingly handsome shrub. Fruit raspberry-like, large and delicious [Dr. James]. As hardy as R. odoratus. The slender branches bending downward, decorative also on account of its large flowers [Stein]. Foliage remarkably odorous [Masters].

Rubus ellipticus, Smith.* (*R. flavus*, Hamilton.)

On the mountains of India, from 4,000 to 7,000 feet elevation, also in Ceylon and Yunan. A large evergreen rather erect bush with formidable prickles. It bears yellow fruits, which are reckoned in odor and taste fully equal to the ordinary raspberry [C. B. Clarke]. Serves also as a fence-plant ["Queenslander," June, 1892].

Rubus fruticosus, Linné.*

The ordinary Blackberry-Bramble. All Europe, North- and South-Africa, Middle and Northern Asia. Hardy in Norway to lat. 60° 24′. The shrub bears well in a temperate clime. It likes above all calcareous soil, though it is content with almost any, and deserves to be naturalised on the rivulets of any ranges. In some countries it is a favorite plant for hedges. A Melbourne horticultural firm spends now already a large sum annually for bramble-leaves as part material of bouquets, wreaths, garlands and grave-crosses. R. corylifolius (Smith), R. suberectus (Andrews), and R. leucostachys (Smith) are varieties like many other named kinds of European blackberries, or perhaps belong to the closely allied R. caesius; or in some instances hybrid-forms may have arisen from the two, although the generality of these various blackberry-bushes bear their fruit freely enough.

Rubus geoides, Smith.

Falkland-Islands, Fuegia, Patagonia, and Chiloe. An herbaceous kind of raspberry-plant with greenish-yellow fruits, resembling the Cloudberry, and possessing a very agreeable taste. Best adapted for mountainous regions.

Rubus glaucus, Bentham.

Ecuador, at high elevations. There cultivated instead of the ordinary raspberry-bush [Dr. W. O. Focke].

Rubus Havaiensis, A. Gray.

Sandwich-Islands. The fruit of this bramble-shrub is raspberry-like.

Rubus Idaeus, Linné.*

The ordinary Raspberry-bush. Europe and Northern Asia, eastward to Japan. In Norway hardy to lat. 70° 22′. It is mentioned here to point out the desirability of naturalising the plant on mountains and on river-banks. The fruits contain a stearopten. The leaves are sometimes used as a substitute for tea. With many congeners a superior honey-yielder. Seeds underground may retain their germinating power for half-a-dozen years [Dr. W. O. Focke].

Rubus imperialis, Chamisso.

Brazil and Argentina. Furnishes superior fruits.

Rubus lasiocarpus, Smith.

India, reaching in the Himalayas an elevation of about 10,000 feet, in Ceylon [illegible]eet, in Java of 6,000 feet. The fruit is very palatable. [illegible]lius (Bertoloni) is closely allied. R. lanatus (Wallic[illegible]so edible but rather insipid fruits in Upper India [A[illegible]

Rubus Macraei, Asa Gray.

Hawaia, high up on the mountains. The "Akala." The fruit attains a diameter of nearly 2 inches, is dark-red, very juicy, and although slightly bitter quite pleasant to the taste [Dr. Hillebrand]. Would likely improve under cultivation.

Rubus macropetalus, Douglas.

Oregon. A Blackberry-shrub with fruits juicy and sweeter than those of R. villosus [Nuttall]. This species is mentioned by Torrey and Gray as Californian, but does not occur under the above name in Brewer and Watson's work. Foliage evergreen.

Rubus Moluccanus, Linné.*

India continental as well as insular, there ascending to 7,000 feet, advancing southward through New Guinea and East-Australia to Gippsland, northward to China and eastward to the Philippine-Islands and Fiji. A very tall and variable species. Fruit red. A variety, R. reticulatus (Wallich), ascends the Indian mountains to 10,000 feet [Sir J. Hooker], and is remarkable for its large fruits The plant proved hardy at Christiania. It ripens in warm clime. its fruits all the year round.

Rubus nutans, Wallich.

Himalayan mountains, ascending to about 10,000 feet; growing on the ground like strawberry-plants, yielding fruits of very pleasant subacid taste [Aitchison], but not of large size [J. Hooker]. A species easily spreading and probably improvable by culture.

Rubus Nutkanus, Mocino.

The Salmon-berry of Alaska. A Raspberry-bush with large pleasantly flavoured and sweet fruits [Professor Brewer]. Not prickly. It dies down to the root annually. Seeds underground may rest for fully 15 years and yet be able to germinate [Dr. W. O. Focke].

Rubus occidentalis, Linné.*

The "Black Cap"-Raspberry or "Thimbleberry"-bush. North-America. A species with woody stems and nice fruits, the latter with a glaucous bloom, well flavored and large; it ripens early. To this bears near affinity R. leucodermis (Douglas) from California, Utah and Arizona; its fruit is yellowish-red, rather large and of agreeable flavor.

Rubus odoratus, Cornuti.

North-America. A kind of raspberry-bush. Handsome on account of its large purple flowers. Berries edible. Hardy in Norway to lat. 67° 56'. Culture would doubtless enhance the value of the

fruits of many of these Rubi. Hybridising might be tried. Nutkanus (Mocino) is the Salmon-Raspberry of Western Nort America and closely allied to R. odoratus.

Rubus parvifolius, Linné.

East-Asia, Eastern and Southern Australia. It produces mu finer fruits in the Alps of Australia than in the lowlands. extends as a native to Japan, where according to Maximowicz species of Rubus exist, many of them endemic, and probably so eligible for special fruit-culture.

Rubus phœnicolasius, Maximowicz.

Japan. A raspberry-bramble with fruits of fair taste. Shy frosts of severity.

Rubus rosifolius, Smith.

Tropical and sub-tropical regions of Africa and Asia, ascendi the Himalayas to about 10,000 feet, also occurring throughout t litoral forests of East-Australia. In woody regions this shrub be an abundance of fruits of large size, and these early and long in t season, though not so excellent as those of many other speci Also a native of New Guinea.

Rubus rugosus, Smith.*

In the mountainous parts of India, ascending the higher regio A tall climber, evergreen at all events in mild climates. Introduc by the writer of this work into Australia. Richly bearing near P Phillip [G. W. Robinson], where it produces fruit all the year rou Fruit comparatively large, from dark-red turning black. Jam fr it exquisite. Allied to R. Moluccanus.

Rubus spectabilis, Pursh.

The Salmon-berry of Oregon, California and New Mexico. Clos allied to R. Nutkanus, but the stem nearly evergreen and ramificati persistent and prickly. Fruit large, red or yellow or salmon-colour raspberry-like. Mr. L. Burbank records that the stems will reac height of 20 feet and occasionally a foot in diameter. Fruit larg than any raspberry, but not so well tasted. Crop always abunda Fruit ripe when other raspberries are only in bloom [Profes Meehan]. Requires moist sandy land. Promising for hybridisati

Rubus strigosus, Michaux.*

Eastern North-America, extending to Canada. Closely allied the European raspberry. Its fruits large, of excellent taste.

Rubus tiliaceus, Smith.

Indian mountains, at altitudes between 3,000 and 8,000 feet; also in Polynesia. A rambling species. Fruit large, purplish-black, but rather insipid.

Rubus trivialis, Michaux.

South-Eastern States of North-America. Another Blackberry-shrub with particularly palatable fruits, which are large and ripen very early in the season. The plant will thrive in dry sandy soil. Like many other congeners, this one has the bark rich in tannic acid. Introduced by the writer of this work into Australia. The Logan-Blackberry is a hybrid between the Californian Blackberry and the Californian Raspberry. It is a heavy bearer of fruits of great excellence; it stands heat and aridity which destroy the Blackberry and Currant.

Rubus ursinus, Chamisso and Schlechtendahl. (*R. macropetalus*, Douglas.)

California and Oregon. An unisexual shrub. Fruit black, oval-cylindric, particularly sweet. Readily rendered spontaneous. It would lead too far to enumerate other utilitarian kinds of Rubus, although altogether about one hundred genuine species do occur, which render the genus one of very wide dispersion over the globe.

Rubus villosus, Aiton.

Eastern North-America, reaching Canada, there one of the Blackberry-bushes. Growth tall. Fruit large and pleasant [Asa Gray]. The Rochelle- and Lawton-varieties are of this species [C. Koch]. The Eldorado Blackberry-bush is either this or a closely allied species [Professor Hilgard]. The root-bark is praised for medicinal purposes.

Rumex Acetosa, Linné.

The Kitchen-Sorrel. Europe, Middle and Northern Asia to Japan, also in the frigid zone of North-America. Endures the frost of Norway northward to lat. 71° 10′ [Schuebeler] A perennial herb. The tender varieties, particularly the Spanish one (R. Hispanicus, Koch), also the alpine one (R. montanus, Desfontaines) serve as pleasant acidulous vegetables, but must be used in moderation, as their acidity, like that of the species of Oxalis (Wood-Sorrel), depends on binoxalate of potash, which however by the cooking process becomes much removed through the surplus liquid. The South-African R. luxurians, L., serves likewise as culinary sorrel. Aquatic species of Rumex help to solidify embankments subject to floods.

Rumex hymenosepalus, Torrey.

Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Southern California. This "Dock," vernacularly known as "Canaigré," has come into use in tanneries, the roots acting by their powerful tan-principle doubly as quick as oak-bark. This may prove a hint for testing other large species of the extensive genus Rumex in this respect. The root of R. hymenosepalus yields in a dry state 23½ per cent. rheo-tannic acid. W. N. Evans found even 37½ per cent. tanning principle in the dried root according to Dyer. Significant among tan-plants as a yearly yielder from the very commencement. The root is best used fresh or converted into an extract, as in drying it deteriorates [Professor Hilgard]. The plant is not of quick growth. Cultivation something like that of potatoes. Irrigation much increases the yield. The foliage serves as a culinary vegetable.

Rumex occidentalis, S. Watson.

From New Mexico to Labrador, also in Chili. Cognate to the European and Asiatic R. longifolius (De Candolle). Of this tall perennial dock the aborigines of Alaska extensively use the leaf-stalks boiled as a pleasant acidulous-sweetish food [Krause, Kurtz].

Rumex Patientia, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. Biennial. It is the R. sativus of Plinius according to Fraas. Bears the cold of Norwegian winters to lat. 70°. The young leaves furnish a palatable sorrel-like spinach. In cold climates it pushes forth its leaves, before the frost has hardly gone, and thus comes in as one of the first vegetables of the season.

Rumex scutatus, Linné.

The French Sorrel. Middle and Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Orient. Also perennial, and superior to the foregoing as a culinary plant. They are all of use against scurvy, and most easily reared. Dr. Rosenthal lauds even the common R. crispus (Linné) of Europe and Asia as a spinach-plant; further for culinary purposes, R. pulcher (Linné) and R. bucephalophorus (Linné) from the countries at or near the Mediterranean Sea.

Rumex vesicarius, Linné.

Southern Europe, Middle Asia, Northern Africa. An annual herb of the same utility as other sorrels.

Ruscus aculeatus, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe, Northern Africa, South-Western Asia. This odd plant serves for forming garden-hedges. The young shoots of this and a few allied plants are edible.

Russula vesca, Fries.

Europe. One of the best of mushrooms for the kitchen w
the genus Russula, which has representatives in most parts of
globe. Dr. Cooke mentions further as culinary R. lepida (F
R. virescens (Fries), and R. alutacea (Fries), the last-named also
genous in the colony of Victoria. Professor Morren notes R. int
(Fries) as used among the Belgian champignons. Under any cir
stances, mushrooms should only be used when freshly collecte
quickly dried.

Ruta graveolens, Linné.

The Rue. Mediterranean countries and the Orient. Hard
Norway to lat. 63° 26′. The foliage of this acrid and odorous sh
simply dried, constitutes the rue-herb of medicine. The allie
sylvestris (Miller) is still more powerful in its effect. These pl
and others of the genus contain a peculiar volatile oil and a glyc
the rutin. Fresh they should be handled most cautiously, best
gloves.

Sabal Adansoni, Guernsent.

Dwarf Palmetto. South-Carolina, Georgia and Florida. A s
less Fan-palm, with the following congeners, Rhaphidophy
Hystrix and Washingtonia filifera, attaining the most nort
positions of any American palms. According to Count de Sapo
resists a temperature as low as 17° F. Professor Ch. Naudin f
it to endure the frosts in Southern France to 43° 20′ north lati
This palm does well in marshy places.

Sabal Palmetto, Loddiges.

Extends from Florida to North-Carolina, 36° N.L. The
attains a height of 40 feet. This hardy palm delights on s
coast-tracts. Stems almost imperishable under water, not atta
by the teredo, hence used locally for piles of wharfs and j
[G. Hoeck].

Sabal umbraculifera, Grisebach.

West-Indies. Attains a height of 80 feet or occasionally
over 100 feet. Though naturally a tropical Savannah-palm, it
proved even hardier than the orange. A near relative is S. B
burniana (Glazebrook), a native of Bermuda, where, according t
John Lefroy, it gains a stem height of 50 feet, and where the le
are extensively used for plat; the sweet pulp of the fruit is ea
At Hyères this palm withstood a temperature of 22° F. [Bonn
Another equally tall Antillan palm is S. glaucescens (I
bear seeds freely.

Sabbatia angularis, Pursh.

North-Eastern America. This pretty biennial herb is lauded as a substitute for gentian by American physicians, and might with its congeners be grown in medicinal gardens, though its naturalisation would not be desirable, as pastoral animals avoid the bitter gentianaceous plants.

Saccharum officinarum, Linné.*

The Sugar-Cane. Most Southern Asia and South-Sea Islands, seemingly spontaneous; probably derived from one of the native species there; according to Loureiro indigenous in Cochin-China, an observation confirmed by Dr. Bretschneider. Sugar-cane having been cultivated in Spain and other countries on the Mediterranean Sea, it will be worthy of further trial, at what distance from the equator and at what elevations in tropical parts of the globe sugar from cane can be produced to advantage. In the United States the profitable culture of cane ceases at 32° north latitude; in Japan it is carried on with advantage to 36° north latitude and even further northward [General Capron]; the average-yield of raw sugar even there is 3,300 lbs. per acre; in China this crop extends only to 30° north latitude; in East-Australia to the northern part of New South Wales, lat. 29½°. Moderate proximity to the sea is favorable for the growth of canes. The multiplication of all sorts of sugar-cane is usually effected from top cuttings; but this cannot be carried on from the same original stock for an indefinite period without deterioration; and as seeds fit to germinate do not ripen on cultivated canes, new plants must from time to time be brought from a distance. Thus, New Caledonia and Fiji have latterly supplied their almost wild-growing splendid varieties for replanting many sugar-fields in Mauritius and some other places. Lately however Harrison and Bell have raised plants from seeds in Barbadoes, Dyer and Morris at Kew, and earlier still Benecke in Java. Thus new varieties may be realized. The Bourbon-variety is praised as one of the richest for sugar; the Batavian variety, S. violaceum (Tussac), is content with less fertile soil. In the Upper Niger-region a gigantic variety is produced rich in saccharine principle and said to be freely seeding ["Port of Spain Gazette"]. From China we have a particular kind (S. Sinense, Roxburgh), which is hardier and bears the drought better than the ordinary cane; this kind needs renewal only every third year, and ripens in seven months, if planted early in spring; but if planted in autumn and left standing for fully a year the return of sugar is larger. A species of Saccharum, distinct from the wild and cultivated form of S. officinarum, is indigenous on the north-coast of New Guinea; the stem is thin and hard, but sweet (M. de M. Maclay). The Hawaian variety of cultivated cane, by its rigidity and remaining straight till ripening, is particularly eligible for regions subject to severe storms. Mr. R. McDougall recommends the "grey" variety, particularly for Queensland, the canes growing and being remarkably weighty. Many other varieties

are known. The sugar-cane is one of the best of all plants of econon value, to keep cleared ground in tropical forests free from weeds the invasion of other plants. Excessive rains produce a rank lux riance of the canes at the expense of the saccharine principle. Ri manuring is necessary to obtain good crops, unless in the best of v gin soil. The lower leaves of the stem must succesively be remov also superabundant suckers, to promote the growth upwards, and provide ventilation and light. Out of the remnants of sugar-ca either molasses or rum or taffia can be prepared. The average yi of sugar varies from 1 ton 6 cwt. to 3 tons for the acre ; but exce tionally as much as 6 tons per acre have even been obtained in t hardly tropical Hawaian Islands. The world's production of ca sugar in 1875 amounted to 2,140,000 tons [Boucheraux], in 1886 2,583,000 tons [F. O. Licht]. Among some other works for ful information the valuable volume of Mr. A. Mackay, "The Sug Cane in Australia," should be consulted, particularly in the southern colonies. For the conditions and prospects of the cane-sug industry in the Southern United States see the special report of Hon. General Le Duc, Washington, 1877 ; also the "Sugar Ind tries of the United States," by H. W. Wiley, 1885. The stately spontaneum (Linné), which extends from India to Egypt and N Guinea, is available for scenic culture. It attains a height of 15 fe and ascends in Java, according to Dr. Junghuhn's observations, t height of 17,000 feet. Other tall kinds of Saccharum occur South-Asia.

Sageretia Brandrethiana, Aitchison.

North-Western Himalayas, Persia, and Arabia. A deciduous shr bearing small sweet fruits, not unlike Bilberries in flavor, which regularly collected and sold in the bazaars of Peshawur. S. oppo tifolia and S. theezans (Brongniart) have also edible fruits and t leaves of the latter species are used like tea [Dr. G. Watt].

Sagittaria lancifolia, Linné.

From Virginia to the Antilles. This very handsome aquatic pl can doubtless be utilised like the following species. It attains height of 5 feet.

Sagittaria obtusa, Muehlenberg. (*S. latifolia*, Willdenow.)

North-America, where it replaces the closely allied S. sagittifol A few other conspicuous species are worthy of introduction. T Tule- or Wapatoo-root of California is derived from S. variabi (Engelmann).

Sagittaria sagittifolia, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, east to Japan. One of most showy of all hardy water-plants ; still not alone on t account deserving naturalisation, but also because its root is edi

If once established, this plant maintains its ground well, and might occupy submerged spots not otherwise utilised. For a full account of this plant refer to "Bulletin de la Soc. d'Acclimat.," 1888, p. 1102-1106.

Salix alba, Linné.*

The Silky or Huntingdon Willow of Europe, originally of North-Africa, Northern and Western Asia; according to Prof. Andersson of exclusively Asiatic origin, yet praised already in the Odyssey. It bears the frosts of Norway to lat. 63° 52′. It is positively known that the Silky Willow will live to an age of 150 years, and probably much longer. Available for wet places not otherwise in cultivation. Height reaching to 80 feet, circumference of stem sometimes to 20 feet; of rapid growth. A Huntingdon Willow exists in Lincolnshire still in vigorous growth said to be several centuries old, the stem measuring at 4 feet from the ground 20½ feet round, the total height being only 40 feet, but one of its limbs stretching to a length of 40 feet also [Dr. M. T. Masters]. Foliage silvery-pubescent. Wood smooth, soft and tough, bearing pounding and knocking better than that of any other British tree; eligible where lightness, pliancy and elasticity are required; hence in request for wheel-floats and shrouding of water-wheels, as it is not subject to splinter; for the sides and bottoms of carts and barrows, for break-blocks of trucks; also used for turnery, trays, fenders, shoe-lasts, light handles [Simmonds]. Its weight is from 26 to 33 lbs. per cubic foot. Timber, according to Robb, the lightest and softest of all prominently utilitarian woods; available for bungs; it is planed into chips for hat-boxes, baskets, and woven bonnets; also worked up for cricket-bats, boxes, and and many utensils, as well as for matches. The charcoal is excellent for gunpowder. The bark is particularly valued as a tan for certain kinds of glove-leather, to which it imparts an agreeable odor. Mr. Scaling records, that in rich grounds on the banks of streams this willow will grow to a height of 24 feet in 5 years with 2 feet basal girth of the stem; in 8 years he found it to grow 35 feet, with 33 inches girth at 1 foot from the ground. Loudon noticed the height to be 53 feet in 20 years, and the girth 7½ feet. In winterless countries the growth is still more rapid. To produce straight stems for timber, the cuttings must be planted very close, some of the trees to removed from time to time. After 30 or 40 years the trees will deteriorate. Scaling estimates the value of an acre of willow-timber to be about £300. The Golden Osier, Salix vitellina, L., is a variety; this is the best for cricket-bats, of which article about 100,000 are annually required merely for Australia [Alfr. Dye]. The shoots are used for hoops and wicker-work. With other large willows and poplars one of the best scavengers for back-yards, where drainage cannot readily be applied; highly valuable also for forming lines along narrow water-courses, or valleys in forests, to stay bush-fires. All willows, as early flowering, are of particular importance to apiarists [Cook, Quinby]. The extreme rapidity of growth of most willow-trees and

poplars, particularly in mild climes, renders it quite feasible to rear them purposely for providing wood as an adjunct to paper-material, particularly on ground not eligible as agrarian.

Salix amygdalina, Linné. (*S. triandra*, Linné.)

The Almond-Willow. Through nearly all Europe and extra-tropical Asia. Height of tree at length 30 feet. It sheds its bark annually after the third year. Likes rich loamy soil ; requires less space than S. viminalis, more than S. purpurea. Mr. B. Schellack considers it one of the best for marly soil, while Mr. F. Geyer states it to be the best for rather sandy ground. It is a prominent representative of the hard-wooded basket-willows, and comprises some of the finest varieties in use by the manufacturers. Shoots are obtainable 9 feet long ; they answer for hoops and white basket-work, being pliant and durable. The bark contains a good deal of salicin. For basket-purposes 20,000 to 30,000 cuttings can be planted on an acre, and 2,000 to 3,000 can be planted in a day by an expert ; the second year's crop is already of considerable value ; at five years it comes to its prime, the plantation holding good for 15 to 25 years. The rods for baskets should be cut as soon as the leaves have dropped. The annual value of a crop of basket-willows is in England from £25 to £35 per acre [Scaling]. The cultivation of basket-willows along railroads has proved in cold countries one of the best protectives against snow-drifts. S. lanceolata (Smith) is a hybrid between S. amygdalina and S. viminalis, according to Prof. Andersson.

Salix Babylonica, Tournefort.* (*S. pendula*, Mœnch.)

The Weeping Willow. Indigenous in North-China ; sparingly wild, according to Stewart, in the Himalayas probably likewise in Persia and Kurdistan. One of the most grateful of all trees for the facility of its culture and its fitness for embellishment ; also as one of the quickest growing and most easily reared of all shade-trees. Fifty feet upward growth has been witnessed in five years. Pasture-animals browse on the young foliage. The tree is important for consolidating river-banks, and everywhere available for cemeteries. In frostless climes annually only for a few weeks without leaves. In Norway it will grow northward to lat. 58° 8′. A powerful scavenger of back-yards, but apt to undermine masonry and to get into cisterns. Dr. C. Koch prefers Mœnch's name S. pendula, as the Weeping Willow is not a native of Babylon, and he distinguishes another Weeping Willow from Japan as S. elegantissima, which is still hardier than S. Babylonica.

Salix Capensis, Thunberg. (*S. Gariepina*, Burchell.)

South-Africa. This willow might be introduced on account of its resemblance to the ordinary Weeping Willow. Prof. Harvey says of it, that it is one of the greatest ornaments of the banks of the Gariep-River.

Salix caprea, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia. The British Sallow Hedge-Willow. In Norway it extends to lat. 70° 37′; in 65° 28′ Pr Schuebeler found it to attain a height of nearly 70 feet. T Kilmarnock Weeping Willow is a form of this species. Wood us for handles and other implements, the shoots for hoops; it is al largely employed for gunpowder-coal. Bark available for tannin particularly glove-leather. The flowers are eagerly sought by bee It is one of the earliest flowering of willows, hence with daphnoides, as the harbinger of spring, particularly gladdening bees, although all willows are honey-plants.

Salix cordata, Muehlenberg.

One of the Osiers of North-America, extending to Canada. also to bind sand. One of the dwarf Californian willows has be found on the coast-sands to send out root-like stems to 120 feet length.

Salix daphnoides, Villars.

Northern and Middle Europe and Northern Asia, eastward as as the Amoor, ascending to 15,000 feet in the Himalayas, growi in Norway northward to lat. 62° 20′. A tree, rising to about feet in height, rapid of growth, attaining 12 feet in four years. is much chosen to fix the ground at railway-embankments, on san ridges and slopes, for which purposes its long-spreading and stro roots render it particularly fit. The twigs can be used for baske wicker-work and twig-bridges [Stewart and Brandis]. The varie *pruinosa* is considered by Dr. Sonder to be as valuable as the Be ford-Willow. F. Geyer recommends the variety acutifolia for pla tations of Basket-willows on dry sandy soil. The foliage furnish cattle-fodder. The tree is comparatively rich in salicin, like pentandra (Linné) and S. fragilis.

Salix Daviesii, Boissier.

Persia. This tree is there and in Afghanistan cultivated. Pollard for cattle-feed in early spring. Wood used for lintels, spinning-whee handles, dishes, platters, fruit-boxes and charcoal [Brigade-Surge Aitchison]. S. Songorica (Andersson) is used there for simil purposes.

Salix fragilis, Linné.

The Crack-Willow or Withy. Indigenous in South-Weste Asia; widely spontaneous also in Europe. Hardy in Norway lat. 64° 5′. Height to 90 feet; stem reaching 20 feet in girt According to Scaling next to S. alba the best of the Europe timber-willows, but the wood not quite so tough and the tr requiring more space for growth. Both species are recommend

for shelter-plantations, on account of their rapidity of growth, uninflammability and easy propagation; the latter quality they share with most willows. A variety or hybrid of this species is the Bedford-Willow, also called Leicester-Willow, Salix Russelliana (Smith), which yields a light, elastic, tough timber, more tannin in its bark than oak, and more salicin (a substitute for quinine and most valuable as an anti-rheumatic remedy) than most of its congeners. According to Sir H. Davy the inner layers of the bark contain fully 16 per cent. tannin, the whole bark only about 7 per cent.

Salix Humboldtiana, Willdenow.

Through a great part of South-America, southward as far as Patagonia, there furnishing building timber for inside-structures. This Willow is of pyramidal habit, attains a height of 50 feet and more, and is in moist ground of quick and ready growth. The wood is locally much in use for yokes and other implements. Many kinds of willows can be grown for consolidating shifting sand-ridges.

Salix Japonica, Thunberg.

Japan. Here mentioned, to draw attention to its distinctness from S. Babylonica, to which Prof. Andersson referred it as a variety.

Salix longifolia, Muehlenberg.

North-America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Acquires finally a height of about 20 feet; likes to creep on sand and gravel along river-banks. It is one of the species forming long flexible wythes. S. petiolaris (Smith) and S. tristis (Aiton) are among the North-American species best fitted for binding sand.

Salix lucida, Muehlenberg.

One of the Osiers of North-America, reaching Canada. Likes river-banks for its habitation.

Salix nigra, Marshall. (*S. Pursbiana*, Sprengel.)

The Black Willow of North-America. It attains a height of 30 feet. One of the willows used for basket-work, although it is surpassed in excellence by some other species, and is more important as a timber-willow. Mr. W. Scaling of Basford includes it among the sorts, which he recommends in his valuable publication, "The Willow," London, 1871. Krahe's "Lehrbuch der Korbweiden-Kultur" (Aachen 1886) should also be consulted; it has gone through several editions. Mr. M. A. Bebb of Illinois has latterly devoted great attention to the study of the Am[illegible]

Salix purpurea, Linné.*

Of wide range in Europe, Northern and Western Asia, extending also to North-Africa, according to Sir J. Hooker. The Bitter Willow; one of the Osiers. Hardy in Norway northward to lat. 67° 56′. In deep moist soil, not readily otherwise utilised, it will yield annually per acre four to five tons of the best of rods, qualified for the finest work. Impenetrable, not readily inflammable screens as much as 25 feet high can be reared from it in five years. In localities, exposed to storms, willow-copses fully 40 feet high can be raised from this species. It forms a variety with pendent branches. It is most valuable also for the reclamation of land along water-courses. Gives a fair return even on sterile clay-soil. Preferable to all other species on moory heath-ground, particularly the variety Lambertiana [F. Geyer]. Rich in salicin, which collaterally can be obtained from the peelings of the twigs, when the latter are prepared for basket-material. From Mr. Scaling's treatise on the Willow, resting on unrivalled experience, it will be observed, that he anew urges the adoption of the Bitter Willow (also called the Rose-Willow or the Whipcord-Willow) for game-proof hedges, this species scarcely ever being touched by cattle, rabbits and other herbivorous animals. Not only for this reason, but also for its very rapid growth and remunerative yield of the very best of basket-material, he recommends it for field-hedges. Cuttings are planted only half a foot apart, and must be entirely pushed into the ground. The annual produce from such a hedge is worth 4s. to 5s. for the chain. To obtain additional strength the shoots can be interwoven. In rich bottoms the shoots will grow from 7 to 13 feet in a year. The supply of basket-material from this willow has fallen very far short of the demand in England. The plant grows vigorously on light soil or warp-land, but not on clay. It likes sandy loam, and will even do fairly well on gravelly soil, but it is not so easily reared as S. triandra. Mr. Scaling's renewed advocacy for the formation of willow-plantations comes with so much force, that his advice is here given, though condensed in a few words. Osier-plantations come into full bearing in the third year; they bear for about ten years and then slowly decline. The raw produce from an acre in a year averages 6 to 7½ tons, ranging from £2 10s. to £3 10s. for the ton (unpeeled). Although 7,000 acres are devoted in Britain to the culture of basket-willows (exclusive of spinneys and plantations for the farmer's own use), yet in 1866 there had to be imported from the Continent 4,400 tons of willow-branches, at an expense of £44,000, while besides the value of the made baskets imported that year was equal to that sum. In recent years the importation into the United States of willow-material for baskets, chairs and other utensils has, according to Simmonds, been estimated as approaching 1,000,000 dollars. The estimated annual value of basket-ware exported merely from the towns of Coburg and Lichtenfels is about £200,000 ["Journ. Society of Arts," 1891]. Land, comparatively unfit for root- or grain-crops, can be used very remuneratively for osier-plantations. The soft-wooded

willows like to grow in damper ground than the hard-wooded species. The best peeled willow-branches fetch as much as £25 for the ton. Peeling is most easily effected by steam, by which means the material is also increased in durability. No basket-willow will thrive in stagnant water. Osier-plantations in humid places should therefore be drained. The cuttings are best taken from branches one or two years old, and are to be planted as close as one foot by one foot and a half. No part of the cutting must remain uncovered, in order that only straight shoots may be obtained; manuring and ploughing between the rows is thus also facilitated, after the crop has been gathered, and this, according to the approved Belgian method, must be done by cutting the shoots close to the ground after the fall of the leaves. The accidental introduction from abroad of destructive saw-flies (particularly Nematus ventralis), which prey also on currant- and gooseberry-bushes, should be guarded against.

Salix rubra, Hudson.*

Throughout Europe, also in West-Asia and North-Africa; much chosen for osier-beds. Fit for heathy-moory soil. When cut down, it will make shoots 8 feet long in a season. Dr. Porcher regards it as one of the most valuable species for work, in which unpeeled rods are used. It is also admirably adapted for hedges. The bark is one of the best for salicin. Considered by some as a hybrid between S. purpurea and S. viminalis.

Salix tetrasperma, Roxburgh.

Mountains of India, from 2,000 to 7,000 feet. Height of tree reaching 40 feet. This thick-stemmed willow is worthy of a place on banks of water-courses. The twigs can be worked into baskets, the wood serves for gunpowder, the foliage for cattle-fodder.

Salix viminalis, Linné.*

The common Osier of Europe, North- and West-Asia. Height to 30 feet. The best of basket-willows for banks subject to occasional inundations. It is a vigorous grower, very hardy (to lat. 67° 56′ in Norway), likes to be fed by deposits of floods or by irrigation, and disposes readily of sewage [Scaling]. The species best suited for clayey soil, giving the largest return thereon. For the slopes of ditches the varieties Kerkoi, monandra and Uralensis are very eligible [F. Schellack]. One of the best for wicker-work and hoops; when cut it shoots up to a length of 12 feet; distinguished by the basket-makers as the soft-wooded willow; it is best for rods requiring two years' age, but inferior to several other species for basket-manufacture. Prof. Wiesner mentions this species among those drawn into use for tanning purposes. S. Smithiana (Willdenow) is a hybrid of S. viminalis and S. caprea, and has proved one of the best willows for copses and hedges. Its growth is very quick and its foliage remarkably umbrageous. In the Hamburg willow-plantation of Mr. F. Olandt five millions of willow-cuttings

were at disposal in the autumn of 1885. It would lead too far to enumerate even all the more important willows on this occasion. Professor Andersson, of Stockholm, admits 158 species. Besides these, numerous hybrids exist. Many of the taller of these willows could be grown to rural or technologic advantage.

Salpichroma rhomboides, Miers.

Extra-tropical South-America, as far south as Magelhaen's Straits. A half-shrub, with good-sized berries of vinous taste [Lorentz].

Salvia Matico, Grisebach.

Sub-alpine Argentina. An important medicinal herb.

Salvia officinalis, Linné.

The Garden-Sage. South-Europe, ranging to Switzerland. Endures the climate of Norway to lat. 70°. A somewhat shrubby plant of medicinal value, pervaded by essential oil. Prefers calcareous soil. Counted also with honey-plants; enters into some condiments. S. Sclarea (Linné), which ranges from South-Europe to Persia, is similarly drawn into use, and was grown by Imperial order already in the gardens of Charles the Great [E. Meyer]. S. ceratophylla (Linné), of South-Western Asia, has strongly lemon-scented foliage. Among nearly half a thousand species of this genus some are gorgeously ornamental.

Sambucus australis, Chamisso and Schlechtendal.

Southern Brazil and La Plata-States. Resembles the ordinary Elder, and is locally used for tall hedges [Dr. Lorentz].

Sambucus Canadensis, Linné.

North-Eastern America. The berries of this half-woody Elder are used like those of Phytolacca decandra, for colouring vinous liquids. Dr. Gibbons observes, that this species is recognised in the United States Pharmacopœia, and that S. Mexicana (Presl.) and S. racemosa (Linné) possess similar medicinal properties. The flowers are gently excitant and sudorific, the berries diaphoretic and aperient; a kind of wine is frequently manufactured from them; the inner bark in large doses acts as a hydragogue cathartic and as an emetic. S. xanthocarpa (F. v. Mueller) is a large elder-tree of extra-tropical East-Australia. S. Gaudichaudiana (De Candolle) of the same region is a herbaceous species, the root of which has emetic property.

Sambucus nigra, Linné.

The ordinary Elder. Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. Endures the frosts of Norway northward to lat. 66° 5′ [Schuebeler]. Known to have exceptionally attained a height of 35 feet. Stem-diameter of very aged Elder-trees up to 3 feet [Juehlke]. Can be

utilised for tall hedges, as the growth gets close and as it stands clipping well. A pendent-branched and a pleniflorous variety are brought under notice by Boucher and Beck von Mannagetta. The flowers are of medicinal value, especially as a sudorific, and an essential oil can be obtained from them. The wood can be utilised for shoe-pegs and other purposes of artisans; that of old trees is very hard and can even be used as a substitute for boxwood. The berries are used for making a fairly palatable wine, also for colouring port wine and for other dyeing purposes. The roots of the elder possess highly valuable therapeutic properties, according to Dr. Al. Buettner, especially antihydropic.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, Linné.

North-Eastern America. "Blood-root." A perennial herb. Hardy to lat. 63° 26′ in Norway. The root important as a therapeutic agent. It contains also dye-principles. An excellent bee-plant [Cook].

Sanguisorba minor, Scopoli. (*Poterium Sanguisorba*, Linné.)

The Salad-Burnet. Europe, North-Africa, Northern and Western Asia. A perennial herb, easily disseminated and naturalised, particularly adapted for calcareous soils. Not without medicinal value. Bears the hot dry summer seasons in the interior of Australia well [Armytage]. S. polygama, F. v. Mueller (Poterium polygamum, Waldstein and Kitaibel) is an allied and equally useful species. Both serve as salad and particularly as a sheep-fodder.

Sanseviera Zeilanica, Willdenow.

India. This thick-leaved liliaceous plant should not be passed in this enumeration, as it has proved hardy in temperate climes, free from frost. Four pounds of leaves give nearly one pound of fibre, which unites softness and silky lustre with extraordinary strength and tenacity, serving in its native country particularly for bow-strings. The plant might be left to itself for continued growth in rocky unutilised places. Several species, South-Asiatic as well as African, exist.

Santalum album, C. Bauhin.

India, ascending to the temperate elevations of Mysore. A small or middle-sized tree, famed for its fragrant wood and roots. In the drier and stony parts of ranges the greatest fragrance of the wood is generated. S. Freycinetianum (Gaudichaud) produces santal-wood of particularly rich perfume on the mountains of Hawaii up to 3,000 feet. Several other species occur in Polynesia. The precious santal-oil is obtained by slow distillation from the heartwood and roots, the yield being about two and a half per cent. It is worth about £3 per pound, and important not only for cosmetic but also for medicinal purposes. Santalum Austro-Caledonicum (Vieillard), from New Caledonia, furnishes there santal-wood, excellent for strength and agreeableness of odor [Simmonds].

Santalum cygnorum, Miquel.

South-Western Australia, where this small tree furnishes scented santal-wood. The wood on distillation yields nearly 2 per cent. oil [Seppelt and Noyes]. It answers also well for select cabinet-work. Export during 1885, 4,527 tons, at a value of £36,216. Among Australian trees Olea paniculata (R. Brown) has also a nicely scented wood.

Santalum Preissianum, Miquel. (*S. acuminatum*, A. de Candolle.)

The Quandong. Desert-country of extra-tropical Australia. The fruits of this small tree are called Native Peaches. As both the succulent outer part and kernel are edible, it is advisable to raise the plant in desert-tracts. Dromedaries, according to Mr. E. Giles, feed on the foliage; so do sheep. The wood is used by the aborigines for procuring fire by friction [R. Bennett].

Santalum Yasi, Seemann.

The Santal-tree of the Fiji-Islands, where it grows on dry and rocky hills. It is likely to prove hardy, and deserves, on account of its powerful scent, with a few other species from the South-Sea Islands, yielding scented wood, test-culture in warm temperate regions.

Santolina Chamæ-Cyparissus, Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea. A very aromatic and handsome bush, of medicinal value. There are several allied species.

Saponaria officinalis, Linné.

The Soapwort or Fuller's Herb. Europe, Northern and Western Asia. Hardy in Norway to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler]. A perennial herb of some technologic interest, as the root can be employed with advantage in some final processes of washing silk and wool, to which it imparts a peculiar gloss and dazzling whiteness, without injuring in the least any subsequent application of the most sensitive colours. The same purpose serves Saponaria Struthium (Loeffling) of Spain. Both have also medicinal value.

Sassafras officinale, Hayne.

The deciduous Sassafras-tree, indigenous from Canada to Florida, occurring in dry open woods. Height sometimes to 80 feet; the stem has been known to attain a girth of more than 19 feet at 3 feet from the ground. It furnishes the medicinal sassafras-bark and wood, and from this again an essential oil is obtainable. The deciduous and often jagged leaves are remarkable among those of Lauraceæ; they are used as a condiment in cookery. The root-bark contains 58 per cent. tannin [Reinsch]. The wood ranks also as a material for a lasting dye; for turnery it is easily worked, and proved of great resistance to the influence of water [Dr. C. Mohr].

Satureja hortensis, C. Bauhin.

The Summer-Savory. Countries around the Mediterranean S[illegible]a. An annual scent-herb, from which an essential aromatic oil can be distilled; it is used also as a condiment. The culture of this a[illegible]nd allied plants is easy in the extreme. This is one of about 100 kin[illegible]ds of plants, which Charles the Great already ordered to be grown in h[illegible] his domains or gardens [E. Meyer]. The successful cultivation exte[illegible]nd in Norway to 70° 22′ [Schuebeler].

Satureja montana, Linné.

The Winter-Savory. On arid hilly places at and near the Me[illegible]ed terranean Sea. A perennial somewhat shrubby herb, frequently u[illegible]se as a culinary condiment along with or in place of the foregoi[illegible]ing species, although it is scarcely equal to it in fragrance.

Satureja Thymbra, Linné.

Countries on or near the Mediterranean Sea. A small evergr[illegible]reen bush, with the flavor almost of thyme. Lauded by Virgi[illegible]ilius already as a bee-plant. The likewise odorous S. Graeca and[illegible] S. Juliana (Linné) have been transferred by Bentham to the clo[illegible]sely cognate genus Micromeria; they have been in use since Dioscori[illegible]des' time, though not representing, as long supposed, the Hyssop of that ancient physician, which according to Sprengel and Fraas was Origanum Smyrnaeum or some allied species.

Saussurea Lappa, Bentham. (*Haplotaxis Lappa*, Decaisne; *Auckl*[illegible]*andia Costus*, Falconer.)

Cashmere, at elevations from 8,000–12,000 feet. The aro[illegible]matic root of this tall perennial species is of medicinal value, and by[illegible] Dr. H. Falconer considered to be the Costus of the ancients. It is said, that the annual export has been as much as one thousand to[illegible]ns, a large portion used for incense, further as an insecticide, kee[illegible]ping moths from cloth; the leaves for the same reason being use[illegible]d as emballage for shawls [De Rinzi]. Could easily be transferred t[illegible]o our and other Alps, if not deteriorating the pastures.

Saxono-Gothæa conspicua, Lindley.

The Mahin of Southern Chili and Patagonia. A middle[illegible]sized tree, with fine-grained yellowish timber.

Scandix grandiflora, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. An annual herb, much liked there as a salad of pleasant aromatic taste.

Schima Wallichii, Choisy.

India, up to 5,000 feet. A tree attaining a height of about 100 feet. Timber highly valuable [C. B. Clarke].

Schinus Molle, Linné.

From Mexico to Chili, ascending the Andes to about 12,000–13,000 feet. A tree, thriving on dry and sandy soil, odorous in all its parts; the foliage in bouquets a good substitute for ferns and not quickly shrivelling; the jerking motion of leaf-fragments thrown into water very remarkable; the somewhat spicy small fruits serving as condiment. Will bear droughts and the intense summer-heat of Central Australia better than almost any other introduced plant [Mackay; Kempe]. Becomes in age quite a shade-tree. S. terebinthifolia (Raddi) from Brazil proved a good promenade-tree in Victoria.

Schizostachyum Blumei, Nees.

Java, at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. A lofty Bamboo. A few other species, less elevated, occur in China, in the Polynesian and Philippine-Islands, also in Madagascar. The Bamboos being thus brought once more before us, it may be deemed advisable, to place together in one brief list all kinds, which are recorded either as very tall or as particularly hardy. Accordingly, from Major-General Munro's admirable monography ("Transactions of the Linnean Society," 1868) the succeeding enumeration is compiled, and from that masterly essay, resting on very many years' close study of the richest collections, a few preparatory remarks are likewise offered, to vindicate the wish of the writer of seeing these noble and graceful forms of vegetation largely transferred to every part of Australia, and indeed to many other portions of the globe, where they would impress a grand tropical feature on the landscapes. Even in the far southern latitudes of Victoria, Tasmania and New Zealand, some Bamboos from the Indian lowlands have proved able to resist our occasional night-frosts of the low country; but in colder places the many sub-alpine species could be reared. Be it remembered, that Chusquea aristata advances to an elevation of 15,000 feet on the Andes of Quito, indeed to near the zone of perpetual ice. Arundinaria racemosa and A. spathiflora live on the Indian highlands, at a zone between 10,000 and 11,000 feet, where they are annually beaten down by snow. Forms of Bambusaceæ still occur, according to Grisebach, in the Kurilian archipelagus up to 46° N., and in Japan even to 51°. We may further recognise the great importance of these plants, when we reflect on their manifest industrial uses, when we consider their grandeur for picturesque scenery, when we observe their resistance to storms or heat, or when we watch the marvellous rapidity with which many develop. Their seeds, though generally produced only at long intervals, are valued in many instances higher than rice. The ordinary great Bamboo of India is known to grow 40 feet in forty days, when bathed in the moist heat of the jungles. Delchevalerie noticed the growth of some Indian Bamboos at Cairo to have been 9 inches in one night. Their power of growth is such, as to set stone-walls or demolish substantial buildings. As shelter-

plants for grazing animals these giant-reeds are most eligible. The Bourbon-Bamboo forms an impenetrable sub-alpine belt of extraordinary magnificence in that island. Dendrocalamus Brandisii, the Tenasserim-Bamboo, rises to about 150 feet, the mast-like cane sometimes measuring fully one foot in diameter. The great West-Indian Arthrostylidium is sometimes nearly as high and quite as columnar in its form, while the Dendrocalamus at Pulo-Geum is equally colossal. The Platonia-Bamboo of the highest wooded mountains of Panama sends forth leaves occasionally 15 feet in length and 1 foot in width. Arundinaria macrosperma, as far north as Philadelphia, still rises to a height of nearly 40 feet in favorable spots, and one of the Japan-Bamboos, according to Mr. Christy, gains the height of 60 feet even in those extra-tropical latitudes Through perforating with artistic care the huge canes of various Bamboos, musical sounds can be melodiously produced, when the air wafts through the groves, and this singular fact may possibly be turned to practice for checking the devastations from birds on many a cultured spot. Altogether twenty genera, with one hundred and seventy well-marked species, are circumscribed by General Munro's consummate care ; but how may these treasures yet be enriched, when once the alpine mountains of New Guinea through Bamboo jungles have been scaled, or when the highlands on the sources of the Nile, which Ptolemæus and Julius Cæsar already longed to ascend, have become the territory also of full phytologic researches, not to speak of many other tropical regions as yet left unexplored! Europe possesses no Bamboo; Australia, as far as hitherto ascertained, only five. Almost all Bamboos are local, and there seems really no exception to the fact that none are indigenous to both hemispheres, a remark which applies to Palms as well, with the sole exception of Cocos nucifera, the nuts of which indeed may have drifted from the western to the eastern world. All true Bambusas are Oriental. Observations on the growth of many Bamboos in Italy are recently offered by Chevalier Fenzi. The introduction of these exquisite plants is one of the easiest imaginable, either from seeds or the living roots. The consuls at distant ports, the missionaries, the mercantile and navigating gentlemen abroad, and particularly also many travellers could all easily aid in transferring the various Bamboos from one country to another—from hemisphere to hemisphere. Most plants of this kind, once well established in strength under glass, can be trusted out in climes of mild temperature to permanent locations with perfect and lasting safety at the commencement of the warm season. Indeed, Bamboos are hardier than most intra-tropical plants, and the majority of them are not the denizens of the hottest lowlands, but delight in the cooler air of mountain-regions. Strong manuring brings some tardily flowering Bam[illegible] to bloom. In selecting the following array from G[illegible]nograph, it must be noted, that it comprises on[illegible]nd that among those, which are already to[illegible]everal as yet

cannot be defined with precision in their generic and specific relation; evidently some occur, which in elegance, grace, and utility surpass even many of those now specially mentioned :—

Arthrostylidium excelsum, Grisebach. West Indies. Height reaching at length 80 feet, stem-diameter 1 foot.

Arthrostylidium longiflorum, Munro. Venezuela; ascends to 6,000 feet.

Arthrostylidium racemiflorum, Steudel. Mexico; ascends to 7,500 feet. Height 30 feet.

Arthrostylidium Schomburghii, Munro. Guiana; ascends to 6,000 feet. Height 60 feet.

Arundinaria acuminata, Munro. Mexico. Height 20 feet.

Arundinaria callosa, Munro. Himalaya; ascends to 6,000 feet. Height 12 feet.

Arundinaria debilis, Thwaites. Ceylon; ascends to 8,000 feet. A tall species.

Arundinaria Hookeriana, Munro. Sikkim; ascends to 7,000 feet. Height 15 feet.

Arundinaria Japonica, Siebold and Zuccarini. Japan. Height 12 feet.

Arundinaria Khasiana, Munro. Himalaya; ascends to 6,000 feet. Height 12 feet.

Arundinaria spathiflora, Trinius. The true "Ringal." Himalaya. Height 30 feet. Often confounded with A. falcata.

Arundinaria suberecta, Munro, Himalaya; ascends to 4,500 feet. Height 15 feet.

Arundinaria tessellata, Munro. South-Africa; ascends to 6,500 feet. Height 20 feet.

Aulonemia Quexo, Goudot. New Granada, Venezuela, in cool regions. Tall, climbing.

Bambusa Balcooa, Roxburgh. Bengal to Assam. Height 70 feet.

Bambusa Beecheyana, Munro. China. Height 20 feet.

Bambusa marginata, Munro. Tenasserim; ascends to 5,000 feet. Tall, scandent.

Bambusa nutans, Wallich. Himalaya; ascends to 7,000 feet.

Bambusa pallida, Munro. Bengal to Khasia; ascends to 3,500 feet. Height 50 feet.

Bambusa polymorpha, Munro. Burmah, in the Teak-region. Height 80 feet.

Bambusa regia, Th. Thomson. Tenasserim. Height 40 feet.

Bambusa tulda, Roxburgh. Bengal to Burmah. Height 70 feet.

Bambusa tuldoides, Munro. China, Hong Kong, Formosa.

Beesha capitata, Munro. Madagascar. Height 50 feet.

Beesha stridula, Munro. Ceylon.

Cephalostachyum capitatum, Munro. Himalaya; ascends to 6,000 feet. Height 30 feet.

Cephalostachyum pallidum, Munro. Himalaya; ascends to 5,000 feet. Rather tall.

Cephalostachyum pergracile, Munro. Burmah. Height 50 feet.

Cephalostachyum schizostachyoides, Kurz. Burmah. Height 3[illegible]0 feet.
Chusquea abietifolia, Grisebach. West-Indies. Tall, scandent.
Chusquea capituliflora, Trinius. South-Brazil. Very tall.
Chusquea Colcou, E. Desvaux. Chili. Height 20 feet. Straigh[illegible]t.
Chusquea Dombeyana, Kunth. Peru; ascends to 6,000 fe[illegible]t. Height 10 feet.
Chusquea Fendleri, Munro. Central America; ascends to 12,0[illegible]0 feet.
Chusquea Galleottiana, Ruprecht. Mexico; ascends to 8,000 fe[illegible]t.
Chusquea Gaudichaudiana, Kunth. South-Brazil. Very tall.
Chusquea Lorentziana, Grisebach. Sub-tropic Argentina. Heig[illegible]t 30 feet; not hollow. Useful for many kinds of utensils a[illegible]d structures.
Chusquea montana, Philippi Chilian Andes. Height 10 feet.
Chusquea Muelleri, Munro. Mexico; ascends to 8,000 fe[illegible]t. Climbing.
Chusquea Quila, Kunth. Chili. Tall.
Chusquea scandens, Kunth. Colder Central America. Climbi[illegible]g, tall.
Chusquea simpliciflora, Munro. Panama. Height 80 fe[illegible]t. Scandent.
Chusquea tenuiflora, Philippi. Chili. Height 12 feet.
Chusquea uniflora, Steudel. Central America. Height 20 fee[illegible].
Dendrocalamus flagellifer, Munro. Malacca. Very tall.
Dendrocalamus Hamiltoni, Nees. Himalaya; ascends to 6,[illegible]0 feet. Height 60 feet.
Dendrocalamus Hookeri, Munro. Himalaya; ascends to 6,[illegible]0 feet. Height 50 feet.
Dendrocalamus sericeus, Munro. Behar; ascends to 4,000 f[illegible]t. Tall.
Dinochloa Tjankorreh, Buese. Java, Philippines; ascends to 4,000 feet. Climbing.
Gigantochloa heterostachya, Munro. Malacca. Height 30 fee[illegible].
Guadua capitata, Munro. South-Brazil. Height 20 feet.
Guadua macrostachya, Ruprecht. Guiana to Brazil. Hei[illegible]ht 30 feet.
Guadua paniculata, Munro. Brazil. Height 30 feet.
Guadua refracta, Munro. Brazil. Height 30 feet.
Guadua Tagoara, Kunth. South-Brazil; ascends to 2,000 fe[illegible]t. Height 30 feet.
Guadua virgata, Ruprecht. South-Brazil. Height 25 feet.
Merostachys Clausseni, Munro. South-Brazil. Height 80 fee[illegible].
Merostachys Kunthii, Ruprecht. South-Brazil. Height 30 fe[illegible].
Merostachys ternata, Nees. South-Brazil. Height 20 feet.
Nastus Borbonicus, Gmelin. Bourbon; ascends to 4,000 f[illegible]et. Height 50 feet.
Oxytenanthera Abyssinica, Munro. Abyssinia to Angola; asce[illegible]ds to 4,000 feet. Height 50 feet.

Oxytenanthera albo-ciliata, Munro. E
scandent.
Platonia nobilis, Munro. New Granada,
Pseudostachyum polymorphum, Munro.
6,000 feet. Very tall.
Teinostachyum Griffithi, Munro. Tall a
Kurz to Cephalostachyum.

Besides these, various others are speci
alphabetic sequence of this work. See inde

Schizostachyum brachycladum, Kurz.

Sunda-Islands and Moluccas. Stems at
hollow. The short branches give to this
One variety has splendidly yellow stems.

Schizostachyum elegantissimum, Kurz.

Java; at elevations from 3,000 to 6,000
Bamboos, this bears flowers at an age of thr
of special importance for scenic effect. Hei
It requires renewal after flowering, like mar

Schizostachyum Hasskarlianum, Kurz.

Java. This and S. serpentinum afford th
vegetables for cookery; the young shoots, v
ground, being used for the purpose. Ku
"Rebong"-Bamboos: Gigantochloa aspera
G. atter. For ornamental culture the same
out: Schizostachyum brachycladum, the v
garis, with gaudy and glossy colouring of th
the black-stemmed species of Phyllostachys

Schizostachyum irratum, Steudel.

Sunda-Islands and Moluccas. Stems to
slender.

Schizostachyum Zollingeri, Steudel.

Hills of Java. Much cultivated. He
slender.

Schkuhria abrotanoides, Roth.

From Peru to Argentina. This annua
insecticidal powder.

Schoenocaulon officinale, A. Gray. (*Asa-Graya officinalis*, Lindley; *Sabadilla officinalis*, Brandt and Dierbach.)

Mountains of Mexico. A bulbous-rooted herb with leafless stem; thus far specially distinct from any Veratum. It furnishes the sabadilla-seeds, and yields two alkaloids, veratrin and sabadillin; further a resinous substance, helonin; also sabadillic and veratric acid. The generic names, adopted for this plant by Gray and Dierbach, are coetanous.

Sciadopitys verticillata, Siebold.

The curious "Kooya-maki," or "Kane-Matau," or Umbrella-Fir of Japan. Becoming 140 feet high; pyramidal in habit. Resists severe frosts. Rate of growth in Middle Europe about 15 feet in 20 years [Wolterbeck]. Wood pale and compact, particularly liked as material for waterworks [Luerssen].

Scilla esculenta, Ker. (*Comassia esculenta*, Lindley.)

The Quamash. In the western extra-tropical parts of North-America, on moist prairies. The onion-like bulbs in a roasted state form a considerable portion of the vegetable food, on which the aboriginal tribes of that part of the globe extensively live. This is a pretty plant, and might be naturalised on moist meadows.

Scilla Fraseri, A. Gray.

The Quamash of the Eastern States of North-America. Most prolific in the production of its bulbs, which taste somewhat like potatoes.

Scirpus nodosus, Rottboell.

South-Africa, extra-tropic South-America, New Zealand and extra-tropic Australia. A tufty sedge with widely creeping rhizomes, well fitted to bind driftsand on coasts, even in saline wet places [Ch. French]. S. grossus (Linné f.) is in the Malay-peninsula extensively worked into mats and baskets [H. N. Ridley].

Scolymus Hispanicus, Linné.

Countries at or near the Mediterranean Sea. The young roots and tender shoots of this biennial herb serve as culinary vegetable, much like salsify; the aged root acts as a diuretic. S. maculatus (Linné) is a cognate annual species.

Scorzonera crocifolia, Sibthorp.

Greece. A perennial herb; the leaves, according to Dr. Heldreich, used there for a favorite salad and spinach.

orzonera deliciosa, Gussone.*

Sardinia, Sicily, Algeria and Tunis. One of the purple-flowered species ; equal, if not superior, in its culinary use to the allied salsify. Bears much frost. In its native country this plant yields its root for a favorite confectionery [A. Paillieux].

corzonera Hispanica, Linné.*

Middle and Southern Europe, South-Western Asia. In Norway hardy to lat. 63° 26′. The root of this yellow-flowered perennial herb furnishes not only a wholesome and palatable food, but also serves as a therapeutic remedy much like dandelion. Long boiling destroys its medicinal value [B. Clark]. Kept in a cellar for a while it becomes available for cutting up as admixture to salad [Babo]. Some other kinds of Scorzonera may perhaps be drawn into similar use, there being many Asiatic species ; they should be cultivated as annuals. The leaves of some may be used as salad.

corzonera tuberosa, Pallas.

On the Volga and in Turkestan, in sandy desert-country. This species also yields an edible root, and so perhaps the Chinese S. albicaulis (Bunge), the Persian S. Scowitzii (Candolle), the North-African S. undulata (Vahl), the Greek S. ramosa (Sibthorp), the Russian S. Astrachanica, the Turkish S. semicana (Candolle), the Iberian S. lanata and S. mollis (Bieberstein), the latter being a favorite food-plant in Baluchistan [J. H. Lace]. At all events, careful culture may render some of them valuable esculents.

utia Indica, Brongniart.

Southern Asia. This, on Dr. Cleghorn's recommendation, might e utilised as a thorny hedge-shrub.

aea ovata, R. Brown.

Extra-tropical Australia and New Zealand. This neat little nual herb can be utilised for its bitter tonic principle (Gentian-tter). S. albidiflora (F. v. M.) is an allied species from somewhat line ground. These plants get disseminated most readily, but unacceptable to stock. S. crassulifolia (Chamisso) and Chironia ecifera (Linné) serve for the same therapeutic purposes in South-rica [MacOwan].

-le cereale, Linné.*

The Rye. Orient, but perhaps wild only in Afghanistan, and, as ently noted by Dr. A. von Regel, also in Turkestan, but descended rm the perennial S. montanum (Gussone), as positively ascertained Professor Batalin, who records also Winter-rye from the Don-si on as perennial and as harvested two and even three years from same individual plants. Mentioned as one of the hardiest of all

... regions. In Norway it can
... [illegible]. Ought to become
... the Australian Alps. There
... few allied species, all of
... are perennial. The grain
... furnishes a most wholesome ...
... ays, and is most extensively
... Asia. This cereal more
... climates, where wheat will
... superior to wheat in
... larger, and the culture
... ease, and can be grown
... ground. The sowing
... ...rness. Wide sand-
... ease of pre-
... It dislikes moist
... remarkable
... been prolifically
... In this respect
... names. It also
... and the return
... brought to
... Dr. Sonder
... that the spike-
... this open spike
... minends for
... the
... the
... species
... very
... the
... year
... The
... the
... Ryegrass is also extensively used for the fabrication of
... Ryestraw serves as paper-material.

Secretum edule, Swartz.

... American. The Cocoa-nut Grove. The large ...
... [illegible] ... is of rare occurrence in ... regions. ...
... [illegible] ... are ... very ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible] ... They may be ... [illegible] ...
... Brandi. Hardcastle. The ... [illegible] ...
... The plant bears ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
... season. Cultivated in Jamaica ... [illegible] ... [W. Fawcett]. It
... comes to perfection in the warmer parts of ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible] ... Bore
... that in the B... [illegible] ... len of Mo... [illegible] ... Produces
... a fibre of s... [illegible] ... lue. Chayote ... [illegible] ... Jacquin, is the oldest
... binary na... [illegible]

Selago leptostachya, E. Meyer.

South-Africa. There an excellent bush for sheep-pastures in the Karro-grounds, reproduced spontaneously with great readiness from dropping seeds, and maintaining itself also by the running stems. It is the "Waterfinder" of the Orange-river regions, indicating generally humidity beneath the ground [MacOwan]. The genus Selago is very rich in species, nearly all South-African.

Selinum anesorrzhium, F. v. Mueller. (*Anesorrhiza Capensis*, Chamisso and Schlechtendal.)

South-Africa. The root of this biennial herb is edible. A. montana (Ecklon and Zeyher), a closely allied plant, yields likewise an edible root; and so it is with a few other species of the section Anesorrhiza.

Selinum Gmelini, Kurtz.

North-West America. The root of this herb is an important article for sustenance to the aborigines of Alaska. It is succulent, internally white, and resembles Parsnip in taste.

Selinum Monnieri, Linné.

Eastern-Asia, preferring moist places. An annual herb, praised by the Chinese as valuable for medicinal purposes.

Sequoia sempervirens, Endlicher.* (*Taxodium sempervirens*, Lambert.)

Redwood-tree or Bastard-Cedar of North-Western America, chiefly California. One of the most colossal trees of the globe, exceptionally becoming 360 feet high, occasionally with a stem-diameter of 55 feet at the base. Likes humidity of soil, particularly in its early youth [Prof. Meehan]. The wood is reddish, soft, easily split, very durable, but light and brittle. The timber of mission-buildings 100 years old is still quite sound. The growth of this tree is about 32 feet in sixteen years. The tree is often found on metamorphic sandstone. Particularly fit also for calcareous soil [Dr. Masters]. It luxuriates in the cool dampness of sea-fogs. Shinn describes these Sequoias as rugged shafts, rising like huge monolithic columns, crowned with downward-curving branches of shining green. Dr. Gibbons writes, that this tree forms forests along the coast-range for a distance of about 200 miles in a belt 20 miles wide. The wood is suitable for external as well as internal finish. It constitutes almost the sole material for weather-boarding along the Californian coast; and for fence-posts, foundations of buildings, and railway-sleepers it is almost the only material used there. Is also susceptible of a splendid polish for furniture; is largely sawn into boards and shingles, furnishing in California the cheapest lumber. Stem bare for 100 feet or more; when cut, sending suckers from the root for renovation. Sprouts from cut-down Redwood-trees have attained a maximum

height of 150 feet and a stem-diameter of 5 feet after 60 years [Professor Thos. Meehan]. Dr. Gibbons records as the smallest stems some of 33 feet diameter at 3 feet from the ground. The foliage of this Sequoia is much like that of a Fir or Abies, while the foliage of the following species is more resembling that of a Spruce or Picea.

Sequoia Wellingtonia, Seemann.* (*Wellingtonia gigantea*, Lindley; *Sequoia gigantea*, Decaisne, not Endlicher.)

Mammoth-tree. California, up to 8,000 feet above the sea. This, the biggest of all trees, attains a stem-length of 320 feet and a circumference of 112 feet, the age of the oldest trees being estimated at 1,100 years. The total height of a tree has been recorded as occasionally 450 feet, but such heights have never been confirmed by actual clinometric measurements of trees existing now. Traditional accounts seem to have over-rated the height of the Mammoth-tree. In the Calaveras-grove, two of the largest trees, which may have been the tallest of all, were destroyed; the two highest now existing there are respectively 325 and 319 feet high, with a circumference of 45 feet and 40 feet at 6 feet from the ground. At the Mariposa-grove, the highest really measured trees are 272, 270, and 260 feet high; but one of these has the enormous circumference of 67 feet at 6 feet from the ground, while another, the height of which is not recorded, is 93 feet in girth at the ground, and 64 feet at 11 feet from it; the branches of this individual tree are as thick as the stems of large elms. The elevation of Calaveras is about 4,760 feet above sea-level. A stump 33 feet in diameter is known at Yosemite. At Tuolumne a stump is tunnelled for the passing through of stage-coaches, the opening being only about one-quarter of the breadth of the stem. According to Dr. Gibbons, this giant of the forest has a far wider range than was formerly supposed, Mr. John Muir having shown, that it stretches over nearly 200 miles at an altitude of 5,000 to 8,000 feet. From the Calaveras to the King-River it occurs in small and isolated groves, but from the latter point south to Deer-Creek, a distance of about 70 miles, there are almost unbroken forests of this noble tree. Growth of the tree about 2 feet a year under ordinary culture, much more in damp forest-glens. Prof. Schuebeler found it to endure the climate of Norway northward to lat. 61° 15'. The wood is soft and white when felled; afterwards it turns red; it is very durable. Both Sequoias produce shoots from the root after the stem is cut away. Well-shaped plants are produced also from cuttings. The genus Sequoia can be reduced to Athrotaxis, as shown by Bentham and J. Hooker.

Sereno **lata**, J. Hooker. (*Sabal serrulata*, Roemer and Schultes.)

lmetto. South-Carolina, Georgia and Florida; par-
apted for sea-coasts. The stem grows to eight feet
cording to Mr. A. J. Cook may slimly creep along

he ground for 20 feet, sending roots beneath for nourishment. This s a grand honey-plant. Mr. G. Damköhler mentions this palm as a an-plant. The leaves can be used for cabbage-tree hats, mats, baskets and other purposes, for which palm-leaves are sought. The fibrous spongy parts of the stem serve as brushes. The fruits have lately been turned to medicinal use.

esamum Indicum, Linné.*

The Gingili. Southern Asia, extending eastward to Japan, originating according to A. de Candolle in the Sunda-Islands, but according to Dr. Schweinfurth likely of Central African origin. Well known already to Hippocrates [Fraas]. This annual herb is cultivated as far as 42° north-latitude in Japan. The oil, fresh expressed from the seeds, is one of the best for table-use, and free from any unpleasant taste; it congeals far less readily than olive-oil. There are varieties of this plant with white, red and black seeds; the latter is the earliest and richest, but gives a darker oil. Yield 45 to 50 per cent. of oil. Nearly a million acres are under cultivation with this plant in the Madras-Presidency. The export of the oil from Bangkok in 1870 was valued, according to Simmonds, at £183,000; the market value is from 25s. to 35s. per cwt. In the young German colony of East-Africa the export of Sesam-seeds in 1892 came to a value of about £10,000. Ripens well in the milder regions of the colony of Victoria. The plant still succeeds at Malta and Gaza, and is much grown in Turkey. Parched and pounded the seeds make a rich soup. In Greece the seeds are often sprinkled over cakes. One of the advantages of the culture of this plant consists in its quick return of produce. The soot of the oil is used for China-ink. S. macranthum (Oliver) from mountain-regions 3–4,000 feet high of equatorial Africa, attains a height of 8 feet in rank growth and may also prove an advantageous oil-plant.

Sesbania aculeata, Persoon.

The Danchi. Intra-tropical and sub-tropical Asia, Africa and Australia. This tall annual plant has proved adapted even for desert-regions. Has grown very vigorously in the dry Wimmera-region without application of water [St. Eloy D'Alton]. Easily grown; the produce heavy. It yields a tough fibre for ropes, net and cordage, valued at from £30 to £40 per ton. Indian experiments showed the strength 50 per cent. more than the governmen standard there requires. A rope of 3½ inches thickness broke on at 75 cwt. Stem and branches sought for the best gunpowder-c [De. Rinzi]. The foliage serves as fodder. Several congene plants can be equally well utilized.

Sesbania Ægyptiaca, Persoon.

Africa, Southern Asia, Northern and Central Australia, ranging to 33° north in Afghanistan and to 33° south on the Darling River, ascending to 4,000 feet in the Himalayas. By Australian pastoralists called "Pea-Bush." The foliage of this tall perennial herb and of the allied annual S. brachycarpa (F. v. M.) serves as fodder, which cattle are ravenously fond of. According to Mr. T. Gulliver, the green pods, as well as the seeds, are nutritious, wholesome, and of pleasant taste.

Sesbania cannabina, Persoon.

South-Asia. An annual herb of easy growth in wet localities, requiring less attention in weeding and otherwise than the Jute-plant. The crop for fibre ripens in about five months. Regarded by Baker as a variety of S. aculeata, in which case S. cannabina would claim the right of priority for its specific name.

Sesbania grandiflora, Persoon.

North-Western Australia to the verge of the tropics, Indian Archipelagus. A tree up to 40 feet in height. Called in Australia the Corkwood-tree; valuable for various utilitarian purposes. The red-flowered variety is grandly ornamental. The fruit attains occasionally a length of three feet. Dr. Roxburgh recommends the leaves and young pods as an exquisite spinage. The plant is shy of frost. It thrives best at the edge of permanent water. It grew at Port Curtis 12 feet in a year [Edgar].

Seseli Harveyanum, F. v. Mueller.

Australian Alps. A perennial herb. Fruits locally used as condiment. [J. H. Maiden].

Sesleria coerulea, Arduino.*

Many parts of Europe, but not in the far northern regions, though in Scotland ascending to 2,500 feet. Of this perennial grass Langethal observes, that it is for dry and loose limestone what Elymus arenarius is for loose sand. It stands depasturing by sheep well, and is one of the earliest grasses of the season.

Sesuvium Portulacastrum, Linné.

All round the globe on the shores of tropical and sub-tropical countries, occurring naturally as far south as Port Jackson. A perennial creeping herb, fit to fix the sandy silt on the edges of sea-coasts.

Shepherdia argentea, Nuttall.

The Buffalo-Berry. From the Missouri to Hudson's Bay. This bush bears red, acidulous, edible berries.

horea robusta, Gaertner.

The Sal-tree. India, up to about 3,000 feet. It attains as a maximum a height of 150 feet and a stem-girth of 25 feet. Foliage evergreen; leaves annual. One of the most famed of Indian timber-trees; likes a rather humid clime (about 70 inches rain); thrives in annual extremes of temperature from the freezing point to about 100° F. Drs. Stewart and Brandis found it on sandstone, conglomerate, gravelly and shingly ground, where loose water-transmitting soils are mixed with a large portion of vegetable mould. The climatic conditions within a Sal-area may be expressed as—mean annual rainfall, 40 to 100 inches; mean temperature, in the cool season 55° to 77°, in the hot season 77° to 85° F. The heart-wood is dark-brown, coarse-grained, hard, very heavy, strong, tough, with fibrous cross-structure and fibres interlaced. It requires careful seasoning, otherwise it will rend and warp. For building, river-boats and railway-sleepers it is the most important timber of North-India. It exudes a pale aromatic, dammar-like resin. The Tussa-silkworm derives food from this tree.

Shorea Talura, Roxburgh. (*S. laccifera*, Heyne.)

India, abounding in Mysore, where South-European fruits prosper. On this tree also the Lac-insect lives. It furnishes a peculiar dammar.

Sicana odorifera, Naudin.

From Mexico to Southern Brazil, indigenous or cultivated. A superb gourd, the fruit attaining a length of 1½ feet. Known already to Piso and Marcgraf under the name of Curuba.

Silene Cucubalus, Wibel. (*S. inflata*, Smith.)

The Quintcherich. Europe, temperate and colder Asia, North-Africa. A perennial herb, the young shoots of which afford a palatable and wholesome kitchen-vegetable, used like spinage (Jaeger, Scholtz]. Must be prevented however from straying as weed into culture.

Simaba Cedron, Planchon.

Central-America. As this small tree extends to some plateaux of the Andes, it could doubtless be cultivated without protection in mild climatic regions, also beyond the tropics. The seeds have been brought prominently under notice by Drs. Cheyne, Cespedes, and Barrington, as well as Messrs. Jamord and Purdie as a remedy against snake-poison. Professors Restrepo and Dujardin-Beaumetz have drawn as an antipyretic and tonic the powerful Simabin or Cedrin into medicinal use.

Sison Amomum, Linné.

Middle and Southern Europe. An herb of one or two year's duration. It grows best on soil rich in lime. The seeds can be used for condiment.

Smilax bona nox, Linné.

Southern States of North-America and Mexico. The young shoots of this, of S. laurifolia (L.) and some others are edible.

Smilax China, Linné.

Japan and China. Stems of medicinal value; in its native country the young shoots used for food.

Smilax glauca, Walter.

Southern States of North-America, extending into Mexico. One of the Sarsaparilla-plants, regarded by Dr. Porcher of undoubted medicinal efficacy, both sudorific and alterative, containing much smilacin; it likes rich soil.

Smilax medica, Chamisso and Schlechtendal.

Mexico. This plant produces mainly the Sarsaparilla-root of that country. It is one of the richest in smilacin.

Smilax officinalis, Humboldt.

New Granada and other parts of Central America. This climbing shrub produces at least a portion of the Columbian sarsaparilla. S. syphilitica (Willdenow) yields some Brazilian sarsaparilla, S. febrifuga (Kunth) the Purhampui-sarsaparilla of Peru.

Smilax papyracea, Duhamel.

Guiana to Brazil. The origin of the principal supply of Brazilian sarsaparilla is ascribed to this species, although several others of this genus, largely represented in Brazil, may yield the medicinal root also, thus S. Brasiliensis (Sprengel). In warm humid gullies of the temperate zone these plants would probably succeed in establishing themselves. Smilax Australis (R. Brown) extends from the tropical coast-parts of Australia to East-Gippsland. Neither this, nor the East-Australian S. glycyphylla (Smith), nor the New Zealand Ripogonum scandens (Forster), has ever been subjected to accurate therapeutic tests, and the same may be said of numerous other Smilaces scattered through the warmer countries of the globe. Even the Italian sarsaparilla, which is derived from the Mediterranean S. aspera (Linné), has been introduced into medicine.

Smilax Pseudo-China, Linné.

South-Eastern States of North-America. This climber likes swampy banks of streams for its habitation. Serves as sarsaparilla locally. The round root is starchy, and when boiled edible; the young shoots serve as asparagus [Dr. Porcher].

Smilax rotundifolia, Linné.

Eastern States of North-America, extending to Canada. A prickly climber with deciduous foliage. An immense local use is made of the roots for the bowls of tobacco-pipes. It is estimated that nearly three millions of these briar-root pipes are now made a year. The reed-portion of these pipes is generally prepared from Alnus serrulata (Willdenow) according to Prof. Meehan.

Smilax rubiginosa, Grisebach.

South-Brazil and La Plata-States. The roots of this and S. campestris are there employed as sarsaparilla [Prof. Hieronymus].

Smyrnium Olusatrum, Linné.

The Alisander. Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. A biennial herb, which raw or boiled can be utilised in the manner of celery. The roots and fruitlets serve medicinal purposes.

Solanum Aculeastrum, Dunal.

South-Africa. Recommended for hedges, as one of the tallest species of this genus, and as armed with the most formidable prickles.

Solanum Æthiopicum, Linné.

Tropical Africa. Cultivated there and elsewhere on account of its edible berries, which are large, red, globular and uneven. The plant is annual.

Solanum betaceum, Cavanilles. (*Cyphomandra betacea*, Sendtner.)

Central America. This shrub is cultivated as far south as Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, also on the Mediterranean Sea, for the sake of its tomato-like berries, which are of the size of a duck's egg. Bears about five months each year, and fruits in the second season already. The berries can be eaten raw, when quite ripe, and are of pleasant taste [Morris]; slit up they serve particularly well in mixed salads. Hardy at Port Phillip.

Solanum cardiophyllum, Lindley.

Central Mexico. A Potato-Solanum, with naturally large tubers.

Solanum Commersonii, Dunal.

La Plata-States, in rocky arid situations at a low level. Also a Potato-Solanum. Great hopes are entertained of this species as a new sort of potato. S. Ohrudi and S. collinum are varieties according to Mr. Baker.

Solanum Dulcamara, Linné.

Europe, Northern Africa, Middle Asia, indigenous in Norway to lat. 63° 32′. A trailing half-shrub, with deciduous leaves. The stems are used in medicine, and contain two alkaloids: dulcamarin and solanin. Concerning these ample information is given by Husemann and Hilger in their large work "Pflanzenstoffe" (1884).

Solanum edule, Schumacher and Thonning.

Guinea. The berry is of the size of an apple, yellow and edible. Has borne well at Port Jackson, where the fruit is esteemed as a culinary vegetable [Fred. Turner].

Solanum Gilo, Raddi.

Tropical America; much cultivated there for the sake of its large spherical, orange-coloured berries, which are edible.

Solanum Guineense, Lamarck.

Within the tropics of both hemispheres. The berries of this shrub serve as a dye of various shades, particularly violet, for silk.

Solanum indigoferum, St. Hilaire.

Southern Brazil. A dye-shrub, deserving trial-culture.

Solanum Jamesii, Torrey.

Mountains of the South-Western States of North-America and of Mexico. A potato-bearing species, with small tubers, which however continued cultural care may improve. See Mr. J. G. Baker's review of the tuber-bearing species of Solanum in the "Journal of the Linnean Society," 1884.

Solanum Lycopersicum, Linné.* (*Lycopersicum esculentum*, Miller.)

The Tomato. South-America, particularly Peru. Annual. Several varieties exist, differing in size, shape, and colour of the berries. It is one of the most eligible plants with esculent fruits for naturalisation in desert-countries. As well known, the tomato is adapted for various culinary purposes. Bears well even in the hot deserts of Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. Seeds kept in a dry and cool place will retain their vitality for four or even six years [Vilmorin]. Mammoth-Tomatoes are grown at Milwaukee up to the weight of 3 lbs. ["Meehan's Monthly," April, 1895].

According to Mr. W. Adamson the variety ponderosa sometimes attains a weight of nearly 4 lbs. Export of berries from Bermuda alone in 1871 as much as 672 tons [Sir J. Lefroy]. Tomato-foliage may be placed round fruit-trees, like the equally poisonous potato-leaves, to prevent the access of insects, and an infusion of the herb serves also as an insecticide for syringing, as first adopted by Mr. Sircy. Nevertheless Mr. T. B. Hellier in Capeland actually observed a kind of ladybird-beetle, indigenous and not rare there, to live on the potato- and tomato-plant as also on some other solanaceous plants exclusively, but to leave these for orange-trees infested with Icerya Purchasi, the females depositing their eggs amidst any patches of the bug, their larvæ soon devouring greedily the Icerya. The wing-cases of this Coccionella are black with red spots. It is therefore recommended, to plant Potatoes and Tomatoes close to the suffering Orange-trees, so as to keep this Coccionella in close vicinity. Many kinds of stains, even those from ink, can be removed by Tomatoes [P. W. Bedford]. The plant may sometimes be attacked by the potato-disease, caused by Peronospora infestans.

Solanum macrocarpum, Linné.

Mauritius and Madagascar. A perennial herb. The berries are of the size of an apple, globular and yellow. S. Thonningi (F. Jacquin), from Guinea, is a nearly related plant. S. calycinum (Mocino and Sessé), from Mexico, is also allied.

Solanum Maglia, Molina.

From Chili to the Chonos-Archipelagus along the shores. A Potato-Solanum, with naturally large tubers, which however are formed deeper in the ground than those of the ordinary Potato-plant, nor are they of the same agreeable taste. A hybrid progeny may offer advantages in some directions.

Solanum Melongena, Linné. (*S. ovigerum*, Dunal; *S. esculentum*, Dunal.)

The Egg-Plant. Arabia. Ripening still at Christiania like the tomato. A perennial plant, usually renewed in cultivation like an annual. The egg-shaped large berries are known under the name of Aubergines, Bringals or Begoons as culinary esculents. Prepared in France like an omelette. An early ripening variety of particularly fine taste and singularly fitted for cool zones comes from Japan [Sprenger]. The Rev. Copeland King obtained a fruit 7 inches in diameter and weighing 3½ lbs. in British New Guinea. The seeds will keep for several years. Allied plants are S. insanum (L.), S. longum (Roxb.), S. serpentinum (Desf.), S. undatum (Lam.), S. ferox (L.), S. pseudo-saponaceum (Blume), S. album (Dour.), which all bear large berries, considered harmless; but all may not represent well-marked species. Absolute ripeness of all such kinds of fruit is an unavoidable requisite, as otherwise even wholesome sorts may prove

acrid or even poisonous. Probably many other of the exceedingly numerous species of the genus Solanum may offer yet good-sized edible berries, irrespective of those mentioned in these pages.

Solanum muricatum, L'Héritier.

The Pepino of Peru. A shrubby species, yielding egg-shaped edible berries, which are white with purple spots, and attain a length of six inches.

Solanum oxycarpum, Schiede.

Central Mexico. A species with very small tubers only in its wild state, which culture may however further develop.

Solanum Quitoense, Lamarck.

Ecuador, Peru. A shrubby plant. The berries resemble small oranges in size, colour and even somewhat in taste, and are of a peculiar fragrance. To this S. Plumierii (Dunal) from the West-Indian Islands is cognate, as well as S. Topiro (Kunth) from the Orinoco-region.

Solanum torvum, Swartz.

From the West-Indies to Peru. A shrubby species, with yellow spherical berries of good size, which seem also wholesome. Other species from tropical America have shown themselves sufficiently hardy, to induce us to recommend the test-culture of such kinds of plants. Many of them are highly curious and ornamental. S. sisymbrifolium (Lamarck) of South-America, where it becomes extra-tropical, also yields edible berries.

Solanum tuberosum, Linné.*

The Potato. Andes of South-America, particularly of Chili and Peru, but not absolutely trans-equatorial, as it extends into Bolivia, Ecuador and Columbia. It is also wild in the Argentine-territory, and extends northward into the United States and Mexico, in its variety boreale (S. Fendleri, Gray). In reference to nativity see Sir Joseph Hooker's notes on the wild forms of the potato-plant in the "Flora Antarctica" ii., 329–332. Alph. de Candolle recently confines the nativity of the true potato-plant to Chili, and distinguishes specifically S. Bridgesii and S. Mandoni, both from Valdivia. As other tuber-bearing Solanums may be mentioned S. demissum (Lindley) and S. Bulbocastanum (Dunal) from Mexico. Dr. Masters draws attention to S. montanum (Linné) from Peru. Mr. J. G. Baker regards as varieties of S. tuberosum: S. etuberosum, S. Fernandezianum, S. immite, S. Columbianum, S. Otites, S. Venezuelæ, S. [illegible]cosum, S. debile, S. stoloniferum, S. utile, S. squamulos[illegible]eri. The production of this important escu-lent is a[illegible]rts of Iceland, while tests, suggested by the

writer of this work, have proved, that as a winter-crop the potato can also yet be had in Central Australia. In frostless regions of Australia new potatoes can be obtained throughout the year. Even in the lowlands of Jamaica under ordinary culture select potatoes have been obtained weighing over ½ lb. [H. C. Munn]. The cultivation of Potatoes is on the increase in India; they are generally planted at the end of the rainy season, after the Rice has been harvested; irrigation is mostly resorted to [Dr. G. Watt]. In Norway, it can be grown as far north as 71° 7′ [Schuebeler]. In the Australian Alps reared successfully to 4,800 feet [J. Stirling]. From some varieties of potatoes three crops may be obtained within a year in regions free from frost. In rich coast-lands of Victoria as much as 14 tons of potatoes have been taken from an acre in a single harvest. As a starch-plant, the potato interests us also on this occasion particularly. Prof. J. H. Gilbert points out, that although richly nitrogenous manures promote much the growth of the Potato-plant, yet the tubers get mainly enriched in starch only. Seaweeds can be used as manure for the Potato-plant. Water, in which potatoes have been boiled, serves against slugs and aphides [H. G. Pratt]. Considering its prolific yield in rich soil, we possess as yet too few factories for potato-starch. This starch, irrespective of its many other uses, is preferentially chosen for calico-printing. The average yield is 10 per cent. Great Britain imported, in 1884, about 14,000 tons of dry yeast, for the manufacture of which potato-starch is largely used, at a value of £777,000. The starch, by being heated with mineral acids or malt, can be converted into dextrin and dextro-glucose for many purposes of the arts. Dextrin, as a substitute for gum, is also obtainable by subjecting potato-starch in a dry state to a heat of 400° F. Alcohol may be largely produced from the tubers. The berries and shoots contain solanin. Baron von Liebig remarks, "So far as its foliage is concerned, it is a lime-plant; as regards its tuber, a potash-plant." Langethal says, "It surpasses in easy range of cultivation all other root-crops; its culture suppresses weeds and opens up the soil, besides preparing the land for cereals." Seeds of the potato-berries should be sown in adapted places by explorers of new countries, provided the natives can be made to understand that the berries are poisonous. The most formidable potato-disease of the last fifty years, from the Peronospora infestans, seems to have originated from the use of objectionable kinds of guano, with the introduction of which the murrain was contemporaneous; along with this Fung the Fusisporium Solani works almost constantly its mischief also; to destroy their hibernating spores all vegetable remnants on potato-fields must be burnt [W. G. Smith]. Prof. Max. Cornu recommends syringing with a solution of sulphate of copper (1 to 200) against Peronospora infestans. The application of the "Bouillie Bordelaise" against the Potato-fungus is also very advantageous, but the saccharine Copper-Lime liquid is preferable to the ordinary Bordeaux mixture, as it is less apt to be washed off by rain [Perrett, Girard]. The foliage of potato-plants, when thickly placed under trees or shrubs,

infected by blight, checks materially the spread of insects, which cause the disease. The most destructive potato-grub is Lita Solanella. The Colorado-beetle, injurious to the potato-crop in North-America, is Doryphora decemlineata. Already many years ago Professor Thomas Meehan of Philadelphia recommended Paris Green as a protective of the Potato-plant against the Colorado-bettle.

Solanum Uporo, Dunal.

In many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. This shrub has proved hardy at Port Phillip. The large red spherical berries can be used like tomatoes. The leaves, macerated in cold water, render it quickly mucilaginous, and the liquid thus obtained is regarded as valuable against dysentery [Rob. MacDougall].

Solanum vescum, F. v. Mueller.

The Gunyang. South-Eastern Australia, extending to Tasmania. A shrub, yielding edible berries, which need however to be fully ripe for effecting absence of deleterious properties.

Sophora Japonica, Linné.

A deciduous tree of China and Japan, resembling the Laburnum, at length 60 feet high. Hardy in Middle Europe. Wood hard and compact, valued for turners' work. All parts of the plant purgative; the flowers rich in yellow dye, used for silk. The variety pendula, desirable for cemeteries; when trained as a creeper, it has few rivals in handsomeness.

Sophora tetraptera, J. Miller.

New Zealand, Lord Howe's Island, Juan Fernandez Island, Chili, Patagonia. The "Pelu" of the latter countries. A small tree, with exceedingly hard and durable wood, which can be used for cog-wheels and other select structures. Trunk exceptionally attaining a diameter of three feet. The wood differs much from that of S. Tomairo of the Easter-Island [Dr. Philippi].

Spartina cynosuroides, Willdenow.

Eastern part of North-America, there often called Prairie-grass. A perennial grass of fresh-water swamps; it can be utilised for fodder, and its value as paper-material seems almost equal to that of Esparto. Emits shoots copiously, hence is recommended by Boucheé for binding maritime driftsands, covering the ground densely with its persistent rigid foliage.

Spartina juncea, Willdenow.

Salt-marshes of North-America. A grass with creeping roots; it can be utilised to bind moist sand on coasts. A tough fibre can readily be obtained from the leaves. S. polystachya (Willdenow) is a stately grass, adapted for saline soil; it is also a North-American species. S. juncea and S. cynosuroides extend to Canada [J. Macoun].

Spartina stricta, Roth.

The Twin-spiked Cord-grass. Countries on the Mediterranean Sea, extending to Britain and also to North-America. A rigid perennial with creeping roots, recommended for fixing and rendering solid any mud-flats on low shores and at the mouths of rivers; only suitable for brackish ground.

Spartium junceum, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, thence to the Canary Islands, Styria and Persia. This bush yields a textile fibre, which was in prominent use already with the ancients. Broussonet already brought the textile value of this spacious plant under notice. [See also "Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées," 1892, pp. 129–139.] The flowers, which are very fragrant, provide a yellow dye and also honey.

Spergula arvensis, Linné.

All Europe, North-Africa, West-Asia. The "Spurrey." This annual herb, though easily becoming a troublesome weed, is here mentioned for the desirable completeness of this enumeration. The tall variety with large seeds (S. maxima, Weihe) can be chosen with advantage for the commencement of tillage on any sandy soil too poor for barley. It takes up the land only for about two months, if grown for green fodder, and as such much increases the yield of milk. It serves also for admixture to hay [Langethal]. It is one of the earliest of fodder plants, and imparts a particularly pleasant taste to butter. One of the best plants for green manure. On pastures it proves an effective vermifuge.

Spigelia Marylandica, Linné.

The "Pinkroot" of North-Eastern America, north to Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. A perennial handsome herb, requiring cautious administration as a vermifuge. S. anthelmia, L., is an annual pretty plant of tropical America, and possesses similar medicinal properties, in which probably some others of the many species of this genus likewise share.

Spilanthes oleracea, N. Jacquin.

South-America. Inaptly called the "Para-Cress." An annual herb of considerable pungency, used as a medicinal salad.

Spinacia oleracea, Linné.*

Siberia. The ordinary spinach, an agreeable culinary annual or biennial of rapid growth. Can be grown in Norway to lat. 70° 4′ [Schuebeler]. It has a mild aperient property, like several species of Chenopodium. Two varieties are distinguished, the Summer- and the Winter-Spinach, the former less inclined to run into seed, but

also less hardy. Mœnch recognises two species, S. inermis and S. spinosa. The seeds are found by Burbridge and Vilmorin to retain their vitality for about five years.

Spinacia tetrandra, Steven.

The "Shamum." From the Caucasus and Persia to Turkestan and Afghanistan. Also an annual and unisexual plant like the preceding, with which it has equal value, though it is less known. A. de Candolle surmises, that it may be the original parent of the Spinage-plant.

Spinifex hirsutus, La Billardière.

On the whole coast of extra-tropical Australia. Highly valuable for binding coast-sand with its long creeping roots; deserving transfer to other parts of the world with mild clime.

Spinifex longifolius, R. Brown.

On the tropical and western extra-tropical coast of Australia. Available like the former. These "Sand-binders" would be minor helpmates of Elymus arenaria and Psamma arenaria on almost frostless coasts.

Spinifex paradoxus, Bentham.

Central Australia. Not unimportant as a large perennial fodder-grass on sand-ridges, and remarkable for its endurance of protracted drought and extremely high temperature [Flierl], but not particularly liked by pasture-animals [Warby]. This is not the pungent and dreaded desert-grass which is often termed Spinifex by Australian explorers, but which is Triodia irritans.

Spinifex squarrosus, Linné.

India. Useful for binding sand. Tennant remarks, that the radiating heads become detached when the seed is matured, and are carried by the wind along the sand, over the surface of which they are impelled by their elastic spines, dropping their seeds as they roll along. The heads are so buoyant as to float lightly on water, and while their uppermost spiny rays are acting as sails, they are carried across narrow estuaries, to continue the process of embanking beyond on any newly formed sandbars.

Spondias cytherea, Sonnerat. (*S. dulcis*, G. Forster.)

Polynesia, perhaps also Philippine Islands. This noble tree is introduced into this indicative list, with a view of showing the desirability, that t[illegible] be instituted as regards the culture of [illegible] various grou[illegible] species of this genus, one of which, S. [illegible]ndri (Ben[illegible] tropical circle in East-Australia.

The lamented Dr. Seemann saw S. dulcis 60 feet high, and describes it as laden with fruits of agreeable apple-flavour, called "Wi," some attaining over 1 lb. weight. Matures its fruits copiously in sub-tropic East-Australia, where it is much made into preserves [Edgar].

Spondias lutea, Linné.

West-Indies, extending to Venezuela, in Jamaica up to an elevation of about 4,000 feet. Fruit at all events available for some farm-animals.

Spondias mangifera, Willdenow.

Continental and insular India, ascending the Himalayas to about 5,000 feet. A small tree with deciduous foliage and edible fruit, the latter of the size of a small mango, but of austere taste.

Sporobolus Virginicus, R. Brown.

Warmer regions of both hemispheres. A perennial grass, which will luxuriate even in sandy maritime places and keep perfectly green after three or four months' drought. In Jamaica horses become rapidly and astonishingly fat while feeding upon this grass [Jenman]. S. indicus, S. purpurascens (Hamilton) and S. Jacquemonti (Kunth) are also highly spoken of as pasture-grasses in the West-Indian Islands. Dr. Bancroft found one species to luxuriate particularly within tide-marshes of sub-tropic Australia as pasturage. Several other congeners deserve attention, but S. elongatus (Brown), the Ratstail-grass, though a very resisting grass, is rather too hard for fodder-purposes.

Stachys tuberifera, Naudin. (*S. affinis*, Bunge.)

North-China. Illustrated in the "Gardeners' Chronicle" of January, 1888. The tubers of this herb are the "Crosnes" of the Parisian markets. They are small, but produced in great numbers. Mr. P. Middleton recommends the tubers as an admixture to salad, as material for pickles and as a companion to radish; also excellent in a fried state. They are very nourishing and easily digestible. When fresh they contain about 16 per cent. galactan. The roots bearing frost well, can be relied on for fresh vegetable even in an English midwinter. They can be left in the ground even during the coldest weather. The yield of tubers is comparatively large; as much as 4 tons have been raised from an acre. Can in porous soil remain unattended to for years. Prof. Naudin remarks, that the plant accommodates itself to all sorts of soil. It is the most easily cultivated of all kitchen-vegetables, but difficult to eradicate. Only fit for culture in cold regions. The tubers are planted 9 to 12 inches apart, in rows about 2 feet distant. Introduced by Mons. Pailleux, but first attention was drawn to it by Dr. Bretschneider.

An extensive article about this plant appeared in the periodical of the Society d'Acclimatation de France, July 1881, by M. Paul Chappellier, who recommends hybridisation with S. pannosus.

***Stenotaphrum* [illegible] *S.* – Mueller.**

Central Australia. An excellent annual fodder for sheep-pasture, terminating itself over the ground readily. Rev. H. Kempe. The naturalisation of other species of Australian grasses might be effected in and out easily enough.

***Stenotaphrum dimidiatum*, Trinius.** *J. Americanum*, Steudel.

North-Asia, North-Australia, Africa, warmer countries of America; not known as native from any part of Europe. Here called the Buffalo-grass. It is perennial, creeping, and admirably adapted for binding sea-sand and loose soil of river-banks, also for forming garden-edges, and for establishing a grass-sward in spots much exposed to traffic. Generally not liked by pasture-animals, and for this very reason all the more eligible for consolidating rolling sea-sand. It keeps alive in the driest and driest regions of Central Australia, where it was first introduced by the writer of this work; it endures also some frost, even the tender portions of its haulm, and has shown itself adapted for recently reclaimed swamp-land. Now very accessible in all warm countries. The chemical analysis, instituted late in spring, gave the following results:— Water, 0·825; albumen, 0·50; gluten, 0·44; starch, 0·05; gum, 1·50; sugar, 1·60; fibre, 10·53 (F. v. Mueller and L. Rummel). It was this grass, which Mr. John C. Bell reared with so much advantage for fodder on the bare rocks of the Island of Ascension; and it was there, where Australian Acacias took the lead, to establish wood-vegetation and to secure permanency of drinking-water. S. subulatum (Trinius) is a closely allied grass of New Guinea and some of the adjoining islands.

Sterculia Carthagenensis, Cavanilles. (*S. Chicha*, St. Hilaire.)

South Brazil. This and some other South-American species furnish seeds of almond-like taste. The co-ordinal Pterygota basiloxylon (*F. v. M.*) of Brazil is praised for its valuable wood.

Sterculia nobilis, Smith.

From India to China. A middle-sized spreading tree. The rather large seeds can be used as chestnuts in a roasted state.

Sterculia quadrifida, R. Brown.

Eastern and N[illegible] ustralia. This tree might be naturalised in rich and h[illegible] gions within mild climes. It is the "Calool" of t[illegible] e black seeds are of filbert-taste, like those of som[illegible] As many as eleven of the brilliantly

scarlet large fruitlets may occur in a cluster, and each of them may contain as many as ten or eleven seeds [Ch. Fawcett]. The fruit is almost alike to that of S. nobilis in size and colour.

Sterculia urens, Roxburgh.

India, extending to the north-western provinces, to Assam and Ceylon. A tree with deciduous foliage; likes dry, rocky, hilly situations. This and S. urceolata (Smith), from the Moluccas and Sunda-Islands, produce edible seeds, and may prove hardy in mild extra-tropical regions. The same may be said of S. foetida (Linné), which extends from India to tropical Africa and North Australia.

Stilbocarpa polaris, Decaisne and Planchon.

Auckland's and Campbell's Islands, also in the southern extremity of New Zealand and in Macquarie's Island, luxuriating in the frigid zone and in exposed boisterous localities. An herbaceous plant with long roots, which are saccharine, and served some wrecked people for a lengthened period as sustenance. The plant is recommended here for further attention, as it may prove through culture a valuable addition to the stock of culinary vegetables of cold countries. Herbage liked by some pasture-animals.

Stillingia silvatica, Garden.

The Yaw-Shrub. Southern States of North-America. The root extensively utilised there for its emetic and purgative properties.

Stipa aristiglumis, F. v. Mueller.

South-Eastern Australia, in the dry inland-regions. Graziers consider this perennial grass as very fattening and as yielding a large quantity of feed. Its celerity of growth is such that, when it springs up, it will grow at the rate of 6 inches in a fortnight. Horses, cattle, and sheep are extremely fond of it. It ripens seeds in little more than two months, should the season be favorable.

Stipa Jarava, Beauvois. (*S. Ichu*, Kunth.)

Peru, in the cooler regions. Mentioned specially as a good pasture-grass there by Prof. J. A. de los Rios.

Stipa setigera, Presl.

From Oregon, California, and Texas to Western South-America. Prof. Brewer pronounces this the most common and one of the best bunch-grasses of California.

Stipa tenacissima, Linné.* (*Macrochloa tenacissima*, Kunth.)

The Esparto or Atocha, called also Alfa. Spain, Portugal, Greece, North-Africa, ascending the Sierra Nevada to 4,000 feet, common also on the arid plateau of Algeria. This grass has

become celebrated for some years, having already afforded a vast quantity of material for British paper-mills. During 1870 the export of esparto-ropes into England was 18,500 tons, while the raw material to the extent of about 130,000 tons was imported. In 1889 Great Britain imported of Esparto and other vegetable fibres for paper-mills 385,000 tons, representing a value of over two million pounds sterling. It is tall and perennial, and would prove a valuable acquisition anywhere, inasmuch as it lives on any kind of poor soil, occurring naturally on sand and gravel, as well as on clayey, calcareous or gypseous soil and even on the very brink of the coast. Possibly the value of some Australian grasses, allied to the Atocha, may in a like manner become commercially established ; and mainly with this view paper-samples of several grass-kinds were prepared by the writer. (See "Report Industrial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1867.") Even in the scorching heat of the forbidding Sahara-region the Atocha maintains itself, particularly where the soil is somewhat calcareous, and it may thus yet be destined to play an important part in the introduced vegetation of any arid places of desert-tracts, particularly where lime and gypsum exist. The very tenacious fibre resists decay, and is much employed for the manufacture of ropes, also for baskets, mats, hats, and other articles. Extensive culture of this grass has commenced in the south of France. It is pulled once a year, in the earlier part of the summer. The propagation can be effected from seeds, but is done usually by division of the root. Ten tons of dry Esparto, worth from £4 to £5 each, can be obtained from an acre under favorable circumstances. The supply has fallen short of the demand. Good writing-paper is made from Esparto without admixture ; the process is similar to that for rags, but cleaner. The price of Esparto-paper ranges from £40 to £50 for the ton. It is now, however, much rivalled for paper-material by Pine-wood. The produce of Algeria in 1890 was about 200,000 tons, of which 75,000 tons went to England [Brockhaus]. The world's requirements of material for paper-mills is now annually such as to turn out about 3,000,000 of tons of paper. Stipa arenaria (Brotero) is a closely allied and still taller species, confined to Spain and Portugal. Consul W. P. Marks and Mr. G. Noble deserve great praise for having brought the Atocha into commercial and manufactural recognition. Mr. Christy notes, that half its weight consists of fibre, fit for paper-mills. See further his important publications on new commercial plants. Stipa pennata, S. capillata and S. elegantissima will grow in pure sand, are pretty for bouquets ; the latter liked by pasture-animals [G. Simpson] ; it grows best on lime-stone soil.

Stre[illegible]per, Loureiro.

[illegible]. This bears a good recommendation for live fences, of remarkable closeness of branches.

Strobilanthes flaccidifolius, Nees. (*Ruellia indigofera*, Griffith.)

The "Roum" or Indigo of Assam, cultivated since immemorial times for the sake of its blue dye. In the cooler parts of China it is grown as an annual and propagated from cuttings [Naudin].

Strophanthus Kombe, Oliver.

Tropical Africa. A somewhat climbing shrub, which likely would accommodate itself to sub-tropic regions. The seeds, which contain the alkaloid Strophanthin, have come into therapeutic use; this may give a clue to possible efficacy of various congeneric or co-ordinal plants, S. hispidus (De Candolle) having already in this respect established its position in cardial diseases [Prof. Fraser].

Stylidium Vitiense, F. v. Mueller. (*Marlea Vitiensis*, Bentham.)

Fiji, Queensland and New South Wales. A middle-sized tree, generally with a gouty trunk. Wood bright-yellow, with fine undulating rings, black towards the centre. Fruit edible [P. O'Shanesy]. The generic name Stylidium by Loureiro has many years priority over that of Marlea by Roxburgh.

Stylosanthes elatior, Swartz.

South-Eastern North-America, West Indies. A perennial herb possessing valuable medicinal properties, sedative and tonic [Dr. E. Sell].

Styrax officinalis, Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea. A tall bush or small tree. The fragrant solid storax-resin exudes from this plant, or is particularly obtained by pressure of the bark.

Swertia Chirata, Hamilton. (*Ophelia Chirata*, Grisebach.)

From Kashmir to Bootan and Khasia, at elevations from 4,000 to 10,000 feet. A perennial herb, considered as one of the best tonics; it possesses also febrifugal and antarthritic properties. Its administration in the form of an infusion, prepared with cold water, is the best. Besides S. elegans (Wallich) and some of the other Upper Indian, Chinese and Japanese species probably deserve equal attention. Hanbury and Flückiger mention as chiratas or chirettas of Indian Bazaars: S. angustifolia (Hamilton), S. densifolia (Grisebach) and S. multiflora (Dalzell), further species of Exacum and Andrographis. All come from the cooler uplands. C. B. Clarke speaks of S. lurida and S. alata (Royle) as closely allied to the genuine chirata.

Swietenia Mahagoni, Linné.

The Mahogany-tree of the West-Indies, extending naturally to Florida and Mexico. The degree of endurance of this famous tree seems not sufficiently ascertained. In its native mountains it ascends to 3,000 feet. In Jamaica it hardly reaches an elevation of 2,000 feet

yncarpia laurifolia, Tenore. (*Metrosideros glomulifera*, Smith.)

Queensland and New South Wales. Vernacular name, Turpentine-tree; attains a height of 200 feet, with a stem to 30 feet in girth; rather of quick growth; well adapted to shade road-sides. The wood is very durable, mostly used for flooring and cabinet-making, as it takes a high polish [Hartmann]; extremely durable, of excellent qualities [A. McDowall]. One of the most valuable known timbers for piles in salt or fresh water, used also for railway-sleepers, ship-building, and other purposes requiring a strong durable wood [Department of Mines of New South Wales]. Wood almost fire-proof [Nilson].

ynoon glandulosum, A. de Jussieu.

New South Wales and South-Queensland. This tall evergreen tree deserves cultivation in sheltered warm forest-valleys on account of its rose-coloured easily worked wood. Some species of Dysoxylon of East-Australia also produce rose-wood, for instance, D. Fraseranum (Bentham), of New South Wales, a tree reaching 100 feet in height and 3 feet in stem-diameter, with fragrant wood, and D. Muelleri (Bentham), 80 feet high; the wood of the last-mentioned species is of a rich colour, valuable for cabinet-work, and fetches in Brisbane £3 to £4 per 1,000 feet [W. Hill].

yringa vulgaris, Linné.

The Lilac. Asia Minor and Persia. This popular shrub can be reckoned among the calendar- and scent-plants. Will live in somewhat saline soil [T. Kessal]. Keeping its odor well in bouquets. The Syringin, discovered by Bernays, has been introduced into medicine [Merck]. For chemical particulars about this glycosid refer to Husemann and Hilger's Pflanzenstoffe 1884.

acca pinnatifida, J. R. and G. Forster.

From India to tropical Australia and Polynesia, also in Madagascar. This perennial plant will live even on sand-shores. From the tubers of this herb the main supply of the Fiji arro-root is prepared. It is not unlikely, that this plant will endure a temperate climate. The Tacca-starch is much valued in medicine, and particularly used in cases of dysentery and diarrhœa. Its characteristics are readily recognised under the microscope. Several other kinds of Tacca are distinguished, but their specific limits are not yet well ascertained. From the leaves and flower-stalks light kinds of bonnets are plaited. A Tacca, occurring in Hawaii, yields a large quantity of the so-called arrowroot exported thence. Other species (including those of Ataccia) occur in India, Guinea, Guiana and North-Brazil, all deserving tests in reference to their hardiness and their value as starch-plants.

[illegible] This vigorous annual plant is said by Dr. [illegible]

[illegible] Linné.

[illegible] Asia and Africa. This magnificent, large, expansive [illegible] northward to Egypt, and was found in North-Western [illegible] the writer of this list; reaches a very great age. [illegible] of 25 feet not rare. Never leafless. Varieties [illegible] according to Brandis, with sweetish red pulp. It is indicated [illegible] without hesitation, to suggest trials of its acclimation in [illegible] of the temperate zone, with a warm, humid, and equable [illegible] temperature. In East-Australia, slightly outside the tropics it bears [illegible] abundantly, and it remains hardy at all events as far south as Moreton-Bay. In some situations it is attacked by boring insects [illegible]. The acid pulp of the pods forms the medicinal tamarind, [illegible] formic and butyric acid, irrespective of its other contents; [illegible] made into a syrup, it can be kept for preparing an acidulous beverage.

Tamarix dioica, Roxburgh.

India, up to 2,500 feet. An important shrub for binding newly [illegible] river-banks, even in saline soil.

Tamarix Gallica, Linné.*

Southern Europe, Northern and tropical Africa, Southern and Eastern Asia, ascending the Himalayas to 11,000 feet; hardy still at Christiania. Attains a height of 30 feet in Algeria, according to Cosson. Adapts itself in the most extraordinary manner to the most different localities. It will grow alike in water and the driest soil, also in salty ground, and is one of the most grateful and tractable plants in culture; it is readily multiplied from cuttings, which strike root as easily as a willow, and push forth stems with unusual vigor. Hence it is one of the most eligible bushes for planting on coast-sand, to stay its movements, or for lining embankments. Furnishes material for a superior charcoal [W. H. Colvill] and various implements [Brandis]. Yields in its native countries a kind of [illegible] manna and of gall. According to Dr. Aitchison much employed [illegible] all sorts of basket- and wattle-work in Afghanistan. The red [illegible] bark of the branches renders handles from them very pretty, which [illegible] can be said also of T. macrocarpa (Bunge). Planted much in [illegible] series. The period of flowering can be altered by the extent of pruning. In Australia first largely sent out by the

minalia Chebula, *Retzius.*

On the drier mountains of India, ascending to 5,000 feet, Burma Upper Persia. A tree, rising to about 100 feet. The seeds are hazel-nuts; the galls of the leaves and also the young fruits, under known as *Myrobalans*, serve for superior dye and permanent ining material. Some of the myrobalans answer the same purpose, ong them T. *Belerica* (*Retzius*), which abounds in Persia

minalia [illegible] Wight and Arnott

India, ascending to 4,000 feet. A tree attaining to 150 feet gur, if not identical. Employed for making particular [illegible] Deccan.

minalia [illegible] *Hooker*

The New Zealand spinach, occurring also on many places of the st and in the temperate parts of Australia. Known by the Bay of Islands Maoris, and Tasmania. An annual and so a valuable vegetable and an antidote to scurvy. It produces abundance of seeds and comes up in the second season and [illegible] Kew, have a good [illegible] and very [illegible] the plant [illegible]

[illegible] *Hooker*

[illegible] Islands, New Zealand, Auckland Islands, [illegible] Tasmania, [illegible] Australia. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

rtnigal, in Perthshire, had before its mutilation a stem-
nference of 52 feet. It should be kept out of the reach of
ng animals, as leaves and fruit are deadly poisonous. In
land the tree has lately become subject to destructive attacks
a fungus, the Sphaerella Taxi (Cooke). Some horticulturists
the yew fancifully into various shapes. The boughs afford
ne of the best of living greens for garlands and other decorative
rposes. T. cuspidata (Siebold) is a closely cognate Japan-Yew.

us **brevifolia**, Nuttall. (*T. Lindleyana*, Lawson.)
Western Yew. North-Western America. A stately tree, finally
75 feet high, with a stem to 5 feet in circumference. Wood
utifully whitish or slightly yellow or rose-coloured, tough, very
d and remarkably elastic; as fine and close-grained as that of
European Yew. The savages use it for their bows. Sir Joseph
ker regards this as well as the Japanese and some other yews
s forms of one species.

a **Capensis**, Lindley.
th-Africa. One of the most glorious of autumnal flowering
s, admitted here as an evergreen hedge-plant for gardens.

grandis, Linné fil.*
"Teak" of South-Asia, reaching the Philippines. This superb
tree has its northern limit in Bandalkhand, at elevations of
eet; it ascends to 4,000 feet, but is then not of tall size; it
to the Sunda-Islands and New Guinea; likes rather open
and. In Western India, according to Stewart and Brandis,
not uncommon in the teak-districts. In eastern subtropic
ia it has produced fruits, from the seeds of which new trees
en raised. The leaves drop annually. Teak-wood is held in
iest esteem by ship-builders; for the backing of ironclad
war preferred to any other wood; also used for the panels of
and for various other select purposes unsurpassed. It
shrinks. Price now in London £15 for 50 cubic feet.

Hamiltoniana, Wallich.
India, yields the Burma-wood, which is heavy, close-
streaked and susceptible to a high polish. In habit and
similar to the ordinary Teak [Kurz], but perhaps not so

Bambusa attenuata, Munro.
the hardier Bamboos of Ceylon, there growing on th
at elevations between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. It attain
about 25 feet. Three species of this genus from Ne

Caledonia have been described as Greslanias. Doubtless Mr. Th. Christy's use of "Thiolyte" (value £8 10s. per ton) would be particularly applicable also for converting the foliage of many kinds of Bamboos into paper-pulp; it has a most remarkable effect on fibres for separating and cleansing, and it prevents oxidation, when green parts of plants are boiled under high pressure.

Telfairia pedata, Hooker.

Mozambique. A cucurbitaceous climber with perennial stems, attaining sometimes a length of fully 100 feet, bearing fringed lilac flowers of extraordinary beauty, and fruits attaining occasionally a weight of 60 lbs. and a length of 3 feet, containing at times as many as 500 large seeds. The latter in a boiled state are edible, or a large quantity of oil, fit for the table, can be pressed from them. The root is carnulent. A second huge species of similar use, T. occidentalis (J. Hooker), occurs in Guinea. The genus-name Joliffia is coetaneous, if not anterior. These superb plants may not be absolutely restricted to hot tropical lowlands, and therefore possibly endure a warm temperature clime.

Terfezia leonis, Tulasne. (*Cheiromyces leonis*, Tulasne.)

Southern Europe, Northern Africa. This edible truffle, together with other species of this and other genera, is deserving of wide naturalisation.

Terminalia Buceras, J. Hooker. (*Bucida Buceras*, Linné.)

From the Antilles to Brazil. One of the Mangrove-trees living in salt-water. Possibly hardy and calculated to consolidate muddy-shores. The Tussa-silkworm inhabits, among other trees, several Terminalias.

Terminalia Catappa, Linné.

India, continental as well as insular, ascending only lower mountain-regions, also North-Eastern Australia. Few trees, as stated by Roxburgh, surpass this in elegance and beauty. In warm countries one of the best of shade-trees for lining walks. Foliage in autumn reddish. We have yet to learn, whether it can be naturalised in temperate climes, which it especially deserves for its nuts. It proved hardy as far south as Moreton-Bay [Fr. Turner]. Well suited also for sea-beaches. The seeds are almond-like, of filbert-taste and wholesome; they are most palatable when toasted. The astringent fruits of several other species constitute an article of trade, sought for a lasting black dye. T. parviflora (Thwaites) forms a large tree in Ceylon, at elevations up to 4,000 feet. Several of their congeners reach extra-tropic latitudes in Eastern Australia.

Terminalia Chebula, Retzius.

On the drier mountains of India, ascending to 5,000 feet, thence to Upper Persia. A tree, rising to about 100 feet. The seeds are of hazel-taste ; the galls of the leaves and also the young fruits, the latter known as Myrobalans, serve for superior dye and powerful tanning material. Some of its congeners answer the same purpose, among them T. Belerica (Roxburgh), which extends to Persia.

Terminalia tomentosa, Wight and Arnott.

India, ascending to 4,000 feet. A tree, attaining to 100 feet height, of easy dissemination. Important for rearing particular silkworms [Dr. Schlich].

Tetragonia expansa, Murray.

The New Zealand Spinach, occurring also on many places of the coast and in the desert-interior of Australia. Known further from New Caledonia, China, Japan and Valdivia. An annual herb, useful as a culinary vegetable, also for binding drift-sand. It produces its succulent branches and leaves even in the hottest weather and driest localities [Rhind]. Rapid in growth. The seeds will keep fully five years [Vilmorin].

Tetragonia implexicoma, J. Hooker.

Extra-tropical Australia, New Zealand, Chatham-Island. A frutescent, widely expanding plant, forming often large natural festoons, or trailing and climbing over rocks and sands, never far away from the coast. As a spinach-plant it is of not less value than the preceding species. It is well adapted for the formation of bowers even in arid places ; it also helps to bind sand. T. trigyna (Banks and Solander) seems identical.

Teucrium Marum, Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea. A small, somewhat shrubby plant, in use for the sake of its scent, containing a peculiar stearoptan. T. Scordium, from Europe and Middle Asia, T. Chamaedrys, T. Polium and T. Creticum, L., from South-Europe, are occasionally drawn into medical use. All these, together with many other species from various countries, are pleasantly odorous, and frequented by bees.

Thamnocalamus Falconeri, J. Hooker.

Himalaya, ascending to 8,000 feet. One of the hardiest of all bamboos, with its ally, T. spathiflorus, Munro. Neither of them tall.

Thapsia edulis, Bentham. (*Monizia edulis*, Lowe.)

On the Island of Deserte Grande, near Madeira, where it is called the Carrot-tree. It might be of some use, to bring this almost shrubby umbellate to the cliffs of other shores; though the root is inferior to a carrot, perhaps cultivation would improve it. T. decipiens, Bentham (Melanoselinum decipiens, Lowe), from Madeira, is of palm-like habit and desirable for scenic effects in plant-grouping. T. Silphium (Viviani) is the Silphion of the ancients.

Theligonum Cynocrambe, Linné.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, extending to the Canary-Islands. An annual spinach-plant of somewhat aperient effect.

Thouarea sarmentosa, Persoon.

Tropical shores of the eastern hemisphere. This curious and tender grass might be easily introduced, to help in binding the sand on sea-beaches. It likes wet ground.

Thrinax parviflora, Swartz.

South-Florida, West-Indies, also on the continent of Central America. The stem of this Fan-Palm attains a height, according to Dr. Chapman, of about 40 feet, but is extremely slender. Belongs to the sand-tracts of the coast; hardy in the South of France to 43° 32′ N. lat. [Naudin]. The fibre of this palm forms material for ropes. T. argentea (Loddiges) is an allied palm. The few other species of the genus from the West-Indies also deserve trial-culture.

Thuya dolabrata, Linné fil. (*Thuyopsis dolabrata*, Siebold and Zuccarini.)

The "Akeki" of Japan, ascending to an elevation of 8,000 feet. A majestic tree of conical shape and drooping habit, growing to 100 feet high, attaining a stem-diameter of 3 feet. It delights in sheltered and rather moist situations, and is used in China and Japan for avenues. Hardy in Norway to lat. 58° 27′ [Schuebeler]. Bore exceptionally severe winter-cold in Germany [H. Koehler]. It furnishes an excellent hard durable timber of a reddish colour, employed particularly for water-works, ship-, bridge-, and house-building; the bast-fibre is strong and durable, thus made into ropes [Prof. Luerssen].

Thuya gigantea, Nuttall.

North-Western America. The yellow Cypress of the Colonists, also known as Oregon Red or White Cedar. A straight tree, in some instances known to have attained a height of 325 feet, with a stem 22 feet in diameter; it furnishes a valuable building timber of a pale or light-yellow colour, susceptible of high polish and remarkably fragrant, thus serving even for incense [T. Meehan]. It is light, soft, smooth and durable, and makes the finest sashes, doors,

mouldings and similar articles [Vasey]; also used for shingles [Dawton]. Canoes carrying 4 tons have been obtained out of one stem. The bast can be converted into ropes and mats. The tree may be trained into hedges and bowers. It endures the climate of Christiania. Lately chosen among trees from abroad for the Prussian forests on a large scale. Hardy there even in the very cold North-East provinces during exceptionally severe winters [Schwappach]. To Thuya are referred by Bentham and J. Hooker all the cypresses of the sections Chamæcyparis and Retinospora.

Thuya Japonica, Maximowicz.

Japan. Closely allied to T. gigantea. Dr. Masters has pointed out the characteristic differences between the two in an essay on Conifers of Japan, published in the "Journal of the Linnean Society," 1881.

Thuya occidentalis, Linné.

North America, extending from Carolina to Canada. Northern White Cedar or Arbor Vitæ. A fine tree, to 70 feet high. Bears the frosts of Norway northward to lat. 63° 52′. The wood is fragrant, reddish or yellowish, fine-grained, very tough and resinous, light, soft, durable, and well fit for building, especially for water-work and railway-ties, also for turnery and machinery. Michaux mentions, that posts of this wood last forty years; a house built of it was found perfectly sound after sixty years. The tree prefers moist soil; it can be reared even on somewhat saline ground [T. Kessal]; it is valuable for copses; it can also be trained into garden-bowers. Dr. Porcher says, that it makes the finest ornamental hedge or screen in the United States, attaining any required height and being very compact and beautiful; such hedges indeed were observed by the writer himself many years ago in Rio de Janeiro. The shoots and also an essential oil from this tree are used in medicine; the bast can be converted into ropes; the branches serve for brooms.

Thuya orientalis, Linné. (*Biotia orientalis*, Endlicher.)

China and Japan. The Chinese "Arbor-Vitæ" of gardens. Though seldom exceeding 20 feet in height, this common garden-plant is mentioned here, as it will admit of clipping for hedge-growth, and as the "Fi-Moro" variety should on account of its elongated slender and pendant branches be chosen extensively for cemeteries.

Thymelæa tinctoria, Endlicher. (*Passerina tinctoria*, Pourret.)

Portugal, Spain, South-France. A small shrub, which yields a yellow dye. Cursorily it may be noted here, that some of the Australian Pimeleæ contain a blue pigment, which has not yet been fully tested. Their bark produces more or less of daphnin and of

the volatile acrid principle, for which the bark of Daphne Mezereum (Linné) is used; these are remarkably developed in the South-Eastern Australian Pimelea stricta (Meissner). The bark of many is also pervaded by a tough fibre, that of the tall Pimelea clavata (Labillardière), a West-Australian bush, being hence particularly tenacious, and used for whips.

Thymus capitatus, Hoffmannsegg and Link. (*Satureja capitata*, Linné.)

Around the whole Mediterranean Sea. Since the time of Hippocrates, Theophrastos and Galenus this small scented shrub has been employed in medicine. According to Dr. Savastano, an important honey-plant.

Thymus mastichina, Linné.

Spain, Portugal, Morocco. A half-shrub of agreeable scent, used also occasionally in medicine.

Thymus Serpillum, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia, North-Eastern Africa. A perennial herb of some medicinal value. It would live on the highest alps. An essential oil can be obtained from it. One particular variety is lemon-scented.

Thymus vulgaris, Linné.

The Garden-Thyme. South-Europe, particularly westward. Both this and the preceding species can be grown in Norway up to lat. 70° 22′ [Schuebeler]. This small shrubby plant is available for scent and for condiments; further as a honey-plant. It is also well adapted for forming garden edges. The essential oil of this plant can be separated into the crystalline thymol, one of the most powerful, best applicable and least dangerous of all antiseptics, and the liquid thymen and cymol. T. æstivus (Reuter) and T. hiemalis (Lange) are closely cognate plants. Several other species with aromatic scent occur at or near the Mediterranean Sea.

Tilia alba, Aiton. (*T. heterophylla*, Ventenat.)

The "Silver-Linden" of the Eastern and Middle States of North-America.

Tilia Americana, Linné.

The Basswood-Tree or North-American Linden-Tree, this fine tree growing there to 52° north latitude in the eastern regions. In Norway it is hardy as far as Christiania (59° 55′) as well as the following [Schuebeler]. It likes deep, friable, somewhat moist soil, on which it is a quick and persistent grower [B. E. Fernow]. Height of tree reaching about 80 feet, diameter of stem 4 feet. The wood is close-grained and firm, as soft as deal; used in the construction of

musical instruments, particularly pianofortes. Specially valuable for the cutting-boards of curriers and shoemakers, bowls, pails, shovels, panelling of carriages [Robb]. As the wood is free from knots, it is particularly eligible for turnery and carving and certain portions of machinery. The tree is highly valued for street-planting in its native land, where it also furnishes linden-bast or bass. This is one of the principal honey-plants in many parts of the United States. Quinby saw 25 lbs. of honey gathered by a single swarm in one day from Basswood-flowers, bees travelling gradually several miles for them if necessary. For profusion and quality of honey the flowers are unsurpassed [A. J. Cook]. Rate of stem-growth in Nebraska 35 inches girth at 2 feet from the ground in fourteen years [Furnas]. Wood used also for paper-pulp.

Tilia argentea, Desfontaines.

The Silver-Linden of South-Eastern Europe and Asia-Minor. The wood is not attacked by boring insects. The flowers are deliciously fragrant and yield a precious oil. The oldest specific name, according to Prof. Koch, is T. tomentosa (Mœnch).

Tilia dasystyla, Steven.* (*T. euchlora*, C. Koch.)

Taurus and Caucasus. This tree is placed by F. Diel at the top of the list of deciduous trees for street-planting; very hardy; resists insects and fungs well. The leaves are dark-green, somewhat rigid, and do not collect dust so readily as other linden-trees. Allied to this species is T. rubra, D.C.

Tilia Europæa, Linné.

The common Linden-tree of Europe, extending naturally to Japan; the large-leaved variety (T. platyphylla, Scopoli) of South-European origin, the small-leaved variety being T. cordifolia, Miller. It attains a great age. A very hardy tree, living in Norway as far north as lat. 67° 56′ [Schuebeler]. Introduced into Britain by the Romans already. A tree at Neustadt in Wuerttemberg required in 1,550 stone columns to support its huge branches; in 1664 the trunk was 37 feet in circumference, and the tree was considered then about 800 years old [A. P. de Candolle]. At Wiesbaden a Linden-tree exists the recorded positive age of which is over 500 years [Juehlke]. The Linden-tree of Trons became famed already 1424 and its trunk had attained a circumference of 51 feet in 1798 [Prof. Sargent]. Older still is a Linden-tree at Freiburg, its present age being 1,240 years. A weeping variety is known. Height sometimes to 120 feet; stem exceptionally to 50 feet in girth. One of the best of promenade-trees in climes not too dry nor too hot. Wood pale, soft and close-grained; sought for turnery, piano-keys, carving; used by shoemakers, saddlers and glovers, to cut leather on; also for toys [Simmonds] and for paper-making. The flowers yield a highly aromatic honey. The bast excellent for mats.

Tilia Mandschurica, Ruprecht.

Amoor and Mandschuria. Not so tall as T. tomentosa, to which it bears close alliance [Maximowicz, Koch]. T. Miqueliana (Maximowicz) is an allied tall Japanese species.

Tilia petiolaris, De Candolle.

Bithynia. A lime-tree with pendent branchlets, allied to T. argentea, recently brought under cultural notice by Sir Jos. Hooker.

Tillandsia usneoides, Linné.

Black Moss, Long Moss, Florida-Moss. From Carolina and Florida to Uruguay and Chili, on trees. Might be naturalised in forests of countries with mild climes. In its native country the almost horsehair-like ramifications a favorite material for upholsterers' work.

Tinguarra Sicula, Parlatore.

Southern Italy. The root is edible and celery-like.

Todea Africana, Willdenow. (*Osmunda barbara*, Thunberg.)

South-Africa, South-Eastern Australia, New Zealand. The colossal "square fern," most important for scenic effects in places with abundance of water not stagnant. As an export article the very aged stems of this fern are now much sought, and have endured wide transits, which were initiated by the writer. Some stagnation of growth takes place here about Easter, when, therefore, the plants can best be moved and shipped. Stems have been found bearing from 500 to 600 fronds. A gigantic specimen was got in the Dandenong-forests, the trunk of which weighed 4,568 lbs. after many fronds were cut away, the extreme dimensions of the stem being about 6 feet in height, breadth and width. Supplies of this massive fern in the gullies ought to be maintained for future generations by the manual dispersion of the dust-like spores.

Torreya Californica, Torrey. (*T. myristica*, Hooker.)

California, extending from the coast to the Sierras. A symmetric tree, becoming about 100 feet high, with a clear straight trunk to feet in length and 6 feet in diameter [Dr. Gibbons]. The wood hard and firm.

Torreya grandis, Fortune.

The "Kaya" of China. A tree at length 60 feet high, with umbrella-shaped crown; it produces good timber. Dislikes exposure to intense heat and light.

Torreya nucifera,
Japan. Heigh
press an oil, used
in Japan by coo
boxwood [Dupon

Torreya taxifolia,
Florida. A tr
close-grained, lig
underground. P
Timber slightly
White]. The tr

Touchardia latifo
In the Hawai
yielding a tough
brand. Probably

Trachylobium Ho
Eastern tropica
Thrives as far s
East-African Co
closely allied and

Tragopogon porri
The "Salsify,"
Africa, South-We
The root of this
it is obtainable ev
leaves supply a
very fond of this
ing a sweetish fo
coloratus (C. A.
Baluchistan T. g

Trapa bicornis, Li
The Leng, Lin
are extensively
appendages of th
following species
regularly cultivat
Trapas could eas
globe.

Trapa bispinosa, Roxburgh.*

Middle and Southern Asia, where it is called "Singhara," extending to Ceylon and Japan; found also in Africa as far south as the Zambesi. The nuts are often worked for starch. They can be converted into most palatable cakes or porridge, and may be stored for food, even for several years; their taste is pleasant. The produce is copious and quite maintained by spontaneous dissemination. In some countries, for instance in Cashmere, the nuts in a raw or cooked state form an important staple of food to the population. To this species probably belong T. Cochin-Chinensis (Loureiro) and T. incisa (Siebold and Zuccarini).

Trapa natans, Linné.*

The ordinary Waternut. Middle and Southern Europe, Middle Asia, Northern and Central Africa. Formerly it extended much further northward in Europe than now. Recorded as an annual. T. quadrispinosa (Roxburgh), from Sylhet, is a mere variety. Waterfowl must be kept from places where the Trapa is to prosper. Fruits do not keep longer than one season, and must be preserved in water [Vilmorin]. Mr. Hemsley has reduced all the Trapas to one species, the intenability of the Eastern congeners having been suspected before. Reproduction both by seeds and offshoots.

Tremella mesenterica, Retzius.

From Europe to Australia. Arrayed by Dr. L. Planchon with the fungs fit for human food. Dr. Cooke mentions also as edible T. lutescens, Pers., which extends to the colony of Victoria.

Trichostema lanatum, Bentham.

California, where it is called the "Black Sage." A half-shrub, recorded by Mr. A. J. Cook in the "Bee-keepers' Guide" among important honey-plants.

Trifolium agrarium, Dodoens. (*T. aureum*, Pollich.)

The Perennial Yellow Clover or Hop-Clover. All Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia; wild in Norway northward to lat. 63° 26′ [Schuebeler], extends indigenously to Abyssinia. It has the merit of being comparatively large among the common yellow clovers. Slightly cumarin-scented. Of considerable value in sandy soil as a fodder-herb. It is easily naturalised.

Trifolium Alexandrinum, Linné.*

The Bersin-Clover. North-Eastern Africa, South-Western Asia, South-Europe. Much grown for forage in Egypt, where it is used as the main-fodder. On the Nile it gives three green crops during the season, each up to 2 feet high. Seeds of this and other clovers must be sifted, to free them from any of the destructive Dodder-plants or Cuscutas. About 20 lbs. of seed are required for an acre [Morton]. Recorded as annual.

Trifolium alpestre, Linné.

Europe, Western Asia. Perennial. Content with lighter soil than that needed for most clovers, but the constituents must be fairly marly or limy. This clover is early out and very palatable to herds and flocks [Langethal].

Trifolium fragiferum, Vaillant.*

The Strawberry- or rather Raspberry-Clover. Europe, North-Africa to Abyssinia, Middle and Northern Asia. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 59° 55′. A perennial species, well adapted for clay-soils. Foliage closer and more tender than that of the white clover, but its vegetation later [Langethal]. Morton recommends it for moist sandy soil. It delights in ground much wetter than suits most other clovers; it spreads over humid pastures most readily, with a growth more luxuriant than that of white clover, consequently stands the summer-heat better, smothering most other plants and covering the ground with a thick and close herbage. Cattle are very fond of it, and fatten well on it [Geo. Black]. Would help to suppress the Sorrel on pastures.

Trifolium furcatum, Lindley.

California. A stout and somewhat succulent species, with large flower-heads. Affords good pasturage [A. Gray], and gets disseminated readily; but it is annual. Several other native clovers occur in Western North-America; 24 are described from California.

Trifolium glomeratum, Linné.

Annual. Countries at or near the Mediterranean Sea, extending indigenously to South-England. Will live even on sandy pastures, spreads readily by dissemination on its own accord, helps to supplant weeds, but fails in our autumn, when pasture-herbs are most wanted.

Trifolium hybridum, Linné.*

The Alsike-Clover. Europe, Northern Africa, Western Asia. Wild in Norway to lat. 63° 50′. A valuable perennial pasture-herb, particularly for swampy localities. It succeeds, where the ground becomes too sandy for lucerne and too wet for red clover, but does not withstand drought so well, while it produces a heavier bulk of forage than white clover, and maintains its ground, when the soil has become too much exhausted for other clovers. The best kind for irrigation; as nutritious as white clover, suitable for pasturage as well as for mowing. The seed being very small, less than half the quantity is required for the same area as of red clover. Much frequented by bees for honey.

by which name also T. medium is sometimes designated. Highly recommendable for permanent pastures, particularly in cool humid climes, as it continues to grow year after year, and produces a large amount of herbage [Dr. Curl]. It prefers rich ground and particularly soil, which is not devoid of potash and lime; gypsum-dressings are recommendable for the fields. Perishes in stagnant moisture. It enters into the rotation-system of crops very advantageously. The annual average yield of hay is 40 cwt. from an acre by cutting twice, but sometimes twice as much is obtained. The nectar of the flowers is much sucked by bumble-bees; this tends to facilitate the production of seeds. Clovers and Lucerne are subject to be attacked by some kinds of parasitic plants, namely, species of Cuscuta and Orobanche, from which fields must be held free by using well-sifted seeds only, or by ploughing in before the parasites come into fruit. If badly infested, land should be kept fallow for awhile and be periodically stirred; any Dodder-seeds, left in the soil, will germinate when brought to the surface, but their seedlings will die off in the absence of the foster-plant.

Trifolium reflexum, Linné.

The Pennsylvanian or Buffalo-Clover. Eastern North-America. Annual or biennial; flower-heads larger than those of the red clover; likes alluvial flats.

Trifolium repens, Rivin.*

The ordinary White Clover, called also Dutch Clover and Shamrock-Clover; the emblem-plant of Ireland. Europe, North-Africa, Northern and Middle Asia, sub-arctic America, ascending the European Alps to 8,000 feet. In Norway indigenous to lat. 70° 57′. Perennial. Most valuable as a fodder-plant on grazing land. It has a predilection for moist soil, but also springs again from dry spots after rain. It likes soil containing potash and lime, prospers on poorer ground than red clover, is more nourishing and better digested, and less exhaustive to the soil. Dressing with gypsum vastly enhances the value and productiveness of any clover-field. Fresh wood-ashes are for the same purpose recommendable [Dr. Stebler]. Among valuable clovers the one which gets naturalised more easily than any other in appropriate localities. Important as a bee-plant.

Trifolium resupinatum, Linné.

The annual Strawberry-Clover. From South-Europe and North-Africa to Persia; also in the Canary-Islands and Azores. Admitted here, though annual, as this clover is cultivated with predilection in Upper India, also in Afghanistan; it is quite a useful pasture-plant, though small, closely cropped by herds and flocks, and then continuous in growth; easily naturalised. Headlets of flowers conspicuously produced. Mr. Stuart Reid observes that it will live through drought and floods.

... Middle Asia. A perennial ... height of 2 feet, the ... particularly in ... best game.

... Asia. Perennial. ... and, on which it ...

T ... Middle Africa, ascending to ... native countries utilised with

... clovers variously desirable ... Bentham and Hooker, ... grossed, many doubtless of ... species for the countries at ... rural observers on any of ... much uncertainty about the ... continues to prevail. Most ... Europe and Asia; only two ... States of North-America, ... South-Africa, a good ... ries, several also in Chili,

Trif

lin ...

... Mediterranean Sea, reaching also the South of ... is admirably adapted to suppress annual ... prostemma calendulaceum (Cape Weed on ... affords good feed, takes hold of the ground ... pastures of this carry a good lot of stock

... Linné.

... Mediterranean Sea. Though annual, it struggles ... season, affording even in autumn some parched

... Brown.

... ough Australia. This remarkably large ... ination in and around swamps, as cattle ... duces small edible tubers.

Trigonella corniculata, Linné.

From South-Europe to Africa and India. An annual fodder-plant, cultivated also as a pot-herb by the natives of India in the cool season [Roxburgh]. T. occulta (Delile) and T. Balansae (Boissier and Reuter) are allied species.

Trigonella Fœnum Græcum, Linné.

Countries on the Mediterranean Sea, Western and Central Asia. The seeds of this annual herb find their use in veterinary medicine. The foliage used in some oriental countries as a culinary vegetable.

Trigonella sauvissima, Lindley.

Interior of Australia from the Murray-River and its tributaries to the vicinity of Shark-Bay. This perennial, fragrant, clover-like plant proved a good pasture-herb. It was used as a spinage during Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition. A lithogram, illustrating this plant, occurs in the work on the "Plants indigenous to Victoria." Some of the many European, Asiatic and African species of this genus deserve local pastoral tests.

Trillium erectum, Linné.

"The Birthroot." Eastern North-America. This liliaceous plant has found its way into the materia medica.

Triodia exigua, Th. Kirk.

South-Island of New Zealand, at 1,200 to 3,000 feet elevation. Forms naturally almost even plots, often many square-yards in extent; the leaves are hard, short and shining; the compact growth of the turf or sward prevents weeds and other grasses to encroach. It is particularly to be recommended for croquet-lawns, never requiring mowing [Prof. Th. Kirk]. Should prove especially valuable in colder countries for lawns, and may hold its ground also in hotter climes through some irrigation. Likely of use also for edgings in gardens.

Triphasia Aurantiola, Loureiro.

South-Eastern Asia. This shrub is worth cultivation for the exquisite fragrance of its flowers. The fruits, though small, are of pleasant sweetness; they should prove good for preserves. The plant may also prove well adapted for hedges. Glycosmis citrifolia (Lindley) and Claussena punctata (Oliver), also East-Asiatic fruit-shrubs, may possibly show themselves hardy in sheltered forest-regions of warm temperate climates.

Tripsacum dactyloides, Linné.

Central and Northern America; known popularly as a Gama-grass. A reedy perennial grass, more ornamental than utilarian. It is the original Buffalo-grass, and attains a height of seven feet,

assuming the aspect of maize. It seems of inferior value for fe
but serves for binding sand. Prof. C. Mohr however regards it
a valuable fodder-grass. The seeds are available for food. How
speaking in Carolina of this grass, contends, that it may be
three or four times in a season, that it makes a coarse but nutriti
hay, and that the quantity of forage, which can be made from it,
enormous ; cattle and horses are fond of it, and the hay can
harvested easily.

Trisetum antarcticum, Trinius.

New Zealand. Ascending to sub-alpine elevations. A perenni
lustrous grass, particularly fit for cool climes. According to M
John Buchanan it keeps its ground well, becoming an importa
element locally in the pasture-vegetation. The abundant nat
growth indicates, how easily this grass by dissemination could b
naturalised elsewhere.

Tristania conferta, R. Brown.

New South Wales and Queensland. A noble shady tree attain
a height of 180 feet, with a clear trunk of 70 feet and a circu
ference of 12½ feet at 5 feet from the ground [A. R. Crawford].
is not only eligible as an avenue-tree, but also as producing sel
timber ; ribs of vessels from this tree have lasted unimpaired thi
years and more. Growth in height 20–30 feet at Port Phillip
twenty years.

Trithrinax Acanthocoma, Drude.

Rio Grande do Sul, in dry elevations. A dwarf Fan-Palm
window- or table-decoration, attaining only a height of about 6 fee
foliage not leathery. As regards the use of many kinds of pal
the important work "Les Palmiers" by Count O. Kerchove
Denterghem (1878) should be consulted.

Trithrinax Brasiliensis, Martius.

Rio Grande do Sul, Panama, Uruguay and Paraguay. A
hardy palm, not tall. It is probably one of the species of
genus, to which Mr. C. Napier Bell refers as very locally indige
on the plains of Southern Brazil and Northern Paraguay, wh
is called the "Botea." He mentions that it is only about a
feet high, and that the inhabitants of the provinces Sao Pedr
Sao Francisco make purposely journeys at the right season, to
the berries, which have a taste between that of the Pine-app
Raspberry.

Trithrinax campestris, Drude.*

Argentina, as far south as 32° 41′. Height reaching about
One of the most southern of all palms. Content with
humidity than Chamærops humilis. The leaves are alm

... and stiffer than those of any other palm [Drude]. ... of seeds easy [Lorentz and Hieronymus]. Another ... in Southern Bolivia.

...uneeum, Linné. (*Agropyron junceum*, Beauvois.)

... and North-Africa. A rigid coast-grass, with pungent ... extensively creeping roots, requiring sea-sand for its ... growth. One of the best grasses, to keep rolling sand- ... together, and particularly eligible, where cattle and other ... animals cannot readily be prevented from getting access.

...ticum vulgare, Villars.*

The Wheat. Indigenous to the Euphrates-regions, according to A. de Candolle. Traced back more than 5,000 years as an Egyptian and Chinese culture-plant; indeed the earliest lacustrine people in Switzerland reared wheat in the stone-age [Heer]. Excellent wheat was grown in Britain prior to the Christian era [Carruthers]. Among the utilitarian plants of the world Wheat takes the very first position through the widest area. In many intra-tropical countries, not too wet, wheat and barley can be grown as winter-crop. At Irkutzk some varieties of wheat ripen still during the short but warm summer, though the soil three feet below the surface remains permanently frozen [Dr. Z. Oppenheimer]. The hon. J. L. Dow introduced into Australia a Mexican variety of Wheat, which matures six weeks earlier than the ordinary sorts. In Japan some kind of wheat is of extraordinary precocity [Lartigne], and it is greatly recommended there as a forage-plant. The Punjab-Wheat with a few other varieties is usually rust-proof. The kinds of Rust-fungs, attacking Wheat, are Puccinia graminis (Persoon), P. clandestina (Desmazières) or P. straminis (Fuckel) and P. coronata (Persoon). This is not the place to enter into details about a plant universally known, unless we may allude to the much overlooked fact, that a light beer can be brewed from wheat. Cereal straw is now also already very extensively used in the colony of Victoria as material for rough kinds of paper. It may therefore suffice merely to mention, that three primary varieties must be distinguished among the very numerous sorts of cultivated wheat: 1. *Var.* muticum (T. hybernum, L., the Winter-Wheat or Unbearded Wheat; 2. *Var.* aristatum (T. æstivum, L.), the Summer-Wheat or Bearded Wheat; *Var.* adhærens (T. Spelta, L.), Wheat with fragile axis and adherent grain. Metzger enumerates systematically as distinct kinds of cultivated wheat:—

T. vulgare, Villars, which includes among other varieties the ordinary Spring-Wheat, the Fox-wheat and the Kentish Wheat. It comprises also the best Italian sorts for plaiting straw-bonnets and straw-hats, for which only the upper part of the stem is used, collected before the ripening of the grain, and bleached through exposure to the sun while kept moistened.

T. turgidum, Linné, comprising some varieties of White and Red Wheat, also the Clock-Wheat, the Revet-Wheat and the Poulard-Wheat. The straw of the "Poulard" variety is unusually solid.

T. durum, Desfontaines, which contains some sorts of the Bearded Wheat.

T. Polonicum, Linné, the Polish Wheat, some kinds of which are well adapted for peeled Wheat.

T. Spelta, Linné, the Spelt-Corn or Dinkel-Wheat, a kind not readily subject to disease, succeeding on soil of very limited fertility, not easily attacked by birds, furnishing a flour of excellence for cakes, also yielding a superior grain for peeled wheat. For preparing the latter it is necessary to collect the spikes while yet somewhat green, and to dry them by artificial heat.

T. dicoccum, Schrank, (*T. amyleum*, Seringe.) The Emmer-Wheat. Cultivated in Ancient Egypt already [Prof. Koernicke]. Its varieties are content with and prolific on poor soil, produce excellent starch, are most hardy and not subject to diseases. To this belongs the Arras-Wheat of Abyssinia, where a few other peculiar sorts of wheat are to be found. A large-grained variety of wheat is baked in Persia [Colvill].

T. monococcum, Linné. St. Peter's Corn, which is hardier than most other wheats; exists in the poorest soils, but produces grains less adapted for flour than for peeled wheat. Indigenous to Servia, Greece and Turkey, if derived from T. Bœoticum (Boissier). The Champlain-Wheat, recently here introduced by me, yields about 40-fold and seems quite rust- and smut-proof; the crop is heavy; but this variety is preferable for green fodder and hay, the grain carrying too much bran [Hermiston]. Dr. Bancroft's experiments in Southern Queensland showed the common Indian Bearded Wheat to be exempt from rust, as well as two beardless varieties from the same part of Asia, though under altered circumstances they may subsequently degenerate. On this subject see also the print of my lecture before the Agricultural Society of Bendigo, "on rust in wheat," 1865. Wheat-varieties with hard so-called flinty grain best resist the rust-fungs, but millers dislike to purchase such grain, if softer sorts can be obtained. According to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture 37 millions of acres were in 1882, under wheat-culture in the United States. Wheat can be brought by proper choice of the season even to mature in Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. Latterly advanced in Upper India to a culture over about 20 million acres. In various parts of the world the prodigious quantity of 60 bushels on an acre is sometimes obtained on rich and new land. Mr. E. S. Wickson, of the University of California, mentions the following varieties, out of about 100, as proof against the larva and pupa of the Hessian fly (Cecidomyia destructor):—Bearded wheat of Missojen,

Palestine, Petali, Volo, Greek Wheat from Atlanti, Forelle; they all belong to the type, T. durum, and are remarkable for their rigid solid stems and for their hard grains, rich in gluten, and all requiring a warm clime. Change of seed-grains, even of the same variety, from the most favorable localities, is always desirable; also avoidance of unbroken continuity of wheat-fields over wide stretches of country, further rotative alterations or periodic changes of crop, deep subsoil-ploughing, dressing with crude salt. Such precautions are all the more necessary in unusually wet seasons.

Among the conditions for rendering Wheat-crops in a large measure safe against rust-fungs are prominent: thorough drainage of the field, sufficiency of potash, lime and phosphoric acid in the soil, choice of varieties of least sappy constitution and of early maturation, frequent renewal of seed-grain of rust-resisting varieties from their original locations; early sowing, and this not too close, suppression of all kinds of grasses and weeds on the field and in its vicinity, selection of whatever manures to be applied entirely free of rust, immediate cutting of any affected portion of the crop, supervision strictly exercised by public officials; these measures to be connectedly enjoined. Soil, so strongly pervaded by chloride of sodium, as barely to be yet capable of producing ordinary grasses, seems also to give wheat free of rust. Dr. Plowright recommends against smut immersions of the seed-grain in water heated to 132° F.

Tropæolum majus. Linné.

Peru. This showy perennial climber passes with impropriety under the name of Nasturtium. The herbage and flowers serve as cress, and are also considered antiscorbutic. The plant can be grown in Norway northward to lat. 70° 22′ [Schuebeler]. Has some insecticidal value, and it is even said, that when planted around apple trees, it will rid them finally of the woolly Aphis. Well suited to conceal tubs in which ferntrees are grown. A smaller species, T. minus, L., from Peru, can likewise be chosen for a cress-salad; both besides furnish in their flower-buds and young fruits a substitute for capers. A volatile oil of burning taste can be distilled from the foliage of both, and this is more acrid even than the distilled oil of mustard-seeds. In colder countries these plants are only of one year's duration. Numerous other species, all highly ornamental, occur in South-America and some few also in Mexico. The seeds will keep for several years.

Tropæolum sessilifolium, Pœppig.

Chili. Among the species of this genus one of the most eligible for its tubers, which can be consumed even in a raw state, and are larger than those of most other Tropæolums, while the stems are short and procumbent [Prof. Philippi].

Tropæolum tuberosum, Ruiz and Pavon.

Peru and Bolivia, up to the higher mountain-regions. The tuberous root serves as an esculent; some frost improves it.

Trophis Americana, Linné.

West-Indian Archipelagus. The foliage of this milky tree has been recommended as food for the silk-insect. In Cuba and Jamaica it is used as provender for cattle and sheep.

Tuber æstivum, Micheli.

The Summer-Truffle or White British Truffle. Middle and Southern Europe. The truffle most frequent in the markets of England. Choiromyces meandriformis, though large, is valued less. In the Department Vaucluse alone about 60,000 lbs. of truffles are collected annually, at a value of about £4,000. Many other kinds of truffles are in use. The Australian Truffle, Mylitta Australis (Berkeley) or Notiohydnum Australe, sometimes attains the size of the cocoa-nut, and is also a fair esculent. It seems quite feasible, to naturalise the best edible fungs of these and other genera, although such may not be amenable to regular culture; thus efforts should be made for the introduction of all the superior kinds of truffles, as an insight into the manner, in which vegetables of the fungus-species might be transferred to wide distances, has gradually been obtained. Truffle culture can be rendered very remunerative, particularly on calcareous soil, under plantations of Oaks and Beeches; new ground must be planted with such trees from truffle-localities. During 188[illegible]9 the export of truffles from France, where three species are collected, was 450,360 lbs., nearly half of which went to England [Journal of the Board of Trade]. But there have been years in which France exported over 3,000,000 lbs. valued at about £660,000; about a fourth of this is gathered near Perigord. Dogs are trained to search for truffles. The total value of the export of truffles from France in 1877 amounted to considerably over half a million pounds sterling, the total production in that year being valued at about £800,000. The annual revenue of the truffle-ground of Carpentras is according to Simmonds, £80,000. The great White North-American Truffle (Tuber album) is as white as snow and as tender as curds [Millington]. Truffles can be conserved in strong salt water within airtight vessels [Laval, Wittmack]. Rudolph Hesse in Halle has furnished in 1893 a monography of the edible truffles.

Tuber albidum, Caesalpini.

Occurs with T. æstivum, but is smaller and less agreeable in taste.

Tuber cibarium, Sibthorp.

The Black Truffle. Middle and Southern Europe. Like all others growing underground, and generally found in forest-soil of limestone-formation. It attains a weight of over one pound. Experiments for naturalisation may be effected with every prospect of

success by conveying any truffle in its native soil and locating it in calcareous places of forest-regions. As a condiment or merely in a roasted state, it affords an aromatic food. The famous Quercy- or Perigord-Truffle is derived from this species. T. melanosporum (Vittadini) from France, Germany and Italy, is of a still more exquisite taste than T. cibarium—indeed, of strawberry-flavour. T. mesentericum (Vittad.) is also an excellent truffle.

Tuber magnatum, Pico.

Grey Truffle. South-Europe. One of the most esteemed of all truffles, with some garlic-flavour. Hymenogaster Bulliardi (Vittadini) and Melanogaster variegatus (Tulasne) of South-Europe are also excellent truffles.

Tuber rufum, Pico.

Southern Europe, extending to Britain. Red Truffle, especially in vineyards. Much used for food, but smaller than Terfezia-Truffles.

Tulipa Gessneriana, Linné.

Caucasus and adjoining regions. The alkaloid of this popular garden-plant is a very powerful Sialogogue [Prof. Ringer].

Tussilago Farfara, Linné.

The Coltsfoot. Europe, Western Asia, Northern Africa. This herb is stoloniferous and large-rooted, hence it is an embankment-plant [Dr. M. T. Masters]. It is also of medicinal renown and particularly utilised in pulmonary affections.

Typha latifolia, Linné.

The Cattail, large Reedmace or Bulrush. Widely distributed over the northern hemisphere—in Norway to lat. 60° 41′. Worthy of being encouraged in its growth on rivers and around lakes, and of being transferred to unutilised waters, as the very light and soft foliage can be converted into material for mattresses, which in the Royal Navy of Italy have come into universal use as additional means of saving human life in the event of shipwreck. These mattresses continue to float for a very long time and bear a great weight; thus one mattress is capable of supporting several persons in water (Marquis Toverena and Admiral Romano). The large rootstocks are rich in nourishing starch. The closely allied T. angustifolia extends to Australia.

Ulex Europæus, Linné.

The Whin, Gorse or Furze. Western and Southern Europe, Azores, Canary-Islands; hardy in Norway to lat. 58° 58′. A bush important for covering quickly drift-sands on coasts, not readily

approached by pastoral animals. Too apt to stray as a hedge-plant. The straightened stems even used for umbrellas, parasols, and walking-sticks [J. R. Jackson]. Prof. C. Koch recommends a thornless variety for sheep-pastures. A good bee-plant.

Ullucus tuberosus, Lozano. (*Melloca tuberosa*, Lindley.)

Andes of New Granada and Peru, up to an elevation of 9,000 feet. A perennial herb, the tubers of which are edible ; they are of about the size of hens' eggs. Can be propagated from cuttings, and will endure some frost [Watson]. A mean temperature of about 50° F. is favorable for the production of tubers of this plant [Vilmorin.] Shablee found the tubers in a dried state to contain 3 per cent. fat, 4 per cent. gum, 19 per. cent. grape-sugar, 33 per cent. starch, 12 per cent. albumen.

Ulmus alata, Michaux.

The Whahoo-Elm of North-America, extending to Newfoundland and Texas. Of quick growth. Height of tree reaching about 40 feet. Wood fine-grained, heavier and stronger than that of the White Elm, of a dull-red colour, unwedgeable, used by wheelwrights, but like that of U. Americana not equal to the wood of the European Elm.

Ulmus Americana, Linné.*

The White Elm of Eastern North-America, also called Rock- or Swamp-Elm. A tree of longevity, fond of moist river-banks, becoming fully a hundred feet high ; trunk to 60 feet and as much as 5 feet in diameter. The tree is found hardy in Norway fully to lat. 59° 55′. Manning mentions, that trees have been known to attain a circumference of 27 feet at 3 feet from the ground, and of 13 feet where the branches burst forth. It is highly prized for street-planting in North-America ; in Chicago streets are lined with trees to the extent of 1,200 miles, the American Elm having been predominantly chosen [Meehan]. Can be propagated from suckers like the European elm, irrespective of multiplication from cuttings or seeds. Almost indifferent to soil. The timber is light, used for wheelwrights' work, for tubes, water-pipes ; bears driving bolts well [Robb] ; it is durable, if either kept quite dry or permanently submerged in water. U. Floridana (Chapman) is a variety. Rate of growth in Nebraska : stem-circumference, 53 inches in 24 years 2 feet above ground [Furnas].

Ulmus campestris, Linné.*

The ordinary Elm, indigenous to Europe and temperate Asia far east as Japan. Several marked varieties, such as the Cork-Elm and Wych-Elm, exist, also a weeping variety. The tree, attaining an age of several centuries, becomes finally of

size. Sir Joseph Hooker records the height of a tree at 125 fee with a stem-circumference of 50 feet. An Elm at Uffculme attaine a stem measuring 25 feet at its greatest girth, and a total height o 120 feet [Dr. M. T. Masters]. Grew at St. Vincent's Gulf in 3 years to a height of about 66 feet [R. B. Smith]. Will still live o somewhat saline soil. One of the trees that are most easily propagated and most readily reared. In Britain it has been occasionally attacked by Scolytus destructor, and irrespective of this beetle, also by the Goat-moth, Cossus ligniperda, both boring into the stem. Latreille already recommended, to catch the larvæ of these borers by surrounding the stem-base with a mixture of clay and cow-dung. A coating of coal-tar to the affected portions of the stem has lately been recommended. The wood is tough, hard, fine-grained and remarkably durable, if constantly under water. Next to yew it is the best of European woods, where great elasticity is required, as for archery-bows. It is also used for keels, blocks, wheels, piles, pumps, gun- and railway-carriages, gunwales, mill-work, various tools and implements; also for coffins. Elm-piles of the old London-Bridge were found to be in a sound condition after being in the ground for 800 years. The Wych-Elm (U. montana, Withering) grows still further north than the Cork-Elm (U. suberosa, Mœnch), in Norway to lat. 66° 59′; even in lat. 59° 45′ Professor Schuebeler found a tree still over 100 feet high, with a stem 4 feet in diameter. The wood of the Wych-Elm is preferred for bending purposes [Eassie]. The bast is tough. The average growth at Port Phillip proved 40 feet in 25 years, but in very favorable situations considerably more. Here almost as long without leaves as in colder climes. De Candolle estimated a particular aged elm in France to be 335 years old.

Ulmus crassifolia, Nuttall.

The Evergreen Elm of Mexico, Arkansas and Texas. A tree fully 90 feet high and 2 feet in stem-diameter.

Ulmus fulva, Michaux.

The Slippery or Red Elm of Eastern North-America. Reaching a height of about 60 feet. Splendid for street-planting. There is a pendent-branched variety. Wood red, tenacious, useful for waggon-hubs and wheels [Vasey]. Regarded as the best North-American wood for blocks of rigging, according to Simmonds. The leaves seem available as food for the larvæ of the silkmoth; the bark is employed in medicine. Rate of growth, little more than half that of the White Elm [Furnas].

Ulmus Mexicana, Planchon.

Cordilleras of South-Western North-America. This elm attains a height of 60 feet or perhaps more. Many of these elms are available as quick-growing avenue-trees for shade-lines.

Ulmus parvifolia, Jacquin.

The Evergreen Elm of China, Japan, Upper India and Burmah. A similar tree is found on the Himalayan mountains. Well eligible for big hedges.

Ulmus pedunculata, Fougeraux. (*U. ciliata*, Ehrhart.)

Europe and Asia, through the middle zone. A fine avenue-tree.

Ulmus racemosa, Thomas.*

The Cork-Elm of North-America, also called Western Rock-Elm. Wood as valuable as that of U. Americana, but much heavier; it is fine-grained and compact, tough, flexible, not liable to split, holds bolts better than most timber, and is extremely durable when constantly wet; deserves unqualified praise as a furniture-wood for hardness, strength, beauty and buff-reddish tint; also largely employed for piles, pumps, naves, tackle-blocks, keels, gunwales, heavy agricultural implements, such as mowing and threshing machines, ploughs [Robb, Sargent].

Ulmus Wallichiana, Planchon.

Himalayan Elm. In the mountains of India from 3,500 feet to 10,000 feet. A tree, sometimes to 90 feet high, the stem attaining a girth of 24 feet, but of rather slow growth [Gamble]. Bark very tough; foliage locally lopped off for cattle-fodder [Brandis]. U. lancifolia (Roxburgh) occurs in the same region as a large tree, yielding, according to Gamble, reddish hard wood.

Umbellularia Californica, Nuttall. (*Oreodaphne Californica*, Nees. *Tetranthera Californica*, Hooker and Arnott.)

Oregon and California, where it is called the "Mountain-Laurel" or "Bay-tree." Finally to 100 feet high; throughout pervaded by a somewhat camphoric odor. Wood most valuable for cabinet-work, also for the best of flooring; that of the root splendid for turnery: it is hard, close-grained, durable, easily worked, susceptible of high polish [Dr. Behr and Prof. Bolander].

Uniola gracilis, Michaux.

North-America. A perennial pasture-grass of considerable value, content with sandy soil, and liking the vicinity of the sea. Root creeping.

Uniola latifolia, Michaux.

North-America. This rather tall perennial grass forms large [illegible] affords valuable fodder; it is best adapted for shady [illegible] Used also as decorative among vase-flowers.

Uniola paniculata, Linné.

North-Eastern America. This tall maritime grass can be chosen on account of its creeping roots, to bind rolling coast-sands.

Urena lobata, Linné.

Intra-tropic girdle around the globe. This perennial herb has recently been enumerated among plants with comparatively tenacious fibre; it can be reared far beyond the tropics. Some congeneric plants can similarly be utilised. Probably objectionable near sheep-runs on account of the minute prickles of its fruits.

Urginea Scilla, Steinheil. (*Scilla maritima,* Linné.

The medicinal Squill. Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, Canary Islands. Already ordered by Charles the Great to be grown in the imperial gardens. This coast-plant needs no regular cultivation; but settlers living near the sea might encourage its dissemination, and thus obtain the bulbs as drugs from natural localities. Its peculiar bitter principle is called scillitin. The bulb contains 24 per cent. tannin. U. altissima (Baker) serves in South-Africa as squill.

Usnea barbata, Weber.

Most countries of the globe, often pendent from branches of trees. This Lichen with its congeners and some other plants of this order is appreciable and readily obtainable as packing material of perviousness, elasticity, lightness and resistance for fresh fruits, bulbs and tubers intended for lengthened transit. The Usneas are also of some value for medicinal and dyeing purposes.

Uvularia sessilifolia, Linné.

North-America, in forests. This pretty herb is mentioned as yielding a good substitute for asparagus.

Vaccinium alatum, Dombey. (*Thibaudia alata,* Dunal.)

Frigid regions of the Andes of Peru. A tall evergreen shrub, with pink berries of the size of a cherry. This highly ornamental plant could be grown in sub-alpine regions for its fruits.

Vaccinium Arctostaphylos, Linné.

From Greece to the Caucasus. The leaves, dried and slightly heated, furnish the Broussa-tea or Trebizond-tea, the material for a fairly palatable beverage [G. Maw], possibly of medicinal value. Dr. G. Dieck praises the berries as very relishable.

Vaccinium bicolor, F. v. Mueller. (*Thibaudia bicolor,* Ruiz and Pavon.)

Colder zones of the Peruvian Andes. A high evergreen bush, with red berries of about the size of a hazel-nut. All Thibaudias seem best to form a section in the genus Vaccinium, some species of the

latter—for instance, Vaccinium Imrayi (Hooker) from Dominica—mediating the transit. The species of the section Thibaudia, a rule, produce red berries of acidulous grateful taste. Many oth may therefore deserve culture or naturalisation in forest-ravines on sub-alpine heights. They occur from Peru to Mexico, also the West-Indies. One species, Vaccinium melliflorum (Thibau melliflora, Ruiz and Pavon), has its flowers particularly rich honey-nectar.

Vaccinium caespitosum, Michaux.

Labrador, Canada and North-Eastern States of the Ameri Union. A deciduous-leaved small bush, with bluish edible ber of pleasant taste.

Vaccinium Canadense, Kalm.*

From the Middle States of North-America northwards. A dw shrub in swampy ground of woodlands. Yields, like V. Penn vanicum, to which it is allied, edible blueberries or huckleberr Mr. Marity calls the berries delicious, fetching a high price—up to 11 dollars a bushel, never lower than 5 dollars, in New York. One bush yields from a pint to a quart of berries. It thrives through all grades of soil and exposure. The berries are rather large and aromatic; for cooking and preserves they locally take precedence to any other kind of berry; they are easily dried, and retain their full delicious flavor. The bush grows occasionally to a height of 15 feet.

Vaccinium corymbosum, Linné.

The Swamp-Blueberry or Blue-Huckleberry. Canada, Eastern and Western States of North-America. A good-sized shrub, reaching a height of 15 feet, with deciduous foliage. Berries bluish-black, rather large, aromatic, of sweetish taste, ripening late in the season. The frequency of this bush in its native countries induces the anticipation, that it could readily be disseminated elsewhere in apt climes and soils.

Vaccinium erythrocarpum, Michaux. (*Oxycoccus erectus*, Pursh.)

Carolina and Virginia, on high mountains. An upright bush a few feet in height, with deciduous leaves. The transparent scarlet berries, according to Pursh, are of excellent taste. V. Japonicum (Miquel) is a closely allied East-Asiatic representative.

Vaccinium grandiflorum, Dombey. (*Ceratostemma grandiflorum*, Ruiz and Pavon.)

Andes of Peru. A tall evergreen shrub. The berries of a pleasant acidulous taste.

Vaccinium humifusum, Graham.

North-Western America, particularly on the Rocky Mountains. Berries of this bush well-flavored.

Vaccinium Leschenaultii, Wight. (*Agapetes arborea*, Dunal.)

Southern India, extending to Ceylon, at elevations from 4,000 to 8,000 feet. This evergreen species attains the size of a small tree, flowering and fruiting throughout the year. The fruits resemble cranberries.

Vaccinium leucanthum, Chamisso.

Mountains of Mexico. An arborescent species. The blackish berries are edible.

Vaccinium macrocarpon, Aiton. (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*, Persoon.)

The large Cranberry. From Canada to Virginia and Carolina, particularly in sandy and peaty bogs, and in cold mossy swamps. Hardy at Christiania. A trailing evergreen bush with stems attaining a length of 3 feet. In sunny places more fruitful than in shady localities. It is this species, which has become so extensively cultivated in the eastern parts of the United States, where on moory land, often not otherwise to be utilised, enormous quantities of this fruit have been produced by regular culture at a highly profitable scale. The berries are of acid taste, pleasant aroma and the scarlet brightness of the British cranberry, but considerably larger. The plant roots also along its depressed stem, from which it can be readily multiplied.

Vaccinium meridionale, Swartz.

Jamaica, from the summits of the highest ranges down to the coffee-regions. It attains a height of 30 feet, and is evergreen. The small berries are of the taste and colour of those of V. Vitis Idæa.

Vaccinium Mortinia, Bentham.

Mountains of Columbia. A shrub, several feet high. The fruits resemble those of V. Myrtillus, but are more acid. They come to the Quito-market under the name Mortina.

Vaccinium myrtilloides, Michaux.

Michigan, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador. The large edible berries are called Bluets. This little bush is adapted for alpine country.

Vaccinium Myrtillus, Linné.*

The British Whortleberry or Bilberry. Throughout Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, remotest North-America, extending to the Californian Sierra Nevada; in heathy and turfy forest-land. In Norway it is found wild to lat. 71° 10′ [Schuebeler]. A shrub, some few feet high or less, deciduous, erect, of great value for its copious supply of berries. They are, as well known, black with a bluish-grey hue, rarely white, of exceedingly grateful taste and very wholesome. Fresh, eaten with milk, one of the most agreeable of all dishes. The naturalisation of this plant on alpine ranges and in cooler woodlands would prove a boon. The mere dispersion of the berries in heathy or moory forests would probably suffice to augment the local extension of this highly useful shrub or its naturalisation in apt, especially sub-alpine, regions elsewhere. For raising the plant from seeds, the berries should be dried by lenient warmth, and the seeds be left in the pulp on transmission. Perhaps packing among slit dried figs may also be recommendable, or they might be transmitted in ice-chambers of ships. The berries can be utilised also for their dye. The whole bush contains quina-acid.

Vaccinium ovalifolium, Smith.

North-Western America from Mendocino to Oregon. This shrub bears large edible berries [Dr. Gibbons]. Taste like those of V. Myrtillus [Krause].

Vaccinium ovatum, Pursh.

Common throughout California, also in British Columbia, at altitudes from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, attaining a height of about 8 feet. It bears its fruit in densely crowded racemes, the dark-blue but small berries being of good flavor. This species would doubtlessly form a valuable accession among cultivated fruits [Gibbons].

Vaccinium Oxycoccus, Linné. (*Oxycoccus palustris*, Persoon.)

The British Cranberry. Throughout Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America; on turf-moss in moory heaths. A creeping evergreen shrub of particular neatness. The berries give a most agreeable preserve, and are of antiscorbutic value. This species is particularly eligible for the spongy, mossy bogs of alpine mountains, where with us also a most profitable culture thus could be initiated, and where it would not be likely to encroach upon cultivated ground. Indigenous in Norway northward to lat. 70° 45′.

Vaccinium padifolium, Smith. (*V. Madeirense*, Link.)

Madeira and Azores, at 2–5,000 feet height. An arborescent shrub rather of longevity [Sir Jos. Hooker]. Closely allied to V. Arctostaphylos. Ripens fruit in England without protection. The berries are not so large as those of V. Myrtillus, but sweeter and clustered [Fr. Hall].

Vaccinium parvifolium, Smith.

North-Western America, from Mendocino to Sitka. A tall shrub. The berries are excellent for preserves, in taste not unlike those of V. Myrtillus, but of a red colour.

Vaccinium penduliflorum, Gaudichaud.

Hawaia, where it is called the "Ohelo." The acidulous berries of this bush are edible.

Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum, Lamarck.* (*V. angustifolium*, Aiton.)

The early Blueberry or Blue Huckleberry. North-America, on dry woody hills. A dwarf bush with deciduous foliage, producing fruit in abundance and early in the season. The berries are large, bluish-black and of sweet taste. V. Canadense (Kalm), according to Dr. Asa Gray, is closely allied.

Vaccinium præstans, Rudolphi.

Kamtschatka. A minute plant, but with large delicious fruits. It might perhaps easily be disseminated on any alpine mountains.

Vaccinium reticulatum, Smith.

Hawaia, at elevations from 4,000 to 8,000 feet. A dwarf shrub. Berries somewhat astringent, but of pleasant taste [Dr. Hillebrand]. Related to V. cereum (Forster) from the Tahiti-Mountains.

Vaccinium uliginosum, Linné.

British Bog-Bilberry. Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America. A deciduous bush, with blackish berries, similar to those of V. Myrtillus, but smaller and hardly of equal excellence. Wild to lat. 78° north in Greenland.

Vaccinium vacillans, Solander.

Eastern North-America, in sandy forest-lands. A deciduous small bush, with its blue berries coming later into season than P. Pennsylvanicum [Dr. A. Gray.]

Vaccinium Vitis Idæa, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America. Extends in Greenland to 76° N. L. [Nathorst]; therefore fit for subglacier-regions. A dwarf shrub with evergreen leaves. The purplish-red berries are sought for jellies and other preserves. It is as yet impossible to say how many other species of Vaccinium produce good-sized and well-flavored fruits. The genus ranges also in tropical species from Continental Asia to the Indian Archipelagus, and has a wide extension likewise in South-America, occupying in hot countries higher mountain-regions; but few reliable notes on the tropical

species are extant as far as their fruits are concerned. No attempts seem as yet to have been made, to improve the fruits of any Vaccinium by hybridizing nearly allied species under horticultural care. We would like to see any one of the kinds, alluded to in these pages, naturalised on the Australian Alps.

Vahea Comorensis, F. v. Mueller. (*Landolphia florida*, Bentham.)

East- and West-Africa, up to 2,500 feet. This may prove hardy in mild extra-tropic regions. Dr. Welwitsch describes the Abo... fruit of this species as sweet and acidulous, but was not less gratifie... with the beauty and marvellous abundance of its large snow-whi... te and jasmin-scented flowers. V. Comorensis also yields much caou... t-chouc, like V. Heudelotii (*Landolphia Heudelotii*, D.C.) from th... e Senegal regions. The genus Vahea was fully established by Lamar... ck as early as 1791. The excellent work on the caoutchoucs of co... m-merce, by James Collins, may be consulted as regards the sources of various kinds of India-rubbers. Prof. Wiesner ("Rohstoffe des Pfla... n-zenreichs," 1873) enumerates at p. 154–156 the various plants, th... en known to yield caoutchouc, giving also a chemical account of the... se substances. Professor Schumann (in "Engler's Botan. Jahrbüche... r," 1892, p. 401) devotes an excellent article to the Vaheas specially.

Vahea Kirkii, J. Hooker. (*Landolphia Kirkii*, Dyer.)

Eastern Tropical Africa in mountain-regions. Professor Sadeb... eck states that this species produces caoutchouc even superior to t... hat from V. Comorensis, and he adds as a new species V. Traunii as an equally valuable plant from Western and Central Africa. The you... ng German colony in East Africa exported already in 1892 during n... ine months caoutchouc to the value of £50,000 ["Deutsches Kolo... nial Blatt," July, 1893].

Vahea Owariensis, F. v. Mueller. (*Landolphia Owariensis*, Beauvois.)

Tropical West-Africa, but ascending to the highlands of Ang... ola, according to Dr. Welwitsch. This climber, with several ot... ther Vaheas, yields the West-African caoutchouc; others furnish the Madagascar-sort, particularly V. gummifera (Lamarck), now cu... ulti-vated also in India. Prof. Wiesner of Vienna enumerates 47 spe... cies of various genera, which yield either rubber, gutta percha or bal... lata. It is said that the addition of ammonia to the sap improves the rub... bber. V. Owariensis produces edible fruits as large as middle-sized oran... nges, with sweet and slightly acid pulp.

Valeriana Celtica, Linné.

Alps of Europe; hardy at Christiania. The "Speik." The *root* of this perennial herb is particularly aromatic.

Valeriana edulis, Nuttall.

North-Western America, from Oregon to the Rocky Mountains. The thick spindle-shaped root of this herb affords food to the natives of that part of the globe. When baked the root proves agreeable and wholesome. When we consider the wild state of the plants, from which many of our important root-crops arose, this Valeriana and several other plants, suggestively mentioned in these pages, may well be admitted for trial-culture.

Valeriana officinalis, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, in swampy grass-land, with a predilection for forests and river-banks. In Norway it extends northward to lat. 70° 22′ [Prof. Schuebeler]. This perennial herb would do particularly well on high mountains. It is the only one among numerous congeners of Europe, Asia and America, which is drawn to a considerable extent into medicinal use. The root and herb contain valerianic acid and a peculiar tannic acid; the root furnishes also an essential oil, which again resolves itself into valerol (70 per cent.), valeren, barneol and valerianic acid. Concerning these see "Husemann and Hilger's Pflanzenstoffe," 1884. The order of Valerianeæ is not represented by any native plant in Australia.

Valerianella olitoria, Mœnch.

Lamb's Lettuce. Europe, North-Africa, Northern and Middle Asia. Northward to lat. 59° 16′ in Norway. A fair salad-plant. Much used in France from October to April. It is an annual and has several congeners in Europe and Asia. V. eriocarpa (Desvaux) is similarly utilitarian. With still more force this may be said of the co-ordinal Fedia cornucopiæ (Gaertner). The seeds will keep about five years [Vilmorin].

Vangueria infausta, Burchell.

From tropical Asia to Natal and Caffraria. The fruit of this shrub or small tree is medlar-like, but superior in taste. Worth test-cultivation with a view of improving the fruit. V. edulis (Vahl) from the warmer regions of Africa and from Madagascar proved hardy as far south as Port Jackson, and yields esculent rather small fruits.

Veratrum album, Linné.

Europe, Northern and Middle Asia, extending eastward to Japan. Hardy still at Christiania. It delights particularly in sub-alpine localities. The root furnishes veratrin, jervin and sabadillic acid; it is used in medicine, particularly for external application. The variety lobelianum extends to latitude 71° in Norway.

Veratrum viride, Solander.

Canada and United States of North-America. A near relative of the former plant. Professor Schuebeler found it hardy in Norway to lat. 71°. Its root has recently come into medicinal use, especially as an arterial sedative [Porcher]. Serves like other Veratrums also as an insecticide.

Verbascum Thapsus, Linné.

The Mullein. Europe, Northern and Western Asia. A biennial herb of some use in medicine, but adapted also for scenic cultural effects. Seeds may rest underground for half-a-dozen years without their germinating power getting destroyed [Dr. W. O. Focke].

Veronica pimeloides, J. Hooker.

New Zealand. This small bush is suited for garden-edgings. Easily divided and readily growing. Some others of the evergreen dwarf shrubby congeners may serve the same purpose.

Veronica Virginica, Linné.

Eastern North-America. A perennial herb, which for medicinal use furnishes the "Culver's-root," from which again the Leptandrin as a chologogue is prepared. The showy shrubby species, such as V. speciosa (R. Cunningham) of New Zealand and their hybrids can easily be multiplied from cuttings in the open air; they are grateful in culture, and afford good material for table-bouquets; they with others may share perhaps in the medicinal value of the American congener mentioned.

Viburnum prunifolium, Linné.

The Black Haw. South-eastern North-America. A tall shrub or small tree. The bark has become deservedly introduced into legitimate and permanent medicinal use; it is a nervine, stimulant, anodyne and antispasmodic.

Viburnum Tinus, Linné.

The Lauristine. Countries around the Mediterranean Sea. An evergreen shrub, one of the earliest flowering of the season; well adapted for ornamental hedges. Hardy in the south of England. An excellent plant as a standard of comparison for floral calendars.

Vicia Cracca, Linné.

Europe, North-Africa, Northern and Middle Asia, North-America; in Norway it extends to lat. 71° 10′. Perennial. Recommendable for na[illegible]tion as a fodder-plant in sylvan and sub-alpine lands. It [illegible]ade a return three times larger than in open places [illegible]A. Carlsson speaks of it most favorably as fitted for

wet meadows, after extensive cultural experiences in Finland. Lauded as most nourishing to cattle by Dr. Plot of Staffordshire. The cognate V. Cassubica and V. biennis (Linné) serve also for field-culture.

Vicia Ervilia, Willdenow. (*Ervum Ervilia*, L.)

South-Europe, North-Africa, South-Western Asia. An annual herb, praised as a valuable fodder-plant, particularly fit for dry calcareous soil. Cultivated already at Troja [Virchow, Wittmack].

Vicia Faba, Linné.*

The Straight Bean, called also Common Field-Bean. Orient, particularly on the Caspian Sea. Professor Schuebeler found it to bear seeds still in lat. 67° 17′. Was cultivated already at Troja [Virchow, Wittmack], and during the stone-age in Hungary [A. de Candolle]. Dressing land with sulphate of iron increases considerably the crop [A. B. Griffith]. Bees resort to the flowers of this plant also. This productive annual herb not only affords its seeds for table use, as Broad Bean and Windsor-Bean, but provides also a particularly fattening stable-food, in its common form the Horse-Bean. Continued and unmixed feeding with this bean causes however finally paralysis in domestic animals. The seeds contain about 33 per cent. starch. V. Narbonensis, L., from South-Europe and South-Western Asia, is preferable for the table, because its seeds contain less bitter principle, though they are smaller. They will retain their vitality for six years or more.

Vicia gigantea, Hooker.

Western North-America. A tall perennial Vetch serving as a good fodder-herb, and affording in its young seeds a wholesome substitute for peas. The plant fits particularly forest-regions [Asa Gray, T. Christy].

Vicia peregrina, Linné.

South-Europe. Annual. In Italy preferred to the ordinary Tare for sandy soil; recommends itself also for its close growth.

Vicia sativa, Linné.* (*V. angustifolia*, Roth.)

The ordinary Vetch or Tare. Europe, North-Africa, Western and Northern Asia, extending to Japan. According to Professor Schuebeler it will grow in Norway to lat. 70°; it perfected its seeds there still in 63° 26′. One of the best fodder-plants, but only of one or two years' duration. Praised particularly for dairy-cattle by G. Don. This plant according to Middleton has yielded as large a crop as 12 tons on an acre, cut green. Horses thrive remarkably on it. Important also for green manure and as a companion of clovers. Seeds may maintain their germinating power underground for half-a-dozen years [Dr. W. O. Focke]. The allied V. cordata, Wulfen, and

[illegible]

Vicia sepium, Linné

[illegible]

Vicia Nissoliana, Vaugas. *V. gigantea*, Hooker.

Vicia Cracca, Linné. *V. Cracca* v. *Bobartii*, Koch.

Vicia sylvatica, Linné

The Wood Vetch. Europe, Northern Asia. Indigenous in Norway to lat. 67° 56'. Perennial. Recommendable to colonists settling in new forest land; available also for growth in sub-alpine copses. Pasture animals have a predilection for this vetch: its yield is large and very nourishing. In Lime-stone soil of forests *V. pisiformis* and *V. dumetorum*, Linné, can best be selected for introduction.

Vicia tetrasperma, Koch. (*Ervum tetraspermum*, Linné.)

The Lentil Tare. Europe, Western Asia, North-Africa. Annual. According to Langethal this species is preferable to the ordinary tare for sandy soil. It is also less hard as fodder and very palatable. Lime in the land enlarges the yield. *V. monantha* and *V. bithynica* (Koch) serve nearly as well.

Vicia villosa, Roth.

From the countries at the Mediterranean Sea extending to Middle Europe and Central Asia. Annual or biennial. Liked on pastures [illegible] with the allied *V. varia* (Host). Praised by Dr. G. von [illegible] bee plant of prominent excellence.

Vigna lanceolata, Bentham.

Tropical and sub-tropical Australia. Mr. P. O'Shanesy observes, that this twiner produces, along with the ordinary cylindrical pods, others underground from buried flowers, and these somewhat resemble the fruit of Arachis. The plant might be rendered perhaps available for culinary purposes.

Vigna Sinensis, Endlicher.* (*Dolichos Sinensis*, Rumph.)

The Cherry-Bean, also called Cow-Pea. Tropical Asia and Africa. The cultivation of this twining annual pulse-herb extends to Southern Europe, the United States and many other countries with a temperate clime. Cultivated as Phaseolus and Faseolus already by the ancients [Koernicke]. The pods are remarkable for their great length, to 2 feet and occasionally 3 feet, and used like French beans, dry as well as preferentially also green. This plant bears plentifully even in seasons of severe drought in Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. On the other hand it bears well in South-Gippsland [Walter Johnson]. Can be sown later than and on ground too dry for ordinary peas and beans [Revd. R. Thom, of Mansfield, Victoria]. At the base of the New England mountains a prodigious bearer of beans of fine flavour [Crawford]. It is satisfied with comparatively poor soil. V. Catjang, V. unguiculata, V. sesquipedalis and V. melanophthalma are varieties of this species. In fair soil the produce is about forty-fold. The Laubich-grains of Egypt are from a variety of this species [Sir J. Hooker].

Vigna vexillata, Bentham.

In the inter-tropic regions round the world, also South-Africa and Eastern-Australia far outside the tropics. The seeds are small. The roots are edible and amazingly liked by the aborigines of Queensland.

Villebrunia integrifolia, Gaudichaud.

India, ascending the Himalayan mountains to 5,000 feet. A small tree, allied to the Ramie-plant (Boehmeria nivea). Mr. C. B. Clarke regards the fibre as one of the strongest available in India, it being used for bow-strings. Other Villebrunias—for instance, V. frutescens, and also some species of Debregeasia, particularly D. velutina—likewise deserve regular culture, for the sake of their fibre. Moist forest-tracts seem particularly adapted for these plants, because V. integrifolia grows in Sikkim at an elevation, where the rainfall ranges from 100 to 200 inches. This fibre is much more easily separable than that of Maoutia Puya, according to Dr. G. King's observations.

Vinca major, Linné.

From Middle Europe to Northern Africa and Eastern Asia. A somewhat climbing plant, adapted for covering large tubs of Palms and Treeferns.

in the United States as well as in the south of France. Several of these give an excellent produce: Jacques and Norton's Virginia gained a first prize in competition with the wines of Southern France, at an exhibition held in Montpellier. The Jacques-variety especially is much esteemed in Provence for its resistance to Phylloxera, also for its luxuriant growth, great fertility and excellent wine of rich colour. The whole group of Vitis æstivalis is however rather difficult to propagate, and is for this reason not so valuable for stock of the European vine as V. riparia. As these vines are of larger growth than V. vinifera, they should be planted further apart; a distance of 8 or 10 feet, and 6 feet between the rows is considered the most suitable. In Europe the flowering season is at the end of June, about a fortnight later than that of the European vine. Hybrids between this and V. riparia constitute one of the strongest stocks known for resisting the Phylloxera vastatrix; they can be fairly well propagated from cuttings. Hybrids between V. æstivalis and V. rupestris are even superior to them in hot climates and on sterile soil. The following method has been recommended for propagating these American vines in districts infested by the Phylloxera. Cut the best old stocks of European vines down to six or eight inches underground, graft upon them American scions having at most three eyes, fasten with clay and cover the graft with soil, preferably with sand. To obtain then a number of American vines, cut off any European shoots, which may have sprouted, leave all the best American shoots, make furrows about four inches deep, radiating from the stock, in which layer the shoots, fixing them down with pegs, and cover them with sand. It is to be observed, that in very poor dry soil, where the European vine still yields a fair crop, American vines do not succeed. [Planchon, "Vignes Américaines."]

Vitis Arizonica, Engelmann.

This species resembles V. Californica in appearance and rapidity of growth; it resists the attacks of the Phylloxera, and bears drought, but is liable to mildew. Recommended by Prof. E. W. Hilgard of Berkeley to serve as stock for grafting, who mentions besides as Phylloxera-resisting: V. rupestris, V. Romanti, V. Davidi, V. candicans, V. monticola and V. Novo-Mexicana. The two latter, as well as V. Texana and V. Doaniana, have been recommended for dry and hard calcareous soils, in which most other kinds do not thrive so well.

Vitis Baudiniana, F. v. Mueller. (*Cissus Antarctica*, Ventenat.)

East-Australia. With V. hypoglauca the most southern of all species of grapes, none extending to New Zealand. It is evergreen, and a vigorous plant for bowers, but suffers even from slight frosts. The berries are freely produced and edible, though not large.

Vitis Berlandieri, Planchon.

Texas and New Mexico. This is one of the species the roots of which resist the Phylloxera vastatrix; hence this plant is also chosen for stock to graft on [Millardet, Bouisset]. A West-Mexican Vine of the province Sinalva is turned to account for wine-vinegar and comfitures. The taste of the fruit is somewhat like that of Muscat. With widely branched roots it likes to grow among rocks, whereby the plant can bear intense dryness during eight months annually. During the rainy season the growth of the plant is extremely rapid, overwhelming any other vegetation near. Foliage deciduous ["Bulletin Soc. nation. d'Acclimatation de France" 1892, p. 538].

Vitis Californica, Bentham.

Prof. Hilgard considers this a good species for grafting on to the European vine, as it is of more rapid growth than V. riparia and resists the Phylloxera; it is however very subject to mildew. It prefers a heavy rich soil. In its native rivular glens it ascends high trees, forming leafy domes or vast festoons in the forests.

Vitis candicans, Engelmann.

The Mustang-Grape of Texas, extending to Florida. Suited for warm dry climes. Climes to a maximum-height of 80 feet, and gets finally a stem of nearly 2 feet diameter. Bears abundantly. Mr. Buckley obtained from a plant, 8 years old, 54 gallons of juice; but the wine obtained is inferior to that from some other American species. The variety Solonis is derived from crosses between V. riparia, V. rupestris and V. candicans [Prof. Millardet].

Vitis Capensis, Thunberg.

South-Africa. There employed for crude baskets and crates of extraordinary strength and capable of enduring the roughest usage [E. Galpin].

Vitis Chantini, Lecard.

From Guinea and Senegambia to Abyssinia, ascending to 5,000 feet. A tall rampant species, producing tubers. Berries edible. V. Faidherbii and V. Hardyi are varieties [Planchon]. Allied to this species is also V. asarifolia (Baker) from the White Nile and Zanzibar.

Vitis cinerea, Engelmann.

Valley of the Middle and Lower Mississipi. Of near affinity to V. æstivalis. A large vine. Resists Phylloxera. Some hybrids from this serve well for stock to graft on [Millardet]. Hybrids between V. cinera and V. rupestris are particularly vigorous and almost completely proof against Phylloxera.

Vitis cordifolia, Lamarck.*

The Winter-Grape or Frost-Grape. From Canada to Florida. Reaches northward the Red River at Emerson, but from this far northern form no cultivated varieties are derived [Professor Penhallow]. A very large deciduous vine. The scent of the flowers reminds of Reseda. The berries are small, either blackish or amber-coloured and very acid. They can be used for preserves, and are only fully matured when touched by frost. A succession of seedlings may give us a superior vine, with the recommendation of particular hardiness; this species developes however also well in rather warm climes, and bears even considerable dryness. It thrives, like V. monticola, under the tropic of Capricorn in Queensland [J. S. Edgar]. Resists the attacks of Phylloxera very well, and seems also safe against mildew. Hybrids between this and V. riparia are nearly Phylloxera-proof [Professor Millardet]. One of the best to strike from cuttings; not well adapted for calcareous soil. Vine-seeds may lie dormant in the ground for more than a year in ordinary culture [G. Knight].

Vitis hypoglauca, F. v. Mueller.

East-Australia, as far south as Gippsland. An evergreen climber of enormous length, forming a very stout stem in age. The black berries attain the size of small cherries. This species also may perhaps be vastly changed in its fruit by continued culture. Endures slight frost, though evergreen, but it is best in cool climes, to keep seedlings for two or three years under shelter, so that sufficient increment and induration of the woody stem takes place for its resisting subsequently some frost, a remark applying to many other kinds of plants to be acclimatised.

Vitis Indica, Linné.

On the mountains of various parts of India, ascending to an altitude of 3,000 feet in Ceylon. The small berries are edible. The plant should be subjected to horticultural experiments. This is an apt opportunity, to draw attention to some of the various Indian species of Vitis with large edible berries—for instance, V. lævigata, (Blume), V. thyrsiflora (Miquel), V. mutabilis (Blume), V. Blumeana (Steudel), all from the mountains of Java, and all producing berries as large as cherries, those of V. Blumeana being particularly sweet. Further may here be inserted V. imperialis (Miquel) from Borneo, V. auriculata and V. elongata (Wallich), the latter two from the mountainous mainland of Coromandel, and all producing very large juicy berries, even in the jungle-wilderness. V. quadrangularis (Linné) stretches from Arabia to India and Central Africa, and has also edible fruits. Many such plants may be far more eligible for grape-culture in hot wet climates than the ordinary vine. About 250 species of Vitis are already known, mostly from intra-tropical latitudes, and mostly evergreen; but in regard to their elevation

above the ocean and to the nature of their fruits we are almost utterly without data. An herbaceous species of a tuberous vine, occurring in Soudan, is recommended by Mr. Lécard; another tuberous species (V. Martini, Planchon) is noted by Mr. J. B. Martin as wild in Cochin-China, the herbaceous stems being reproduced annually from the roots; both kinds bear excellent grapes; the species from Cochin-China forms long shoots, sometimes to a length of 60 and exceptionally 150 feet, bearing grapes all along the branches. Occasionally more than a cwt. of grapes is obtained from one plant, according to General Haldeman. It would be a grand acquisition to tropical countries; its ripe grapes are produced successively through fully three months; the berries are very large.

Vitis Labrusca, Linné.

The Fox-Grape. North-America, from Middle Canada to Texas and Florida, also in Japan. A pale-fruited variety furnishes the Bland's Grape; another yields the American Alexander-Grape [Torrey and Gray]. The Schuylkill, Concord, Catawba, Isabella, Martha, Ives-Seedling, Hartford-Prolific, and a number of other less known varieties are also derived from this species. Among these the Concord takes the first rank as well for wine as for dessert-grapes in the Eastern United States, where it is cultivated more than all the other varieties put together, although it has a strong so-called foxy taste. It is not quite proof against the attacks of the Phylloxera vastatrix, but suffers less than most other varieties of this species [Planchon, Vignes, Américaines]. Many good and fertile crosses between V. Labrusca and V. vinifera occur in North-American cultivation; the Delaware-Grape is a hybrid from V. Labrusca according to Bush and Meissner, and has in its turn given rise to many other good crosses. The berries of V. Labrusca are large among American kinds, and are of pleasant taste. Flowers fragrant. This must be the species which was found already by the Greenlanders who formed the Scandinavian settlement in Eastern North-America long before Columbus' time, and who called the region where they saw this Vitis "Vinland," but Vitis cordifolia reaches still further north, without, however, yielding good grapes; V. riparia also grows wild further north. It is the only species which thrives well and bears largely in the clime of Brisbane, according to Dr. Bancroft, so far as hitherto ascertained. This and the other hardy North-American vines seem never to be attacked by the Oïdium-disease. Dr. Regel unites the South-Asiatic V. lanata (Roxburgh) with this.

Vitis riparia, Michaux.* (*V. cordifolia* var. *riparia*, A. Gray.)

From Canada and the Central United States to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, reaching naturally 52° north latitude, thus the most hardy of all American Grape-vines. No other species will endure a greater range of temperature, it encountering in some parts of Canada a mean annual temperature of only about 34° F., where, however,

maximum heat of 127° F. occasionally occurs [Professor Penhallow]. As the name implies, especially a riverside-grape, particularly in loamy soil [Hilgard]. To this species belong the Clinton, Franklin, Taylor, Delaware, and some other varieties, perhaps also Vitis Solonis, which seem more particularly destined to revive viticulture in Southern France and other countries, where the Phylloxera vestatrix has annihilated such a vast extent of vineyards. They serve as a grafting stock for the European vine, the majority of them showing a sufficient if not a complete resistance to this pest, while they are for the most part not difficult to propagate. The experiments hitherto made in Provence and elsewhere have given good results, and the produce of the European Vine on American stock has been found as good as if grown on its own root. Professor Planchon places the varieties in the following order of merit:—Vitis Solonis, Clinton-Vialla or Franklin, wild Vitis riparia, Taylor, Clinton. The York-Madeira, which may be a hybrid between V. riparia and V. Labrusca, is by some growers placed next to Vitis Solonis, and answers well for grafting. The seedlings of V. Solonis retain the typical characteristics of the parent-plant, which the other varieties do not. More than half the resuscitated Vines of France are grafted on different varieties of V. riparia, the best of these varieties being Portaly or Gloire de Montpellier and Grand Glabre or Arnaud, though Vitis rupestris surpasses them all in value [Professor Millardet]. To raise vines from seeds, the pips may be taken either before or after fermentation of the grape ; the essential point is, not to let them get dry ; they should be kept in a cool place and mixed with sand to prevent mould. For transmission to great distances they should be sent dried in the peel and pulp to insure the preservation of their vitality. Mr. George Knight, of Bendigo, proved that seeds of Phylloxera-resisting Vines would germinate still in the second year after sowing. Several French cultivators recommend grafting "by approach." For this purpose an American and an European vine are planted side by side ; early in spring, when the shoots are about the size of a small goose-quill, two from the different stocks are brought together, and in the most convenient place a slice is taken out of the bark and the outer portion of the wood of each, about half an inch in length, care being taken that the two surfaces exactly fit each other ; they have only to be tied together, the sap, which is then at the height of its flow, soon closing up the wound ; the American shoot is pinched off when it has made three or four leaves ; the following winter the root of V. vinifera is cut off. Phylloxera-galls are frequently found on the leaves of V. riparia as well as of V. æstivalis, but the roots are not so often attacked ; if the latter happens, the wounds inflicted by the insect are superficial and soon heal up [Planchon, Vignes Américaines]. Dr. M. T. Masters mentions as a curious fact, that Professor Riley found a species of Thrips (T. phylloxeræ) attacking the galls formed on the leaves of American Vines by Phylloxera vastatrix. Professor A. Millardet, of Bordeaux, has, in 1885, issued an excellent illustrated

a its simple state [Millardet]. Mr. C. Mayer of Stellenbosch es in the "Agricultural Journal of Capetown" (21st March, that the glabrous variety of Vitis riparia has proved in South- far preferable to the downy one if used as direct bearers, not graft-bearers, the "Gloire de Montpellier" belonging to the ous variety. In contrasting the merits of V. riparia with those of pestris he remarks, that the former requires a deep friable fertile retaining always some humidity, whereas V. rupestris is content shallow dry heavy and even sandy soil. Moreover V. riparia climb to an enormous length far out of reach, while V. rupestris f a more bushy growth, and thus adapts itself to the ordinary hion of the European vine in its culture. Least subject of all to ldew [Hilgard]. Hybridises easily.

is Schimperiana, Hochstetter.

From Abyssinia to Guinea. This vine may perhaps become aluable, with many other Central African kinds, for tropical ulture, and may show itself hardy also in extra-tropical countries. Barter compares the edible berries to clusters of Frontignac-Grape.

itis vinifera, C. Bauhin.*

The Grape-Vine. Greece, Turkey, Persia, Tartary; probably also in the Himalayas. One of the most thankful of plants over a wide cultural range. Praised already by Homer; cultivated in Italy as early as the bronze-age, in Armenia since Noah's time. Introduced into South-England already by the Romans. This is not the place, to discuss at length the great industrial questions concerning this highly important plant, even had these not already engaged the attention of a vast number of colonists for many years. A large territory of West- and South-Australia, also of Victoria and New South Wales stretches essentially through the Vine-zone, and thus most kinds of wine can be produced here, either on the lowlands or the less elevated mountains in various climatic regions and in different geological formations. Among the very few other plants, which passed through years of drought in Central Australia [Rev. H. Kempe]. The best grapes with us are produced mainly between the 30th and 38th degree of latitude. Cultivation for wine advances on the Rhine to 50° north; on trellis it extends to 52° or 53° N., in Norway even to 61° 17'. The highest latitude at which it can be cultivated successfully in North-America is Clarenceville, Quebec, lat. 45°, but there it requires some winter-protection. Intra-tropic vine-culture has tentatively been commenced on the high drier mountains in Java from seeds. Thus neither Mildew nor Phylloxera-dangers could arise and the vineyards would be so isolated as to render them practically inapproachable to disease-bearing organism. Fine grapes are produced in tropical East-Australia at elevations above 1,000 feet, the plants being able to rest for a few months in

the cool season in the drier inland districts [J. S. Edgar]. Grapes have also been grown on the mountains in the New Hebrides, according to the missionaries. In tropical countries vines should be strongly manured to make them productive [C. Merton]. In Italy vines are often trained high up over maples, willows and elms, since Pliny's time; in the Caucasus they sometimes grow on Pterocarya. Vines attain an age of centuries and get stems 3 feet in diameter. The doors of the dome of the Ravenna-Cathedral are of vine-wood [Soderim]. Tozetti saw a vine with branches extending diametrically, as a whole, over 3,000 feet at Montebamboli. Rezier notes a plant, bearing about 4,000 bunches of grapes annually at Besançon [Regel]. A single plant of "Black Hamburg" under glass at Rockhampton, England, bore annually 900–1,000 lbs. of grapes [Davis]. A vine of enormous magnitude at Hampton-Court has also gained wide celebrity. One of the largest vines in the world is growing at Oys (Portugal), which covers an area of 5,315 feet, and the stem near the base measures over 6 feet in circumference. It was planted in 1802, and gave in 1862 grapes for 165 gallons of wine, in 1874 for 146 gallons ("Journal Society of Arts"). A vine near Santa Barbara, California, which was planted 68 years ago by a Mexican, has a stem-diameter of one foot, the branches covering an area of 12,000 square feet; it produces 10,000 to 12,000 lbs. of grapes annually [H. Gardner]. Another grape-vine, growing in the same district, measures 5 feet 10 inches in stem-circumference and has produced 4 tons of grapes in a year [Meehan]. Shoots 18 feet long have been produced in a season on the Campaspe-River, Victoria [W. Napier]. Instances are on record of bunches of grapes having attained a weight of 20 lbs.; those of Canaan, alluded to in holy scripture, must have been still heavier. A Victorian seedling, the Centennial Grape, raised by Mr. G. W. Knight is very fine, the grapes having been sold by auction in Melbourne at £2 6s. per case. In Italy the establishing of vine-plantations on ordinary culture-land is regarded as enhancing the value of the latter four or five fold, and elsewhere often even more (whereas cereal-land is apt to deteriorate), provided that vine-diseases can be kept off. The imports of wine into the United Kingdom in 1886 amounted to about 15 millions gallons, worth more than £5,000,000, of which only a very small proportion came from British colonies. The average annual production of wine in France for the 10 years 1884–1893 was 660 million gallons, the area under cultivation about 4½ million acres; the acreage and produce of Italy were not much less. The "Bulletin de Statistique" states that, the production of wine in France for the year 1890 amounted to 603 million gallons. In Italy, where the devastations by the Phylloxera have not been quite so great, the yield was 621 million gallons according to the returns published by the Minister of Agriculture. Chili produces about 33 million gallons per annum. Major B. C. Trumon estimated the yield of Los Angeles, California, at 17 million gallons in 1888. The Champagne-grape is reared on chalky soil. The production of raisins in that state reached

in 1889 nearly 28 million lbs. To obtain good raisins the grapes must be perfectly ripe and their sap should contain at least 25 per cent. of saccharine principle. In dry parts of California the drying process is effected solely by sun-heat, the time required from gathering of the grapes to drying being rather less than two weeks. A slight sweating is then caused to attain equality in the maturity of all the raisin-berries; this is done in boxes placed into a dark closed room and takes two weeks more. In 1891 California produced 2,611,590 cases of 20 lbs. each [Paul Grallert].

The Corinthian variety, producing the currants of commerce, also thrives well in some districts of extra-tropic Australia, where with raisins its fruit may become a staple-article of export beyond home-consumption. The Sultana-variety is not to be much pruned; the bunches when gathered are dipped in an alkaline liquid obtained from wood-ashes, to which a little olive-oil is added, to expedite drying, which is effected in about a week [G. Maw]. The produce of Sultana-raisins fluctuates from 7 to 30 cwt. per acre. The plant is best reared on limestone-formations. In Greece the average-yield of ordinary raisins is about 2,000 lbs. per acre [Simmonds]. Besides the Sultana also Muscat of Alexandria and Malvoisie à gros grains are used for good raisins. By continued crossing of the Sultana-variety, perhaps other seedless kinds might yet be originated. Britain imported in 1889 1,173,000 cwts. of currants valued at £1,420,000, and 573,000 cwts. of raisins, valued at £910,000. The currants imported into Victoria in 1887 were valued at nearly £80,000; raisins £36,000; since then however the local production of raisins has largely increased. Australia has lately also become a producer of pure grape-brandy. In 1892–3 the area planted with vines in the colony Victoria was 28,000 acres. An extensive special work of great value on the raisin-industry has been issued in 1890 by Professor Gustav Eisen, in San Francisco. Dr. W. Hamm, of Vienna, has issued a Vine-map of Europe, indicating the distribution of the different varieties and the principal sources of the various sorts of wine. The writer would now merely add, that the preservation of the grapes in a fresh state, according to M. Charmeux's method, and the sundry modes of effecting the transit of ripe grapes to long distances, ought to be turned to industrial advantage. The Almeria-variety has lately been introduced by the South-Australian Government; this kind is distinguished for keeping well, and is largely sent from Spain to the English market [Dr. Muecke]. The pigment of the dark wine-berries is known as racemic acid. The juice contains along with tartaric acid also grape-acid. Tartrate of soda (Rochelle Salt) and some other chemical bases can be produced even from vine-leaves [R. Fletcher]. All these chemically defined substances have uses of their own in art and science. As is well known, the grape-vine is subject to the attacks of various insect- and fungus-pests. The most destructive by far is the insect called the Phylloxera vastatrix. None of the remedies hitherto suggested seem to have proved really effective, or they are not of sufficiently easy and cheap application, and

the Phylloxera thus is still rapidly on the increase in Europe, according to late accounts one-third of all the vineyards of France were affected, and the disease is also spreading in Italy, Spain, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Algeria, Syria and South-Africa. The most effectual method of combating this enemy in France has been found in grafting the ordinary grape-vine on stocks of several American species of Vitis. In 1891 the price per 1,000 vine-plants grafted on the best American stock was about £10 in France. It may be worthy of trial, how far the grape-vine can be grafted on such other species, not American, as may not be attacked by the Phylloxera. Professor Monnier, of Geneva, has introduced the very expansive sulphurous anhydrous acid gas against the Phylloxera. The cultivation of insecticidal herbs, to check the ingress of Phylloxera, should be more extensively tried, as such plants might ward off the insect at all events in its wingless state. Dr. Herman Behr suggests for the mitigation of this plague the ignition of wood near vineyards, when the insect is on its wings, as all such insects seek fires, and succumb in them largely, the attraction to the fiery light being greatest when the sky is overcast, or when the nights are without moonlight. Mr. Leacock, in Madeira, applies a coating of a sticky solution of resin in oil of turpentine advantageously to the roots of Vines affected by Phylloxera. Professor Riley recommends the application of kerosene-emulsion to the roots, diluted with two or three times the quantity of water. Mr. Koebele also found from Californian experiments that resin-emulsion will largely subdue the Phylloxera on the roots, though it will not absolutely destroy all the insects in the ground. Dr. Clemm extols an application of easily decomposed carbonates or sulphides to the soil with subsequent addition of any diluted acid, whereby the suffocating carbonic acid gas or the sulphuret of hydrogen is formed and liberated, the resulting salts in their turn to reinvigorate and nourish the suffering plant [Dr. G. Krause]. Successive broods of Phylloxera maintained their vitality on remnants of Vine-roots for six years and more. Inundation to the depth of a few inches for about a month, where that is practicable, completely suffocates the Phylloxera, but renders the vine for a while much less productive. In sandy soil this dreadful insect is retarded in its development, action and progress. Bisulphide of carbon has proved an efficient remedy; this expansive fluid is introduced into the soil by a peculiar injector or through porous substances (wood, earth), saturated with the bisulphide, the cost of this operation being, in France, £3 10s.–£4 per acre annually [Planchon, David, Marion, Robart]; a square yard of land requires about ⅔ ounce at least once a year. See also translations by K. Staiger and A. K. Findlay. Dressing with sulphocarbonate of potassium is still more efficacious and less dangerous, but involves an annual expenditure of about £8 per acre [W. T. Dyer]. Sand might be dug in at the roots of vines, which may be in imminent danger of becoming a prey of Phylloxera. It is reported from California that there cereals seem also attacked by Phylloxera. Little's soluble Phenyle is among the remedies recommended by the

chief viticultural officer in San Francisco against the insect. The Phylloxera vastatrix and also its ova succumb at a heat of 113° F. already [Couasnon and Solomon]; thus by a careful heating of the soil the insect and its eggs may be destroyed without hurting the plant dangerously. The Victorian Phylloxera-Board reports that 600 lbs. common salt per acre will destroy any Vine-roots remaining in the ground after eradication. Thorough eradication seems however the safest procedure. Among the fungus-pests the too well-known Oidium is effectually checked by repeated application of powdered sulphur. The mildew, Peronospora viticola, is another dreaded enemy, and has caused heavy losses. To Professor Millardet, of Bordeaux, the credit is due of having first made known an effectual remedy, namely, by syringing the diseased vines with a solution of sulphate of copper or sulphate of copper and lime—1 lb. sulphate of copper to 20 gallons of water. Professor Baillon however states, that this remedy against the mildew has in many cases not proved so efficacious as was expected, but that a combination of sulphate of copper and ammonia not only destroyed the Peronospora, but at the same time greatly stimulated the growth of the vines. Mr. Alfred Tait observes, that in Portugal preference is given over the Bordeaux-fluid to the dry application of a powder containing the substances of that mixture (sulphate of copper, lime and sulphur) as prepared by him for subduing the Peronospora. Another efficacious remedy has latterly come into use, known as Fostite, which consists of finely powdered oxide of copper and talcum and is applied by bellows; it is used against fungi as well as insects. Pieces of mirror-glass, suspended from the branches of Vines and fruit-trees help to keep off predatory birds. The Bordeaux-mixture has also proved the best remedy against Black Rot, which is caused by Laestadia Bidwellii and some allied Fungs, such as Phoma uvicola and Phyllosticta Labruscæ. The Black Rot-disease, which works great havoc among the vines in the United States in moist districts, is hardly noticed in regions with a dry climate [Scribner and Viala]. Mr. J. Sisley found a solution of 6 lbs. of common salt in 100 quarts of water effective. Another form of mildew has made its appearance on vines in Victoria, viz., Erysiphe vitigena (Cooke and Massee); in the eastern coast-districts of Australia also the blight of the vine-leaves, arising from Pestalozzia uvicola (Spegazzini) has been found. Vitis heterophylla (Thunberg) was discovered in Western Skensi (34° North, 108° 50′ East) up to 11,000 feet elevation, by the Abbé David; the same wild plant was sent from Kinhua, by Consul Cooper, as a prickly vine and as bearing large purple grapes; it also extends to Japan; several other species of Vitis exist in the cooler regions of China [Hemsley]. Travellers through new temperate regions might include closely kept vine-seeds among those to be disseminated. Cream of Tartar is obtained from sediments, incrusted during fermentation of Grape-juice or storage of wine. From this sediment, mainly bitartrate of potassium, is separable tartaric acid through removing the alkaline base by sulphuric acid.

Germany.

Weinbau und Weinhandel. Fol. Mainz, 1882.
Deutsche Wein-Zeitung. Fol. Mainz, 1863.
Weinmarkt. Internationales Weinbau- und Weinhandel-Blatt. 4to. Trier, 1880.

Austria.

Die Weinlaube. 4to. Wien, 1868.
Allgemeine Wein-Zeitung. Illustrirte Zeitung für Weinbau und Kellerwirthschaft. Fol. Wien, 1883.

Hungary.

Borászati Lapok. Szölömivelési és Borászati Hetilap. Fol. Budapest, 1867.
Magyar Bortermelök Lapja. Szölömivelési és Borászati szaklap. Fol. Budapest, 1895.

Bohemia.

Cesky Vinar. Orgán vinarského pro král. Ceské. 4to. v. Praze, 1878.
Der Böhmische Weinbauer. 4to. Prag, 1882.

Italy.

La Viticoltura moderna. 8vo. Catania, 1894.
L' Enotecnico, periodico di viticoltura e di enologia dedicato agli interessi enotecnici. 8vo. Conegliano, 1893.
L' Italia Enologica, rassegna dell' Industria e del Commercio dei Vini. 8vo. Roma, 1886.
Giornale Vinicolo Italiano. 8vo. Casalmonferrato, 1875.

Spain.

Los vinos y los aceites—Revista de Agricultura en general, y especialmente del cultivo de la vid y el olivo, y de la fabricacion y comercio de los vinos y aceites. 4to. Madrid, 1878.

Portugal.

A Vinha Portugueza. Fol. Lisboa, 1886.

Russia.

Wiestnik Winodelia (edgemésiatchnïi.) 8vo. St. Petersburg.

England.

The Wine-Trade Review. 4to. London, 1860.

Australia.

The Australian Vigneron and Fruit-growers' Journal. 4to. Sydney, 1890.

Switzerland.

Schweizerische Wein-Zeitung. Fol. Zürich, 1893.
Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Obst- und Weinbau. 8vo Frauenfeld, 1892.

Principal Viticultural and Oenological Treatises.

French.

Foëx, G. Cours complet de Viticulture. 3rd ed., 988 pp. 8vo. Montpellier, 1891.

Viala, Pierre. Les maladies de la Vigne. 3rd ed., 596 pp. 8vo. Montpellier, 1893.

Costa-Floret, P. Procédés modernes de Vinification. 456 pp. 8vo. Montpellier, 1894.

Paul, Pierre. De la Vinification (analyse et avenir). 281 pp. 12mo. Montpellier, 1894.

Mayet, Valéry. Les Insectes de la Vigne, et les moyens de les combattre. 350 pp. 8vo. Montpellier, 1889.

Millardet, A. Histoire des principales variétés et espèces de vignes d'origine Américaine qui resistent au Phylloxera. 4to. Bordeaux, 1885.

Vermorel et Perraud. Guide du vigneron contre les ennemis de la Vigne. 208 pp. 18mo. Montpellier, 1893.

Portes et Ruyssen. Traité de la Vigne et de ses produits. 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1886–9.

Rougier, L. Manual pratique de Vinification. 3rd ed., 276 pp. 12mo. Paris, 1895.

Vermorel, V. Agenda vinicole et du commerce des Vins et Spiritueux. 345 pp. 12mo. Paris, 1895.

German.

Nessler, J. Die Bereitung, Pflege und Untersuchung des Weines; besonders für Winzer, Weinhändler und Wirthe. 5th ed., 436 pp. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1889. 6th ed., 470 pp. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1893.

Babo und Mach. Handbuch des Weinbaues und der Kellerwirthschaft. 3rd ed., 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1893–94.

Babo und Rümpler. Kultur und Beschreibung der Amerikanischen Weintrauben. 330 pp. 8vo. Berlin, 1885.

Bersch, J. Die Praxis der Weinbereitung. 795 pp. 8vo. Berlin, 1889.

Prato, Giovanni à. Presshäuser und Weinkeller. 206 pp. 8vo. Wien, 1894.

Kober, Franz. Der Weinbau der Zukunst. 133 pp. 8vo. Wien, 1893.

Mach, Edmund. Die Gährung und die Technologie des Weines. 8vo. Wien, 1884.

Werner, B. Universal Weinhändler Adressbuch. 5th ed., 400 pp. 8vo. Berlin, 1895.

Italian.

A. Santo -pratico di Enologia. 2 vols., 3rd ed. 8vo. 1890.

D. L ratica della Vinificazione, coll' impiego di Piacenza, 1893.

Ottavi, Ottavio. Enologia teorico-pratico. 8vo. Casale, 1888.
Viticoltura teorico-pratica. 8vo. Casale, 1893.
Pollacci, E. La teoria e la pratica della viticoltura e della enologia. 8vo. Milano, 1888.

Spanish.

Abela, Eduárdo. El libro del viticultor. 8vo. Madrid, 1885.
Espejo, Z. El vinicultor licorista. 8vo. Madrid, 1893.
Martinez, Añibarro. Tratamiento de los vinos por la luz su mejoramiento, conservación y envejecimiento natural sin adiciones y sin gastos. 8vo. Madrid, 1890.
Navarro Soler, Diego. Gui razonada del cultivador de viñas y cosechero de vinos. Valencia, 1875.
Tablada, J. de Hidalgo. Tratado de la fabricación de vinos en España y en el Extranjero. 3rd ed. Madrid.

Hungarian.

Molnár István. Szölöink ujjáalakitása Amerikai szölöfajok segélyével. 127 pp. 8vo. Budapest, 1891.
Gyürky Antal. Az elörehaladt borkezelés és pinczegazdászat ismertetése és gyakorlati utmutatás a szüretelés mustkezelés stb. 143 pp. 8vo. Budapest, 1889.

English.

Thudichum and Dupré. Treatise on the Origin, Nature, and Varieties of Wine. 8vo. London, 1872.
Scribner, F. Lamson. Fungus-Diseases of the Grape-vine, and other plants and their treatment. 8vo. New Jersey, 1890.
Eisen, Gustav. The Raisin-Industry. A practical Treatise on the Raisin-Grapes; their History, Culture and Curing. 223 pp. 8vo. San Francisco, 1890.
Fuller, Andrew S. The Grape-Culturist. A Treatise on the cultivation of the native Grape. 282 pp. 8vo. New York, 1894.
Husmann, George. American Grape-growing and Wine-making. 310 pp. 8vo. New York, 1892.

For very complete bibliographic information on this and all literature on the Vine, Wine and Viticulture, reference should be made to the elaborate work compiled by Mr. W. Percy Wilkinson, to be published next year. This compilation embraces all the most important literature that has appeared from the remote times to the present year, and will give the full titles, size, date and place of publication of some 5,000 books and pamphlets in the following languages :—English, German, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, Roumanian, Servian, Hungarian, Bohemian, Arabic, Kroatian, Dalmatian, Polish, Dutch. It will include a list of periodical publications from many countries and a subject index, followed by an appendix on the principal descriptive literature of Vitis, by the author of this work.

d, afford a nutritive and palatable food [M. Holtze]. Each pod generally only one seed, somewhat larger than a pea [Dr. kel].

ia corymbosa, Wendland.
serts of Australia. Quite ornamental. Sheep are particularly of this herb and soon get fat on it [Mrs. M. Heal]. It is the e of horses, cattle and sheep when in flower [W. Webb].

hia caryotoides, Roxburgh. (*Harina caryotoides*, Hamilton.)
dia, up to 4,000 feet elevation [Kurz]. A dwarf tufted palm, ble for scenic group-planting.

hia densiflora, Martius. (*W. oblongifolia*, Griffith.)
malaya as far as 27° north. There one of the hardiest of all s. It is not a tall one, yet a graceful and useful object for ral industries.

ingtonia filifera, H. Wendland. (*Pritchardia filifera*, Linden.)
om South-California to Arizona and Colorado. One of the northern and therefore most hardy of American palms. This es attains a height of about 50 feet. Of heavy massiveness like of the Sabals [Dr. Franceschi]. In gardens it passes often r the name Brahea filamentosa. Thrives well near Melbourne French]. W. robusta (H. Wendland) occurs near the Sacramento-r, and will endure long-continued drought as well as a few ees of frost [Prof. Naudin]. This is one of the most beautiful g hardy Palms.

nia augusta, Poeppig.
ru, on mountains several thousand feet high. This palm erefore likely to endure mild, temperate climes.

nia Maynensis, Spruce.
rdilleras of Peru. Like the foregoing, it attains a height of t 40 feet, and advances to elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.
fore finally parting from the American palms, it may be appro-e to allude briefly to some of the hardier kinds, including es some plants of closely allied orders. From Dr. Spruce's rtant essay on the Palms of the Amazon-River may be learned besides other species as yet imperfectly known from the sources is great river, the following kinds are comparatively hardy, and e might find places for cultivation or even naturalisation within imits of extra-tropical countries: Geonoma undata (Klotzsch), tea deltoidea (Ruiz and Pavon), Iriartea ventricosa (Martius), h latter rises in its magnificence to fully 100 feet; Iriartea rhiza (Martius); this, with the two other Iriarteas, ascends the s to 5,000 feet. Oenocarpus multicaulis (Spruce) ascends to) feet; from six to ten stems are developed from the same root,

each from 15 to 30 feet high. Of Euterpe two species occur in a zone between 3,000 and 6,000 feet. Phytelephas microcarpa (Ruiz and Pavon) ascends to 3,000 feet on the eastern slope of the Peru- Andes. Phytelephas macrocarpa (R. & P.) grows also on the eastern side of the Andes, up to 4,000 feet; it is this superb species which yields by its seeds much of the vegetable ivory. Phytelepha æquatorialis (Spruce) occurs on the western slope of the Peruvia Andes, up to 5,000 feet; this palm is one of the grandest objects i the whole vegetable creation, its leaves attaining a length of 30 feet The stem rises to 20 feet. Palm-ivory is also largely secured fro this plant. Though equinoctial, it lives only in the milder regions of the mountains. Carludovica palmata (R. & P.), on the eastern si of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador ascends to about 4,000 feet; t fan-shaped leaves from cultivated specimens furnish the ma material for the best Panama-hats. Count de Castelnau saw ma palms on the borders of Paraguay during his great Brazilian expe tion. Most of these, together with the palms of Uruguay and the w Argentine territory, would probably prove adapted for acclimation in mild temperate latitudes; but hitherto the limited access to th countries has left us largely unacquainted with their vegeta treasures also in this direction. Von Martius demonstrated so e as 1850 the occurrence of the following palms in extra-tropical Sou America: Juania australis (H. Wendland), on high mountains in Juan Fernandez, at 30° south latitude; Jubœa spectabilis (Humbol t), in Chili, at 40° south latitude; Trithrinax Brasiliana (Mart.), at 31° south latitude; Copernicia cerifera (Mart.), at 29° south latitu e; Acrocomia Totai (Mart.), at 28° south latitude; Cocos austr alis (Mart.), at 34° south latitude; Cocos Yatai (Mart.), at 32° so uth latitude; Cocos Romanzoffiana (Chamisso), at 28° south latitu e; Diplothemium littorale (Mart.), at 30° south latitude. All the l st- mentioned palms occur in Brazil, the Acrocomia and Trithri ax extending to Paraguay, and Cocos australis to Uruguay and the La Plata-States.

While some palms, as indicated, descend to cooler latitudes, ot ers ascend to temperate and even cold mountain-regions. Among the American species are prominent in this respect—Euterpe andi ola (Brongniart), E. Haenkeana (Brongn.), E. longivaginata (Ma t.), Diplothemium Porallyi (Mart.) and Ceroxylon pithyrophyl um (Mart.), all occurring on the Bolivian Andes at an elevation of at out 8,000 feet. Ceroxylon andicola (Humboldt), Kunthia mon ana (Humb.), Oreodoxa frigida (Humb.) and Geonoma densa (Lind en), also reach on the Andes of New Granada an elevation of 8,000 eet. Ceroxylon Klopstockia (Mart.) advances on the Andes of Venez uela fully to a zone of 7,500 feet altitude, where Karsten saw stems 200 feet high, with leaves 24 feet long. There also occur Syagrus an- cona (Karsten) and Platenia Chiragua (Karsten), at elevation of 5,000 feet, both very lofty palms, and both recently reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to the genus Cocos. From the temperate m oun- tain-regions of sub-tropical Mexico are known, among ot ers

Chamædorea concolor (Mart.), Copernicia Pumos (Humb.), C. nana (Kunth) and Brahea dulcis (Mart.), at elevations of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

Wissadula rostrata, Planchon.

Tropical Africa and America. A perennial somewhat shrubby plant, easily naturalised in frostless regions. The bark abounds in serviceable fibre; and as the plant shoots quickly into long simple twigs, if cut near the root, fibre of good length is easily produced [Dr. Roxburgh].

Wistaria Chinensis, De Candolle.

The "Fuji" of Japan and China. Hardy still at Christiania. Lives through a century and more. The stem is carried up straight, and the branches are trained on horizontal trellises at Japanese dwellings, affording shade for seats beneath. One Wistaria-tree will thus cover readily a square of 50 feet by 50 feet, the delightfully odorous trusses of flowers pendent through the trellis overhead [Christy], Fortune tells us of a tree of great age, which measured at 3 feet from the ground 7 feet in circumference, and covered a space of trellis work 60 feet by 100 feet. At Sunningdale (England) a single plant covers a wall 9 feet high for a length of 340 feet [J. B. Torry]. Flowers probably available for scent-distillation.

Wistaria frutescens, Candolle. (*W. speciosa*, Nuttall.)

South-Eastern States of North-America. A woody tall-climbing plant, of grand value, with the preceding species for bees.

Withania coagulans, Dunal.

Mountains of India. A somewhat shrubby plant. With the fruit milk can be coagulated into curd for cheese, as with rennet; the active principle, according to Mr. Sheridan Lee, is best extracted by a weak aqueous solution of kitchen-salt. Galium verum (Linné) of Europe, Asia and North-Africa a perennial rubiaceous herb, serves also for rennet, probably with other species of that genus and of Asperula.

Withania somnifera, Dunal.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, thence to South-Asia and South-Africa. A half-scrub. The root, according to Professor MacOwan, acts much like that of Podophyllum medicinally.

Witheringia solanacea, L'Héritier.

South-America. This perennial herb is deserving of trial culture on account of its large edible tubers.

Zizania aquatica, Linné. (*Hydropyrum esculentum*, Link.)

The Canada-Rice. In shallow streams and around ponds and lakes, from Canada to Florida. Annual. This grass might be readily naturalised. It attains a height of 9 feet. Although its grain can be utilised for bread-corn, we would wish to possess the plant chiefly, to obtain additional food for water-birds.

Zizania fluitans, Michaux. (*Hydrochloa Carolinensis*, Beauvois.)

Southern States of North-America. This grass, floating in shallow streams, or creeping on muddy banks of rivers or swamps, is praised by Prof. C. Mohr as valuable for fodder, lasting throughout the year.

Zizania latifolia, Turczaninow. (*Hydropyrum latifolium*, Grisebach.)

The Kau-sun of China. In lakes of Amur, Manchuria, China and Japan. Regarded by Bentham as conspecific with Z. aquatica. From Dr. Hance we know, that the solid base of the stem forms a very choice vegetable, largely used in China, where this tall water-grass undergoes regular cultivation like the Trapa.

Zizania miliacea, Michaux.*

Southern part of North-America, West-Indies. Tall and perennial, more restricted to the tidewater-meadows and ditches, according to Pursh ; while according to Chapman's note it is generally distributed like Z. aquatica, with which it has similar use. In Southern Brazil occurs a similar if not identical grass—namely, Z. microstachya (Nees).

Zizyphus chloroxylon, Oliver.

The Cogwood-tree. Jamaica, in mountainous regions. Height considerable. Wood greenish, ponderous, hard, tough, durable also in water. Splendid for cogs, machinery [Sloane, Browne. See "Dyer's Kew-Bulletin," June, 1889].

Zizyphus Joazeiro, Martius.

Brazil. Recommended as yielding edible fruit in arid regions.

Zizyphus Jujuba, Lamarck.

From India to China and East-Australia, extending also to tropical Africa, ascending the Himalayas to 4,500 feet. This shrub or tree can perhaps only be expected to bear its pleasant fruits within the temperate zone in warm regions, although Professor Meehan proved the plant to bear the winter-cold of Philadelphia. The fruit is red or yellow and of the size of a cherry ; it ripens in the milder regions of Victoria. The Tussa-silkworm, which according to Dr. Forbes Watson is the most important and widely distributed of the wild silk-insects of India, feeds on Z. Jujuba, but also on Terminalia, Shorea, Bombax heptaphyllum (Cavanilles) and some other trees ; often its cocoons are merely collected in the forests.

about 80 feet and of very considerable girth. Foliage deciduous. The wood is reddish-brown, close-grained, and pervaded when fresh by an oily glutinous clamminess. The heartwood is of greater durability than even teak, and of a marvellous resistance to shocks through its extreme hardness. It is used for gun-carriages, crooks of ships, railway-sleepers, tools, gauges, ploughs, house- and bridge-posts [Laslett]. Almost as indestructible as iron, hence locally called ironwood ; a rifle shot at 20 yards distance will scarcely cause any penetration into it [Colonel Blake]. Neither the teredo nor termites will touch the heartwood [Sir J. Hooker]. It can only be sawn up in a fresh state. The stem exudes a red gum-resin [Kurz]. This tree yields also saponin.

Xylosma monospora, Harvey.

The lemon-wood of South Africa, tree 70 feet high, over 2 feet in diameter, producing yellowish-wood, used for furniture. Where forest-fires rage this tree suffers less than all others, and even if badly burned soon recovers [Sim].

Yucca aloifolia, Linné.

Carolina, Florida, West-India, Mexico, in coast-sand. Stem to 22 feet high. Y. Draconis (Linné) represents, according to J. G. Baker, the aggrandized form, of which, at Nice, an individual plant attained a stem about 11 feet in circumference at the base [Dr. Sauvaigo]. With its congeners a fibre-plant.

Yucca angustifolia, Pursh.

From Missouri and Iowa to Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Height according to Mr. Green to about 15 feet. One of the hardiest of all.

Yucca baccata, Torrey.

Colorado, Texas, Southern California, Utah, Northern Mexico. In its ordinary state not tall ; but the variety Y. filifera (Chabaud) will sometimes produce a stem half-a-hundred feet high with a diameter to 3 feet. The leaves are singularly short [S. Watson]. This furnishes the Tambico-fibre for cordage, ropes, rugs and other fabrics. The plant is highly esteemed for hedges, which are almost impenetrable [Semler].

Yucca brevifolia, Engelmann.

Southern California, Arizona and Utah, in the deserts, ascending to 4,000 feet. Attains a height of 30 feet with a stem over 2 feet in diameter. Evidently a very hardy species, constituting finally a real tree, much branched. The whole plant can be converted into pulp for paper [Vasey, Baker].

Vitis vulpina, Linné.* (*Vitis rotundifolia*, Michaux.)

The Muscadine- or Fox-Grape. South-Eastern States of North-America; extends also to Japan, Manchuria and the Himalayas. This species includes as varieties the Bullace, the Mustang, the Bullate-Grape and both kinds of the Scuppernongs. The berries are of pleasant taste, but in some instances of strong flavor; they are the largest among American grapes. All the varieties derived from Vitis vulpina are perfectly proof against the attacks of Phylloxera vastatrix. Although in infected districts a few insects may sometimes be found on it, yet no ill effects are ever manifested. The flowering season is about six weeks later than that of the European vine. This species is not easily propagated from cuttings, but must be raised from seeds or by layering. As this is a very large species, the vines should be planted 20 to 30 feet apart, and grown in bower-fashion or on trellises. It does not bear pruning, but some of the superfluous wood may be trimmed off during summer. It is only suited for mild climates; even in the latitude of Washington it succumbs to the cold, being thus not hardy like most other North-American species in Northern Germany. The bunches contain generally only from 4 to 10 large berries, but are produced abundantly all over the plant. The berries are of a brownish-yellow colour with a bronze-tinge when ripe; the peel is coriaceous, the juice vinous, of delicate perfume resembling muscat. The grapes do not ripen together, but successively during about a month, and drop off the stalk when ripe. To gather them a sheet is generally spread under the vine and the latter shaken. The Muscadine vine grows sometimes to an extraordinary size, rising to the top of the tallest trees. A Scuppernong, planted on the island of Roanoke, covers the almost incredible area of more than 40 acres; another is mentioned by M. Labiaux as extending still further. Vitis vulpina is not suited for stock, on which to graft the European vine [Planchon]. Hybrids of this species with the European and with other American vines are but little fertile, but by further crossing the first hybrids can furnish fertile sorts, whereas crosses between Vitis vinifera, V. æstivalis, V. cordifolia, V. riparia and V. Labrusca in any way are hardly less fertile than the original species [Bush and Meissner]. Dr. Regel refers to V. vulpina also V. parviflora, Roxburgh. The important memoirs "Les Vignes Américanes," published by Planchon since 1875, should be consulted in reference to American vines.

Voandzeia subterranea, Thouars.

Madagascar and various parts of Africa, as far south as Natal. This Earth-Pea is annual, and pushes its pods underground for maturation in the manner of Arachis hypogæa. The pods are edible and consumed in some tropical countries. The crop from this plant has been particularly rich in Arnheim's Land, never less than a hundred fold. The seeds, soaked in water for a night and then

boiled, afford a nutritive and palatable food [M. Holtze]. Each pod has generally only one seed, somewhat larger than a pea [Dr. Henkel].

Waitzia corymbosa, Wendland.

Deserts of Australia. Quite ornamental. Sheep are particularly fond of this herb and soon get fat on it [Mrs. M. Heal]. It is the choice of horses, cattle and sheep when in flower [W. Webb].

Wallichia caryotoides, Roxburgh. (*Harina caryotoides*, Hamilton.)

India, up to 4,000 feet elevation [Kurz]. A dwarf tufted palm, eligible for scenic group-planting.

Wallichia densiflora, Martius. (*W. oblongifolia*, Griffith.)

Himalaya as far as 27° north. There one of the hardiest of all palms. It is not a tall one, yet a graceful and useful object for cultural industries.

Washingtonia filifera, H. Wendland. (*Pritchardia filifera*, Linden.)

From South-California to Arizona and Colorado. One of the most northern and therefore most hardy of American palms. This species attains a height of about 50 feet. Of heavy massiveness like most of the Sabals [Dr. Franceschi]. In gardens it passes often under the name Brahea filamentosa. Thrives well near Melbourne [C. French]. W. robusta (H. Wendland) occurs near the Sacramento-River, and will endure long-continued drought as well as a few degrees of frost [Prof. Naudin]. This is one of the most beautiful among hardy Palms.

Wettinia augusta, Poeppig.

Peru, on mountains several thousand feet high. This palm is therefore likely to endure mild, temperate climes.

Wettinia Maynensis, Spruce.

Cordilleras of Peru. Like the foregoing, it attains a height of about 40 feet, and advances to elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

Before finally parting from the American palms, it may be appropriate to allude briefly to some of the hardier kinds, including besides some plants of closely allied orders. From Dr. Spruce's important essay on the Palms of the Amazon-River may be learned that, besides other species as yet imperfectly known from the sources of this great river, the following kinds are comparatively hardy, and hence might find places for cultivation or even naturalisation within the limits of extra-tropical countries: Geonoma undata (Klotzsch), Iriartea deltoidea (Ruiz and Pavon), Iriartea ventricosa (Martius), which latter rises in its magnificence to fully 100 feet; Iriartea exorrhiza (Martius); this, with the two other Iriarteas, ascends the Andes to 5,000 feet. Oenocarpus multicaulis (Spruce) ascends to 4,000 feet; from six to ten stems are developed from the same root,

each from 15 to 30 feet high. Of Euterpe two species occur in a zone between 3,000 and 6,000 feet. Phytelephas microcarpa (Ruiz and Pavon) ascends to 3,000 feet on the eastern slope of the Peru-Andes. Phytelephas macrocarpa (R. & P.) grows also on the eastern side of the Andes, up to 4,000 feet; it is this superb species, which yields by its seeds much of the vegetable ivory. Phytelephas æquatorialis (Spruce) occurs on the western slope of the Peruvian Andes, up to 5,000 feet; this palm is one of the grandest objects in the whole vegetable creation, its leaves attaining a length of 30 feet! The stem rises to 20 feet. Palm-ivory is also largely secured from this plant. Though equinoctial, it lives only in the milder regions of the mountains. Carludovica palmata (R. & P.), on the eastern side of the Andes of Peru and Ecuador ascends to about 4,000 feet; the fan-shaped leaves from cultivated specimens furnish the main-material for the best Panama-hats. Count de Castelnau saw many palms on the borders of Paraguay during his great Brazilian expedition. Most of these, together with the palms of Uruguay and the wide Argentine territory, would probably prove adapted for acclimation in mild temperate latitudes; but hitherto the limited access to those countries has left us largely unacquainted with their vegetable treasures also in this direction. Von Martius demonstrated so early as 1850 the occurrence of the following palms in extra-tropical South-America: Juania australis (H. Wendland), on high mountains in Juan Fernandez, at 30° south latitude; Jubœa spectabilis (Humboldt), in Chili, at 40° south latitude; Trithrinax Brasiliana (Mart.), at 31° south latitude; Copernicia cerifera (Mart.), at 29° south latitude; Acrocomia Totai (Mart.), at 28° south latitude; Cocos australis (Mart.), at 34° south latitude; Cocos Yatai (Mart.), at 32° south latitude; Cocos Romanzoffiana (Chamisso), at 28° south latitude; Diplothemium littorale (Mart.), at 30° south latitude. All the last-mentioned palms occur in Brazil, the Acrocomia and Trithrinax extending to Paraguay, and Cocos australis to Uruguay and the La Plata-States.

While some palms, as indicated, descend to cooler latitudes, others ascend to temperate and even cold mountain-regions. Among the American species are prominent in this respect—Euterpe andicola (Brongniart), E. Haenkeana (Brongn.), E. longivaginata (Mart.), Diplothemium Porallyi (Mart.) and Ceroxylon pithyrophyllum (Mart.), all occurring on the Bolivian Andes at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. Ceroxylon andicola (Humboldt), Kunthia montana (Humb.), Oreodoxa frigida (Humb.) and Geonoma densa (Linden), also reach on the Andes of New Granada an elevation of 8,000 feet. Ceroxylon Klopstockia (Mart.) advances on the Andes of Venezuela fully to a zone of 7,500 feet altitude, where Karsten saw stems 200 feet high, with leaves 24 feet long. There also occur Syagrus Sancona (Karsten) and Platenia Chiragua (Karsten), at elevations of 5,000 feet, both very lofty palms, and both recently reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to the genus Cocos. From the temperate mountain-regions of sub-tropical Mexico are known, among others

Chamædorea concolor (Mart.), Copernicia Pumos (Humb.), C. nana (Kunth) and Brahea dulcis (Mart.), at elevations of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

Wissadula rostrata, Planchon.

Tropical Africa and America. A perennial somewhat shrubby plant, easily naturalised in frostless regions. The bark abounds in serviceable fibre; and as the plant shoots quickly into long simple twigs, if cut near the root, fibre of good length is easily produced [Dr. Roxburgh].

Wistaria Chinensis, De Candolle.

The "Fuji" of Japan and China. Hardy still at Christiania. Lives through a century and more. The stem is carried up straight, and the branches are trained on horizontal trellises at Japanese dwellings, affording shade for seats beneath. One Wistaria-tree will thus cover readily a square of 50 feet by 50 feet, the delightfully odorous trusses of flowers pendent through the trellis overhead [Christy], Fortune tells us of a tree of great age, which measured at 3 feet from the ground 7 feet in circumference, and covered a space of trellis work 60 feet by 100 feet. At Sunningdale (England) a single plant covers a wall 9 feet high for a length of 340 feet [J. B. Torry]. Flowers probably available for scent-distillation.

Wistaria frutescens, Candolle. (*W. speciosa*, Nuttall.)

South-Eastern States of North-America. A woody tall-climbing plant, of grand value, with the preceding species for bees.

Withania coagulans, Dunal.

Mountains of India. A somewhat shrubby plant. With the fruit milk can be coagulated into curd for cheese, as with rennet; the active principle, according to Mr. Sheridan Lee, is best extracted by a weak aqueous solution of kitchen-salt. Galium verum (Linné) of Europe, Asia and North-Africa a perennial rubiaceous herb, serves also for rennet, probably with other species of that genus and of Asperula.

Withania somnifera, Dunal.

Countries around the Mediterranean Sea, thence to South-Asia and South-Africa. A half-scrub. The root, according to Professor MacOwan, acts much like that of Podophyllum medicinally.

Witheringia solanacea, L'Héritier.

South-America. This perennial herb is deserving of trial culture on account of its large edible tubers.

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia, L'Héritier.

Eastern North-America. A perennial almost shrubby plant, of medicinal value. The root produces a yellow pigment similar to that of Hydrastis Canadensis. Both also contain berberin.

Xanthorrhœa Tatei, F. v. Mueller.

Kangaroo-Island. One of the largest of the so-called "Australian Grass-trees," and one of the best for furnishing the fragrant resin of this genus of plants, that product being in demand for incense, for particular sorts of varnishes, for the manufacture of sealing-wax, for picric acid, which its yields in large percentage, for colouring walls as an admixture to lime, and for some other technologic purposes. Approximate London-price now £8 for the ton, according to Mr. Will. Somerville. Resin is also commercially exported from X. australis (R. Brown) of Tasmania and Victoria, from X. resinosa (Persoon) of N.S. Wales and Queensland, from X. quadrangulata (F. v. M.) of South-Australia from X. Preissii (Endlicher) of West-Australia, and from X. hastilis (R. Brown) of New South Wales. Mechanical redissemination should be effected, wherever the plants largely become sacrificed for obtaining the resin, the annual collection of which will yield a good and permanent income. For technologic and geographic notes on various Xanthorrhœas see also "Zeitschrift des oesterreich. Apotheker-Vereins xxiii., 293-295 (1885)." As regards their culture they require to be amply provided with soil, best of a somewhat sandy and moory nature. X. quadrangulata can be grown among rocks, X. Preissii on ordinary pasture-soil.

Xanthosoma sagittifolium, Schott.

West-Indies. The tubers are largely cultivated there and used as an esculent like those as Colocasia. The plant may be as hardy as the latter.

Xanthoxylon piperitum, De Candolle.

Used as a condiment in China and Japan. Fruit-capsules remarkably fragrant.

Ximenia Americana, Linné.

Tropical Asia, Africa and America, passing the tropics however in Queensland, and gaining also an indigenous position in Florida. This bush may therefore accommodate itself to cooler climes in localities free from frost. The fruits are edible, resembling yellow plums in appearance; their taste is agreeable. The wood is scented. In Mexico called "Alvarillo del campo." Mr. P. O'Shanesy recommended this shrub for hedges.

Xylia dolabriformis, Bentham.

The "Pyengadu" of India, extending to China and the Philippine-Islands, ascending mountains to 3,000 feet. An Acacia-like tree, a height of about 120 feet, the stem often clear up to

about 80 feet and of very considerable girth. Foliage deciduous. The wood is reddish-brown, close-grained, and pervaded when fresh by an oily glutinous clamminess. The heartwood is of greater durability than even teak, and of a marvellous resistance to shocks through its extreme hardness. It is used for gun-carriages, crooks of ships, railway-sleepers, tools, gauges, ploughs, house- and bridge-posts [Laslett]. Almost as indestructible as iron, hence locally called ironwood ; a rifle shot at 20 yards distance will scarcely cause any penetration into it [Colonel Blake]. Neither the teredo nor termites will touch the heartwood [Sir J. Hooker]. It can only be sawn up in a fresh state. The stem exudes a red gum-resin [Kurz]. This tree yields also saponin.

Xylosma monospora, Harvey.

The lemon-wood of South Africa, tree 70 feet high, over 2 feet in diameter, producing yellowish-wood, used for furniture. Where forest-fires rage this tree suffers less than all others, and even if badly burned soon recovers [Sim].

Yucca aloifolia, Linné.

Carolina, Florida, West-India, Mexico, in coast-sand. Stem to 22 feet high. Y. Draconis (Linné) represents, according to J. G. Baker, the aggrandized form, of which, at Nice, an individual plant attained a stem about 11 feet in circumference at the base [Dr. Sauvaigo]. With its congeners a fibre-plant.

Yucca angustifolia, Pursh.

From Missouri and Iowa to Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. Height according to Mr. Green to about 15 feet. One of the hardiest of all.

Yucca baccata, Torrey.

Colorado, Texas, Southern California, Utah, Northern Mexico. In its ordinary state not tall ; but the variety Y. filifera (Chabaud) will sometimes produce a stem half-a-hundred feet high with a diameter to 3 feet. The leaves are singularly short [S. Watson]. This furnishes the Tambico-fibre for cordage, ropes, rugs and other fabrics. The plant is highly esteemed for hedges, which are almost impenetrable [Semler].

Yucca brevifolia, Engelmann.

Southern California, Arizona and Utah, in the deserts, ascending to 4,000 feet. Attains a height of 30 feet with a stem over 2 feet in diameter. Evidently a very hardy species, constituting finally a real tree, much branched. The whole plant can be converted into pulp for paper [Vasey, Baker].

TABLE OF AVERAGES AND EXTREMES OF TEMPERATURE OF AIR IN VICTORIA.

Furnished by the Melbourne-Observatory.

Stations.	Yearly Mean Temperature.		Extreme Maximum Temperature.		Extreme Minimum Temperature.	
	Years.	Fahr.	Years.	Fahr.	Years.	Fahr.
		°		°		°
Cape Otway	33	55·2	...	108·0	...	30·0
Portland	32	58·6	18	108·0	8	27·0
Melbourne	39	57·4	39	111·2	39	27·0
Cape Schanck	9	57·3	12	101·0	12	30·0
Wilson's Promontory ...	19	56·2	18	104·0	18	30·0
Gabo-Island	32	58·0	18	97·0	18	32·0
Ballarat	30	54·3	29	114·0	29	22·0
Rirregurra	6	54·9	8	103·0	8	28·0
Macedon	16	53·5	6	99·0		26·0
Upper Macedon	17	48·7	17	98·0	17	23·0
Sunbury	12	56·3	16	107·7	16	25·0
Berwick (Narre Warren) ...	27	57·3	1	102·1	1	37·0
Stratford	16	57·1	16	110·0	16	22·0
Stawell	19	57·8	20	120·0	22	25·0
Dimboola	4	57·8	4	116·0	4	20·0
Sandhurst	35	58·8	35	117·4	35	27·5
Clunes	10	55·8	15	113·0	10	23·0
Cashel	12	60·7	15	111·0	15	25·0
Beechworth	18	56·1	21	111·0	21	24·0
Echuca	13	60·3	13	111·0	13	23·0
[illegible]a	13	60·3	15	112·0	14	25·0
... ...	13	55·3	15	107·0	15	16·5

Asia; *From Silhet. at 24° north latitude:* Calamus erectus, Roxb.; C. extensus, Roxb.; C. quinquenervius, Roxb.;—*from Garo, at 26° north latitude:* Wallichia caryotoides, Roxb.; Ptychosperma gracilis, Miq.; Caryota urens, L.; Calamus leptospadix, Griff.;—*from Khasya, in 26° north latitude*: Calamus acanthospathus, Griff.; C. macrospathus, Griff.; Plectocomia Khasyana, Griff.; *from Assam, about 27° north latitude:* Areca Nagensis, Griff.; A. triandra, Roxb.; Livistona Jenkinsii, Griff.; Daemonorops nutantiflorus, Griff.; D. Jenkinsii, Griff.; D. Guruba, Mart.; Plectocomia Assamica, Griff.; Calamus tenuis, Roxb.; C. Flagellum, Griff.; C. Heliotropium, Hamilt.; C. floribundus, Griff.; Phœnix Ouseloyana, Griff.; *from Upper Assam, between 28° and 29° north latitude:* Caryota obtusa, Griff.; Zalacca secunda, Griff.; Calamus Mishmelensis, Griff.;—*from Darjiling, at 27° north latitude:* Wallichia obtusifolia, Griff.; Licuala peltata, Roxb.; Plectocomia Himalaiana, Griff.; Calamus schizospathus, Griff.;—*from Nepal, between 28° and 29° north latitude:* Chamærops Martiana, Wall.;—*from Guhrwall, in 30° north latitude:* Calamus Royleanus, Griff.;—*from Saharumpoor, in 30° north latitude:* Borassus flabelliformis, L.;—*from Duab, in 31° north latitude:* Phœnix sylvestris, Roxb.;—*from Kheree, in 30° north latitude:* Phœnix humilis, Royle;—*from Dekan:* Bentinckia Coddapanna, Berry, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Miquel mentions as palms of Japan (entirely extra-tropical: Rhapis flabelliformis, Aiton; R. humilis, Blume; Chamærops excelsa Thunb.; Livistona Chinensis, Br. and Arenga saccharifera, Labill., or a species closely allied to that palm.

Zea Mays, Linné.*

The Maize or Indian Corn. Indigenous to the southern elevated central portion of Mexico according to researches of J. Harsh. St. Hilaire mentions as its native country Paraguay. A. de Candolle believes it to have come originally from New Granada. Found—as cultivated—in Central America already by Columbus. This conspicuous, though annual cereal grass interests us on this occasion as being applicable to far more uses than those, for which it has been employed in most parts of the globe In North-America, for instance, maize is converted into a variety of dishes for the daily table, being thus boiled in an immature state, as "green corn," Maize-grains pass under the name of Mealies also. Mixed with other flour it furnishes good bread. For some kinds of cakes it is solely used, also for maizena, macaroni and polenta. Several varieties exist, the Inca-Maize of Peru being remarkable for its gigantic size and large grains; the variety nana is very hardy, having matured seeds in Norway as far north as 63° 13′ according to Professor Schuebeler. Some varieties in wet tropical countries ripen grain within six weeks from the time of sowing. Maize is not readily subject to the ordinary corn-diseases, but to prosper it requires fair access to potash and lime. It is less exhaustive to the soil than Wheat. Requires

TABLE OF AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

District or Basin.	Names of Stations.	Amount.	Years.
		Inches.	
Mitchell and Latrobe Rivers	Sale	28·36	19
	Stratford	27·11	17
	Rosedale	26·43	16
	Warragul	41·94	6
	Maffra	26·26	16
	Grant	43·68	13
	Bairnsdale	29·23	15
Lowan Shire and Mallee ...	Warracknabeal	15·47	16
	Neuarpurr, Apsley	22·73	10
Wimmera River	Stawell	21·45	27
	Horsham	17·59	21
	Halls Gap, Grampians ...	36·28	20
	Dimboola	16·17	16
Avon and Richardson Rivers	Banyenong, Donald ...	16·24	18
	Wallaloo, Glenorchy ...	16·99	15
	Warranooke, Glenorchy ...	18·66	10
Loddon River	Daylesford	35·08	26
	Bendigo	22·06	33
	Castlemaine	24·67	19
	Newlyn	28·98	18
	Clunes Weir	24·14	18
	Barker's Creek Reservoir ...	26·48	18
	Expedition Pass Reservoir ...	26·08	18
	Crusoe Reservoir	23·07	18
	Maryborough	20·98	17
	Maldon	25·10	16
	Clunes	22·60	16
	Tragowel Station	14·36	15
	Lake Meran Station ...	14·63	12
	Durham Ox	15·34	12
	Kerang	14·99	15
Campaspe River and Lake Corop	Kyneton	31·99	17
	Malmsbury Reservoir ...	26·78	18
	Sutton Grange Reservoir ...	30·78	18
	Trentham	39·69	11
	Whroo	23·17	17
	Metcalfe	26·64	16
Goulburn and Broken Rivers	Kaarimba, north of Shepparton	20·74	28
	Shepparton	19·29	17
	Alexandra	28·73	16
	Cashel	24·35	14
	Edenvale, Strathbogie Ranges	44·97	11
Ovens River	Beechworth	32·75	23
	Wangaratta	25·97	16
Mitta Mitta and Kiewa Rivers	Omeo	26·67	15
Murray River	Wahgunyah	22·59	22
	Piangil	14·60	20
	Coonange	20·19	6
	Pannoobamawn	17·33	16
	Chiltern	29·15	9
	Picola	18·34	13
	Echuca	18·53	17
	Yarrawonga	21·53	15

recently into medicinal use. The occasional attacks of particular kinds of rust, smut and blight must be overcome by the same measures, adopted against similar parasitic fungs on wheat. Ustilago Maydis (Corda) can in particular become extensively destructive to maize-crops. Z. canina [S. Watson] recently discovered near Lake Cuiztko, close to the boundary-line between the states Guanajuato and Michoacan, is either the wild plant from which Z. Mays originated or a new distinct species.

Zelkova acuminata, Planchon. (*Planera acuminata*, Lindley; *P. Japonica*, Miquel; *Zelkova Keaki*, Savatier and Franchet.)

The "Keaki" Japan. Considered one of the best timber-trees there; height up to 160 feet; stem-diameter to 10 feet [Prof. Luerssen]. Likes calcareous soil. It proved of rapid growth and valuable as a shade-tree also at Melbourne. The wood never cracks, and is hence most extensively used for turnery, also much for furniture [Rein]. For out-door work the most valued wood in Japan [Christy].

Zelkova crenata, Spach. (*Planera Richardi*, Michaux.)

South-Western Asia, ascending to 5,000 feet. In favorable localities a good-sized tree, with qualities resembling those of the elms. Growth of comparative celerity. Resists severe frosts. Its tendency to form straight and tall stems with few and short branches is evident. Attains an age over 200 years; rate of growth about 2 feet a year. Medwedieff calls this tree the pearl of the Caucasian forests. The propagation is either from seeds or layers or cuttings [H. Scharrar]. The wood is pale-yellowish and streaked, tough and elastic, heavy, hard, fine-grained, neither rends nor warps; also under ground never infested with insects, almost imperishable. The allied Z. Cretica (Spach) is restricted to South-Europe.

Zingiber officinale, Roscoe.

The Ginger. India and China. Possibly this plant may be productive also in the warmer temperate zone, and give satisfactory results. In Jamaica it is cultivated up to an elevation of 3,500 feet [W. Fawcett]. The multiplication is effected by division of the root. In the lower Himalayan region, where the temperature is already too low in the cool season, the Ginger-roots are lifted and stored, portions to be replanted when the warm weather sets in [W. Gollan]. This principle may be applicable to many other plants in particular regions. For candied ginger only the young succulent roots are used, which are peeled and scaled prior to immersion into the saccharine liquid. Great Britain imported in 1884 about 56,000 cwt. of ginger, valued at £124,000.

GENERA INCLUDED—continued.

Agathis,* Araucaria,* Callitris, Cephalotaxus, Cunninghamia, Cupressus, Dacrydium, Dammara,* Dioon, Ephedra, Fitzroya, Frenela, Gnetum, Juniperus, Libocedrus, Microcachrys, Microstrobus, Pherosphaera, Phyllocladus, Picea,* Pinus,* Podocarpus, Saxegothea, Sciadopitys, Sequoia, Taxodium, Taxus, Thuja, Thujopsis, Torreya, Widdringtonia.

5. Ferns—

Adiantum,* Alsophila, Angiopteris, Asplenium, Blechnum, Cheilanthes, Cibotium, Cyathea, Davallia, Dicksonia, Gleichenia, Hemitelia, Lastrea, Lindsaya, Lomaria, Marattia, Nephrodium, Nothochlaena, Onoclea, Osmunda, Pteris,* Schizaea, Todea.

6. Mosses, Lichens and other Fungi—

Agaricus,* Boletus, Cantharellus, Choiromyces, Clavaria, Coprinus, Cortinarius, Fistulina, Helvella, Hirneola, Hydnum, Lycoperdon, Melanogaster, Morchella,* Octaviania, Pachyma, Peziza, Polygaster, Polyporus, Russula, Terfezia, Tremella, Tuber.*

Avenue-Plants (partly also for street-planting)—

Acacia, Acer,* Aesculus,* Ailanthus, Albizzia, Angophora, Araucaria, Arbutus, Brachychiton, Callitris, Calodendron, Camellia, Castanea, Celtis, Cornus, Corylus, Corynocarpus, Cryptomeria, Cupressus, Eucalyptus,* Ficus,* Flindersia, Fraxinus, Ginkgo, Grevillea,* Jubaea, Juglans,* Melia, Oreodoxa, Pinus,* Pirenella, Pistacia, Planera, Platanus,* Populus,* Prunus, Pyrus, Quercus,* Robinia, Salix, Schinus, Sequoia, Tamarix, Tilia,* Tristania, Ulmus,* Zelkova.

Bamboo-Plants—

Arundinaria, Arundo, Bambusa,* Beesha, Chusquea, Dendrocalamus,* Gigantochloa, Gynerium, Melocalamus, Melocanna, Phyllostachys, Schizostachyum, many other genera mentioned under Schizostachyum, Teinostachyum, Thamnocalamus.

Calendar-Plants, also otherwise utilitarian—

Arbutus, Camellia, Colchicum, Convallaria, Corylus, Crocus, Cytisus, Hedychium, Myrtus, Photinia, Polianthes, Prunus, Pyrus, Ribes, Richardia, Salix, Sambucus, Syringa, Viburnum, Vitis, Wisteria.

[illegible]lant—

[illegible]nomum.*

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Coffee-Plant—

Coffea.* — Substitutes : Arachis, Cichorium, Cola, Lupinus, Paulinia.

Condiment-Plants—

Acorus, Allium,* Anthriscus, Apium, Archangelica, Artemisia, Asperula, Benincasa, Borrago, Brassica,* Calamintha, Calyptranthes, Canella, Capparis,* Capsicum,* Carum,* Chærophyllum, Cinnamomum,* Citrus,* Clausena, Cochlearia, Cola, Coleus, Coriandrum, Crithmum, Cucumis, Cuminum, Curcuma, Erythroxylon, Eugenia, Fœniculum, Glycine, Illicium, Laserpitium, Laurus, Lepidium, Lindera, Mentha,* Meriandra, Monarda, Monodora, Myrrhis, Nepeta, Nyssa, Ocimum, Olea, Origanum, Peucedanum, Pimenta, Pimpinella, Prunus, Psammogeton, Pycnanthemum, Salvia, Satureja, Seseli, Sison, Smyrnium, Spilanthes, Tropæolum, Thymus, Tuber, Valerianella, Xanthoxylon, Zingiber.*

Cork-Plants—

Quercus.*—Substitutes : Æschynomene, Agave, Copernicia, Erythrina, Leitneria, Nyssa.

Dye-Plants—

Acacia, Acer, Albizzia, Aleurites, Alkanna, Alnus, Anthemis, Baloghia, Baptisia, Basella, Berberis, Betula, Bixa, Butea, Cæsalpinia, Caragana, Carthamus, Carya, Chlorogalum, Cladrastris, Coccoloba, Coprinus, Crocus, Crozophora, Cudrania, Curcuma, Cytisus, Dracæna, Excæcaria, Fagopyrum, Fraxinus, Garcinia, Gunnera, Hæmatoxylon,* Hedera, Helianthus, Heterothalamus, Indigofera,* Isatis, Juglans, Lawsonia, Lithospermum, Lyperia, Maclura, Maharanga, Mallotus, Onosma, Opuntia, Peireskia, Peltophorum, Perilla, Peumus, Phyllocladus, Pinus, Polygonum, Quercus, Reseda, Rhamnus, Rhus, Roccella, Rubia,* Sambucus, Saponaria, Solanum, Sophora, Spartium, Strobilanthes, Terminalia, Thymelæa, Vaccinium, Xanthorrhiza.

Edging-Plants—

Anthemis, Bellis, Buxus,* Ceanothus, Chrysanthemum, Lavandula, Origanum, Pelargonium, Rosa,* Rosmarinus, Stenotaphrum, Thymus, Veronica, Viola.

Embankment-Plants—

Acacia, Arundinaria, Arundo, Bambusa, Ceanothus, Cynodon,* Cytisus, Elymus, Fragaria, Hemarthria, Imperata, Lathyrus, Lespedeza, Medicago, Mesembrianthemum, Panicum, Paspalum, Phormium, Phyllostachys, Polygonum, Psamma, Rubus, Salix, Stenotaphrum,* Tussilago.

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Fibre-Plants—

Agave,* Ananas, Andropogon, Apocynum, Aranja, Arenga, Arracarpus, Beschorneria, Boehmeria,* Broussonetia, Calotropis, Camelina, Cannabis,* Caryota, Chlorogalum, Chrysopsis, Copernicia, Corchorus,* Cordyline, Crotalaria,* Cyperus, Dehregeasia, Epicampes, Eryngium, Fitzroya, Fourcroya, Gossypium,* Hardwickia, Helianthus, Hibiscus, Humulus, Lardizabala, Lavatera, Linum,* Malachra, Maoutia, Musa,* Pachyrrhizus, Phormium,* Pinus, Pipturus, Poa, Sanseviera, Sesbania, Spartina, Spartium, Stipa, Thuya, Tillandsia, Touchardia, Urena, Villebrunia, Wisendula, Yucca. (See also Paper-plants).

Fodder-Plants—

1. GRASSES—

Agrostis, Aira, Alopecurus,* Amphipogon, Andropogon,* Anthistiria,* Anthoxanthum, Aristida, Arundinaria, Arundinella, Arundo, Astrebla,* Avena,* Bouteloua, Briza, Bromus,* Buchloa, Calamagrostis, Chionachne, Chloris, Cinna, Cynodon,* Cynosurus, Dactylis,* Danthonia,* Ehrharta, Eleusine, Elionurus, Elymus, Eragrostis,* Eriachne, Erianthus, Eriochloa, Euchlæna,* Festuca,* Hemarthria, Hierochloa, Holcus, Hordeum,* Kœleria, Leersia, Lolium,* Melica, Milium, Muehlenbergia, Neurachne, Oryzopsis, Panicum,* Pappophorum, Paspalum, Pennisetum,* Phalaris, Phleum,* Poa,* Potamophila, Rottboellia, Sclerachne, Secale,* Sesleria, Spartina, Spinifex, Tripsacum, Trisetum, Triticum,* Uniola, Zea,* Zizania.

2. HERBAGE AND FOLIAGE—

Acacia, Achillea, Alchemilla, Anabasis, Anthyllis, Arachis, Astragalus, Atriplex,* Brassica,* Cartonema, Casuarina, Celtis, Chenopodium, Cicer, Cichorium, Claytonia, Conospermum, Crotalaria, Cytisus, Desmodium, Eruca, Ervum, Exomis, Fagopyrum, Galega, Helichrysum, Helipterum, Heracleum, Hippocrepis, Illippe, Jacksonia, Kennedya, Kochia,* Lactuca, Lathyrus, Leptorhabdos, Lespedeza, Ligusticum, Lotus, Lupinus,* Medicago,* Muehlenbeckia, Onobrychis, Opuntia, Ornithopus, Pentzia, Peucedanum, Phymaspermum, Pisum, Plantago, Polygonum, Pollichia, Pomaderris, Portulacaria, Prangos, Salix, Sanguisorba, Selago, Sesbania, Spergula, Stenopetalum, Symphytum, Tragopogon, T[illegible]n,* Triglochin, Trigonella, Trophis, Vicia, Waitzia.

[illegible]rassica,* Daucus,* Dioscorea, Helianthus, Ipomœa, [illegible]peucedanum, Solanum.*

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

4. STABLE-PULSE—

Cajanus, Cicer,* Dolichos, Ervum, Lupinus, Phaseolus, Pisum,* Vicia.*

5. OTHER FRUITS—

Aesculus, Albizzia, Argania, Carya, Castanea, Ceratonia,* Erythea, Fagus, Helianthus, Prosopis, Quercus.

Fullers-Plant—

Dipsacus.

Garland-Plants—

Actinotus, Apium, Asparagus, Baccharis, Chrysanthemum, Cupressus, Hedera, Helichrysum, Helipterum, Laurus, Lycopodium, Melaleuca,* Pinus, Pittosporum, Prunus, Rubus, Quercus, Taxus.*

Grave-Plants—

Acacia, Agonis, Boronia, Casuarina, Cupressus, Dacrydium, Exocarpos, Fraxinus, Helichrysum, Helipterum, Lycopodium, Pittosporum, Populus, Rosa, Salix,* Schinus, Sophora, Tamarix, Thuya, Ulmus, Viola.

Gum-Plants—

Acacia,* Albizzia, Astragalus,* Brachychiton, Caragana, Diospyros, Olea, Piptadenia, Prosopis, Xylia.

Hedge-Plants—

Aberia,* Acacia, Acer, Aegle, Agave, Albizzia, Alnus, Asparagus, Azima, Baccharis, Bambusa, Berberis, Buddlea, Cæsalpinia. Capparis, Carissa, Catalpa, Ceanothus, Celtis, Citrus, Cornus, Cratægus,* Cudrania, Cupressus, Cytisus, Elæagnus, Euonymus, Flacourtia, Gleditschia, Guilandina, Hymenanthera, Ilex, Justicia, Lantana, Lawsonia, Ligustrum, Lycium, Maclura,* Mimosa, Morus, Myoporum, Nitraria, Opuntia, Paliurus, Parkinsonia, Peireskia, Phyllostachys, Pisonia, Pistacia, Pittosporum, Plectronia, Plumbago, Prosopis, Prunus, Punica, Pyrus, Rhamnus, Rhus, Rosa,* Rubus, Ruscus, Salix, Sambucus, Scutia, Streblus, Tecoma, Thuya, Viburnum, Ximenia, Zizyphus.

Honey-Plants—

Acacia, Acer, Æsculus, Agave, Albizzia, Angophora, Audibertia,* Avicennia, Barbarea, Borrago, Brassica, Buddlea, Carya, Castanea, Catalpa, Cephalanthus, Cerinthe, Citrus,* Cratægus, Crepis, Crocus, Cucurbita, Cytisus, Diospyros, Dipsacus, Echinops, Echium, Ervum, Eucalyptus, Eucryphia, Eupatorium, Fagopyrum, Gleditschia, Gossypium, Grevillea, Hedera, Hedysarum,

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Helianthus, Lathyrus, Lavandula,* Liriodendron, Lupinus, Marrubium, Medicago, Melilotus, Melaleuca, Melianthus, Melissa, Mentha, Monarda, Musa, Nepeta, Ocimum, Origanum,* Ornithopus, Onobrychis, Peireskia, Phormium, Photinia, Polygonum, Prenanthes, Prostanthera, Protea, Prunus, Pyrus, Reseda, Rhamnus, Ribes, Rhus, Robinia, Rosa, Rosmarinus, Rubus, Sabal, Salix, Salvia, Sanguinaria, Satureja, Spartium, Taraxacum, Teucrium,* Thymus, Tilia, Trichostema, Trifolium,* Tropæolum, Ulex, Vicia, Viola, Yucca.

Hop-Plant—

Humulus.*

Insecticidal Plants—

Agave, Ailantus, Aloe, Artemisia, Cannabis, Chrysanthemum,* Eucalyptus, Fagopyrum, Gymnocladus, Helleborus, Lathyrus, Lycium, Matricaria, Melia, Mentha, Nicotiana, Prunus, Rhus, Ricinus, Rosmarinus, Saussurea, Schkuhria, Solanum, Tagetes, Thuya, Tropæolum, Veratrum.

Irrigation-Plants—

Agrostis, Andropogon, Avena, Bambusa, Boehmeria, Brassica, Camellia, Cannabis, Citrus, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Dicksonia, Euchlæna, Festuca, Gossypium, Humulus,* Juglans, Lolium, Medicago, Olea, Onobrychis, Oryza,* Panicum, Phleum, Phœnix, Phormium, Poa, Prunus, Pyrus, Rubus, Salix, Todea, Trifolium, Vitis, Zea.

Lawn-Plants—

Cynodon, Cynosurus, Hemarthria, Lespedeza, Lolium,* Poa,* Stenotaphrum,* Trifolium, Triodia, Zoysia.

Limestone-Plants—

Agave, Aloe, Anemone, Anthyllis, Arachis, Buxus, Calamintha, Carum, Ceratonia, Eucalyptus, Isatis, Juglans, Juniperus, Lavandula, Medicago, Melica, Nicotiana, Onobrychis, Pinus, Pisum, Reseda, Salvia, Sesleria, Sison, Trifolium, Vicia, Vitis.

Longevity-Plants—

Acer, Adansonia, Æsculus, Araucaria, Argania, Betula, Borassus, Casimiroa, Castanea, Celtis, Citrus, Cocos, Cryptomeria, Cupressus, Dammara, Dracæna, Eucalyptus, Euterpe, Fagus, Ficus, Fitzroya, Ginkgo, Hedera, Hymenæa, Ilex, Juglans, Juniperus, Libocedrus, Liriodendron, Olea, Phœnix, Pinus, Platanus, Populus, Pyrus, Quercus, Robinia, Rosa, Salix, Sequoia, Swietenia, Tamarindus, Taxodium, Taxus, Thuya, Tilia, Todea, Ulmus, Vitis, Wistaria, Zelkova.

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Manure-Plants—

Althaea, Amarantus, Brassica, Dolichos, Fagopyrum, Fœniculum, Fucus, Helianthus, Laminaria, Lavatera, Lotus, Lupinus, Melilotus, Ornithopus, Panicum, Pisum, Spergula, Symphytum, Trifolium, Vicia.

Medicinal Plants—

1. YIELDING HERBAGE OR FLOWERS—

Achillea, Aconitum,* Agave, Aletris, Aloe,* Althæa, Anemone, Anthemis, Apocynum, Arctostaphylos, Aristolochia, Arnica, Artemisia, Atropa,* Baptisia, Barosma, Borrago, Cannabis, Carica, Cassia, Catha, Chelidonium, Chelone, Chenopodium, Chrysanthemum, Cochlearia, Collinsonia, Conium, Convallaria, Crocus, Cytisus, Datisca, Digitalis,* Duboisia, Echinops, Erythroxylon,* Eupatorium, Eucalyptus, Fabiana, Garuleum, Grindelia, Hagenia, Hamamelis, Hedeoma, Hyoscyamus,* Ilex, Justicia, Lactuca, Leonotis, Leyssera, Lippia, Marrubium, Matricaria, Melia, Melianthus, Mentha, Menyanthes, Micromeria, Monsonia, Nepeta, Ocimum, Osmitopsis, Parthenium, Phytolacca, Pilocarpus, Polygala, Prunus, Pterocarpus, Rafnia, Ricinus,* Rosmarinus, Ruta, Salvia, Sambucus, Santolina, Schkuhria, Sebæa, Selinum, Solanum, Sophora, Spigelia, Spilanthes, Swertia, Tanacetum, Tarchonanthus, Teucrium, Thuya, Thymus.

2. YIELDING BARK—

Achras, Ailantus, Alstonia, Aspidosperma, Calotropis, Canella, Cedrela, Cinchona,* Cornus, Gonioma, Ilex, Juglans, Melia, Pilocarpus, Pterocarpus, Salix, Syringa, Viburnum.

3. YIELDING ROOTS—

Acorus, Actæa, Althæa, Anacyclus, Apocynum, Archangelica, Aristolochia, Arnica, Atropa, Carex, Cephaelis, Cichorium, Cimicifuga, Colchicum,* Convolvulus, Datisca, Daucus, Ferula, Gentiana, Glycyrrhiza,* Helleborus, Hydrastis, Inula, Ipomœa, Krameria, Leontice, Nardostachys, Panax, Periandra, Peucedanum, Pimpinella, Piscidia, Podophyllum,* Polygala, Punica, Rafnia, Rheum,* Rubus, Sabbatia, Sanguinaria, Saponaria, Sassafras, Saussurea, Schœnocaulon, Scorzonera, Smilax, Smyrnium, Stillingia, Stylosanthes, Symphytum, Taraxacum, Tulipa, Urginia, Valeriana, Veratrum, Withania, Xanthorrhiza.

4. YIELDING FRUITS (or only Seeds)—

Aegle, Andira, Brassica, Carica, Cassia, Cola,* Croton, Cucumis, Cuminum, Ecballion, Eugenia, Fœniculum, Gynocardia, Illicium, Joannesia, Laurus, Mallotus, Œnanthe, Papaver,* Persea, Punica, Rhamnus, Ricinus,* Schœnocaulon, Simaba, Smyrnium, Strophanthus, Tamarindus, Trigonella.

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Plants (for pressing)—

Aesculus, Arachis, Argania, Brassica,* Camelina, Camellia, Cannabis, Carthamus, Carya, Combretum, Corylus, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Cyperus, Elæis,* Eruca, Excæcaria, Fagus, Ginkgo, Gossypium,* Guizotia, Helianthus, Joannesia, Juglans, Linum,* Litsea, Moringa, Olea,* Papaver, Prunus, Pyrularia, Ricinus,* Sesamum,* Telfairia, Torreya. [For distilled oils see Scent-plants.]

Palm-Plants—

Acanthophœnix, Acrocomia, Arenga, Bactris, Bacularia, Borassus, Brahea, Calamus, Calyptronoma, Caryota, Ceroxylon, Chamædorea, Chamærops,* Cocos,* Copernicia, Diplothemium, Dypsis, Elæis, Erythea, Euterpe, Geonoma, Hyphæne, Jubæa,* Kentia,* Livistona,* Mauritia, Oncosperma, Oreodoxa, Phœnix,* Plectocomia, Presfoa, Pritchardia, Ptychosperma,* Rhapidophyllum, Rhapis, Sabal, Serenoa, Thamnocalamus, Thrinax, Trithrinax,* Wallichia, Washingtonia, Wettinia, Zalacca (some other American genera under Wettinia, some other Asiatic genera under Zalacca).

Paper-Plants—

Arundo, Bambusa, Broussonetia, Cyperus, Fatsia, Lepidosperma, Lygeum, Phormium,* Pinus,* Populus,* Psamma, Salix, Spartina, Stipa,* Tilia, Triticum, Yucca, Zea. (See also Fibre-plants).

Rennet-Plants—

Acanthosicyos, Cynara, Withania.

Resin-Plants (including those yielding India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Catechu and Kino)—

Achras, Adesmia, Agonis, Angophora, Araucaria, Balsamodendron, Belis, Boswellia, Bursera, Butea, Cajanus, Callitris,* Castilloa,* Cedrela, Ceroxylon, Chloroxylon, Chrysophyllum, Cistus, Cocosmanthus, Combretum, Croton, Dammara,* Dorema, Eucalyptus,* Excæcaria, Ferula, Ficus,* Garcinia, Hancornia, Hevea,* Hymenæa, Illippe, Imbricaria, Juniperus, Liquidambar, Manihot, Melanorrhœa, Mimusops, Myrica, Palaquium,* Payenia, Pinus,* Pistacia, Pterocarpus, Rhus, Shorea, Sideroxylon, Styrax, Torreya, Trachylobium, Vahea, Xanthorrhœa.

Riparian Plants—

Arundinaria, Arundo, Bambusa, Cyperus, Eucalyptus, Melaleuca, Phormium, Salix, Tamarix.

Plants—

cia, Agrostis,* Ailantus, Albizzia, Alopecurus, Althæa, Asparagus, Atriplex,* Avicennia, Batis, Berberis, Beta, Cæsalpinia, Casuarina, Chenopodium, Crambe, Cynodon,

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Cyperus, Daucus, Distichlis, Elæagnus, Elymus, Eurotia, Exomis, Hemarthria, Hordeum,* Juniperus, Kochia,* Lavatera, Leitneria, Leptospermum, Ligusticum, Lotus, Medicago, Melaleuca,* Melilotus, Mesembrianthemum, Morus, Myoporum, Nitraria, Palaquium, Panicum, Paspalum, Phœnix, Phormium, Pinus, Poa,* Polypogon, Prosopis, Psamma, Rhagodia, Ribes, Salicornia, Scirpus, Sesuvium, Spartina, Spinacia, Sporobolus, Syringa, Tamarix, Terminalia, Thuya, Ulmus, Zoysia.

Sandcoast-Plants—

Acacia, Acanthosicyos, Achillea, Agrostis, Ailantus, Alkanna, Aloe, Anabasis, Andropogon, Apium, Asparagus, Atriplex, Baccharis, Beta, Borassus, Cæsalpinia, Cakile, Calamagrostis, Callitris, Carex, Casuarina, Ceanothus, Coccoloba, Crambe, Crithmum, Cupressus, Cynodon, Cytisus, Dactylis, Distichlis, Ehrharta, Elegia, Elymus,* Eragrostis, Eucalyptus, Fagopyrum, Festuca, Genista, Glaucium, Hippophae, Imperata, Ipomœa, Koeleria, Kunzea, Lathyrus, Launæa,* Lavandula, Lepidosperma, Leptospermum, Lotononis, Lupinus, Lycium, Medicago, Melaleuca, Mesembrianthemum, Microstephium, Myoporum, Myrica, Opuntia, Ornithopus, Othonna, Oxytropis, Panicum, Paritium, Paspalum, Phormium, Pinus,* Plantago, Poa, Populus, Prunus, Psamma,* Quercus, Remirea, Rhagodia, Robinia, Sabal, Salix, Scirpus, Sesuvium, Spartina, Spinifex, Stenotaphrum, Stipa, Tamarix, Tetragonia, Thouarea, Thrinax, Tripsacum, Triticum, Ulex, Uniola, Urginea, Vitex, Yucca, Zoysia.

Sanitary Plants—

Agonis, Arundo, Astartea, Bambusa, Cupressus, Eucalyptus, Helianthus, Melaleuca, Pinus, Populus, Salix, Thuya.

Scenic Plants [other than Palms or Bamboos and otherwise utilitarian]—

Agave,* Ailantus, Aloe, Alsophila, Andropogon, Angelica, Arundo,* Berberis, Bœhmeria, Canna, Cereus, Colocasia, Cordyline,* Cornus, Cyathea, Cycas, Cynara, Cyperus, Datura, Dicksonia, Dirca, Dracæna, Elegia, Embothrium, Encephalartos, Erianthus, Euchlæna, Eustrephus, Fatsia, Ferula, Festuca, Fœniculum, Fourcroya,* Grevillea, Gunnera, Helianthus, Heracleum, Inula, Jacaranda, Lantana, Lavatera, Leucadendron, Magnolia, Melianthus, Monstera, Musa, Opuntia, Pandanus, Paulownia, Phormium,* Pipturus, Podachænium, Polygonum, Rheum, Richardia, Ricinus, Todea, Touchardia, Watsonia, Yucca,* Zea.

Scent-Plants—

Acacia, Adesmia, Aloexylon, Andropogon, Anthoxanthum, Aquilaria, Asperula, Backhousia, Boronia, Bouvardia, Buddlea, Caesalpinia, Calamintha, Cedronella, Cestrum, Cinnamomum, Citrus,* Convolvulus, Cupania, Dracocephalum, Eucalyptus, Gelsemium, Hypoestes, Iris, Jasminum,* Lavandula,* Leptospermum,

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

Liatris, Lippia, Liquidambar, Luculia, Melia, Melissa, Mentha,* Monarda, Murraya, Myrtus, Nyctanthes, Ocimum, Origanum, Osmanthus, Pelargonium,* Pittosporum, Plumiera, Pogostemon, Polianthes, Prostanthera, Prunus, Pycnanthemum, Reseda,* Rosa,* Rosmarinus, Santalum, Satureja, Saussurea, Styrax, Synoon, Syringa, Teucrium, Thymus, Tilia, Triphasia, Vahea, Viola,* Wistaria.

Silk-Plants—

Ailantus, Cajanus, Castanea, Cudrania, Dipsacus, Liquidambar, Machilus, Maclura, Morus,* Quercus, Ricinus, Shorea, Symplocos, Terminalia, Trophis, Ulmus, Zizyphus, [not Boehmeria].

Starch-Plants—

Æsculus, Alstrœmeria, Artocarpus, Canna,* Caryota, Colocasia, Copernicia, Cycas, Dioscorea, Fagopyrum, Hordeum, Ipomœa, Levisia, Manihot, Maranta,* Musa, Oreodoxa, Oryza,* Secale, Solanum,* Tacca, Triticum,* Zea.*

Sugar-Plants—

Acer, Andropogon,* Beta;* Borassus, Caryota, Copernicia, Cucumis, Euchlæna, Jubæa, Phœnix, Saccharum,* Zea.

Tan-Plants—

Acacia,* Æsculus, Alnus, Albizzia, Angophora, Aspidosperma, Banksia, Butea, Cæsalpinia, Castanea, Cedrela, Coccoloba, Comptonia, Cytisus, Dacrydium, Duvaua, Elephanthorrhiza, Eucalyptus, Eugenia, Eupatorium, Gordonia, Gunnera, Loxopterygium, Osiris, Pinus, Piptadenia, Populus, Prosopis, Prunus, Pterocarpus, Quercus,* Rhus,* Rumex, Salix, Terminalia.

Tea-Plants—

Achillea, Andropogon, Astartea, Camellia,* Catha, Ceanothus, Hydrangea, Ilex, Sageretia, Vaccinium.

Tide-Plants—

Ægiceras, Avicennia, Batis, Cyperus, Melaleuca, Myoporum, Phormium, Salicornia, Spartina, Sporobolus, Terminalia.

Timber-Plants—

1. TREES, CONIFEROUS—

a. Evergreen—

Araucaria,* Belis, Callitris, Cephalotaxus, Cryptomeria, Cupressus, Dacrydium, Dammara,* Fitzroya, Juniperus, Libocedrus, Nageia,* Phyllocladus, Pinus,* Saxono-Gothæa, Sciadopitys, Sequoia,* Taxus, Thuya, Torreya.

GENERA INDICATING—*continued.*

b. Deciduous—

Ginkgo, Glyptostrobus, Pinus,* Taxodium.*

2. TREES, NOT CONIFEROUS—

a. Evergreen—

Acacia, Adenostemon, Albizzia, Angophora, Calophyllum, Castanopsis, Casuarina, Cedrela,* Ceratopetalum, Cercocarpus, Chloroxylon, Corynocarpus, Dalbergia, Diospyros, Dysoxylon, Embothrium, Eucalyptus,* Euclea, Eucryphia, Fagus,* Flindersia, Gmelina, Gourliea, Grevillea, Guayacum, Hardwickia, Harpullia, Hymenæa, Jacaranda, Knightia, Laurelia, Litsea, Maba, Machilus, Magnolia, Maytenus, Metrosideros, Myrtus, Ocotea, Owenia, Peltophorum, Persea, Peumus, Pistacia, Psychotria, Quercus,* Rhus, Royenia, Sabal, Santalum, Shorea, Stylidium, Swietenia,* Syncarpia, Tristania, Umbellularia, Zizyphus.

b. Deciduous—

Acer,* Æsculus, Ailantus, Alnus, Betula, Butea, Carpinus, Carya,* Castanea,* Catalpa, Celtis, Corylus, Curtisia, Diospyros, Engelhardtia, Excæcaria, Fagus,* Fraxinus,* Gleditschia, Gymnocladus, Holoptelea, Juglans,* Liriodendron, Magnolia, Melia, Ostrya, Pircunia, Planera, Platanus, Populus, Prunus, Pterocarpus, Pterocarya, Quercus,* Robinia, Salix,* Tectona, Tilia, Ulmus,* Xylia, Zelkova.

Tobacco-Plant—

Nicotiana.*

Water-Plants (including Swamp-Plants)—

Acorus, Aegiceras, Æschynomene, Aira, Alnus, Alopecurus, Apium, Aponogeton, Arundo, Astartea, Batis, Butomus, Cyperus, Eucalyptus, Euryale, Festuca, Glyptostrobus, Heleocharis, Lathyrus, Leersia, Melaleuca, Menyanthes, Muehlenbeckia, Nelumbo, Neptunia, Nuphar, Nyssa, Oenanthe, Oryza, Panicum, Paspalum, Phalaris, Poa, Polygonum, Potamophila, Richardia, Sagittaria, Sesbania, Taxodium, Trapa, Triglochin, Typha, Zizania.

Wicker-Plants—

Calamus, Cyperus, Lepidosperma, Parrotia, Salix,* Vitis (also genera mentioned under Bamboo- and Palm-Plants).

Wood-engravers' Plants—

Aspidosperma, Buxus,* Camellia, Cratægus, Dacrydium, Diospyros, Eucalyptus, Gonioma, Ilex, Pittosporum, Prunus, Pyrus, Rhododendron, Royenia, Sambucus, Torreya.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA.

DICOTYLEDONEÆ.

Ranunculaceæ.
Aconitum.
Actæa.
Anemone.
Cimicifuga.
Helleborus.
Hydrastis.
Xanthorrhiza.

Dilleniaceæ.
Dillenia.

Nymphæaceæ.
Euryale.
Nelumbo.
Nuphar.

Canellaceæ.
Canella.

Magnoliaceæ.
Drimys.
Illicium.
Liriodendron.
Magnolia.
Michelia.

Anonaceæ.
Anona.
Asimina.
Monodora.

Laurineæ.
Adenostemum.
Cinnamomum.
Laurus.
Lindera.
Litsea.
Machilus.
Ocotea.
Persea.
Sassafras.
Umbellularia.

Monimieæ.
Laurelia.
Peumus.

Berberideæ.
Akebia.
Berberis.
rdia.
ea.
s.
a.
m.

Papaveraceæ.
Chelidonium.
Glaucium.
Papaver.
Sanguinaria.

Cruciferæ.
Barbarea.
Brassica.
Cakile.
Camelina.
Caulanthus.
Cochlearia.
Crambe.
Eruca.
Isatis.
Lepidium.
Physorrhynchos.
Pringlea.
Pugionium.
Raphanus.
Stenopetalum.

Capparideæ.
Capparis.

Violaceæ.
Hymenanthera.
Viola.

Moringaceæ.
Moringa.

Bixaceæ.
Aberia.
Bixa.
Doryalis.
Flacourtia.
Gynocardia.

Cistaceæ.
Cistus.

Resedaceæ.
Reseda.

Pittosporeæ.
Pittosporum.

Polygalaceæ.
Krameria.
Polygala.

Guttiferæ.
Calophyllum.
Garcinia.
Mammea.
Ochrocarpus.

Camelliaceæ.
Actinidia.
Camellia.
Gordonia.
Schima.

Dipterocarpeæ.
Shorea.

Linaceæ.
Erythroxylon.
Linum.

Geraniaceæ.
Averrhoa.
Monsonia.
Oxalis.
Pelargonium.
Tropæolum.

Malvaceæ.
Adansonia.
Althæa.
Gossypium.
Hibiscus.
Lavatera.
Malachra.
Malva.
Urena.
Wissadula.

Sterculiaceæ.
Brachychiton.
Cola.
Sterculia.

Tiliaceæ.
Aristotelia.
Corchorus.
Tilia.

Euphorbiaceæ.
Aleurites.
Baloghia.
Buxus.
Croton.
Crozophora.
Excaecaria.
Hevea.
Joannesia.
Mallotus.
Manihot.
Phyllanthus.
Ricinus.
Stillingia.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA—*continued.*

icaceæ.
us.
a.
etia.

asia.

ea.
a.

s.
ia.
a.
dia.

nia.
a.

glandeæ.

ardtia.
s.
arya.

mentaceæ.

us.
ea.
opsis.
onia.
as.
ria.
a.
a.
ius.
lus.
us.

Casuarineæ.
arina.

ygophylleæ.
acum.

Rutaceæ.

e.
antia.
sma.

Boronia.
Calodendron.
Casimiroa.
Citrus.
Clausena.
Limonia.
Murraya.
Pilocarpus.
Ruta.
Triphasia.
Xanthoxylon.

Simarubeæ.

Ailantus.
Simaba.

Anacardiaceæ.

Corynocarpus.
Duvana.
Loxopterygium.
Mangifera.
Melanorrhœa.
Odina.
Pistacia.
Rhus.
Schinus.
Spondias.

Burseraceæ.

Amyris.
Balsamodendron.
Boswellia.
Bursera.

Meliaceæ.

Cedrela.
Chloroxylon.
Dysoxylon.
Flindersia.
Melia.
Owenia.
Synoon.
Swietenia.

Sapindaceæ.

Acer.
Æsculus.
Blighia.
Cupania.
Harpullia.
Melianthus.
Melicocca.
Nephelium.
Pappea.
Paulinia.

Celastrineæ.

Catha.
Euonymus.
Maytenus.

Datisceæ.

Datisca.

Tamariscineæ.

Tamarix.

Cacteæ.

Cereus.
Echinocactus.
Opuntia.
Peireskia.

Ficoideæ.

Mesembrianthemum.
Sesuvium.
Pharnaceum.
Tetragonia.

Caryophylleæ.

Saponaria.
Silene.
Spergula.

Portulaceæ.

Claytonia.
Lewisia.
Montia.
Portulacaria.
Talinum.

Amarantaceæ.

Amarantus.
Euxolus.
Ptilotus.

Salsolaceæ.

Agriophyllum.
Anabasis.
Atriplex.
Basella.
Beta.
Boussingaultia.
Chenopodium.
Eurotia.
Exomis.
Kochia.
Rhagodia.
Spinacia.
Theligonum.
Ullucus.

Polygonaceæ.

Calligonum.
Coccoloba.
Fagopyrum.
Muehlenbeckia.
Polygonum.
Pteropyrum.
Rheum.
Rumex.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA—*continued.*

Plumbagineæ.
Plumbago.

Phytolaccaceæ.
Phytolacca.
Pircunia.

Nyctagineæ.
Pisonia.

Thymeleæ.
Aquilaria.
Dirca.
Thymelæa.

Rosaceæ.
Alchemilla.
Amelanchier.
Cercocarpus.
Cotoneaster.
Cratægus.
Fragaria.
Geum.
Hagenia.
Parinarium.
Photinia.
Prunus.
Pyrus.
Quillaja.
Rosa.
Rubus.
Sanguisorba.

Leguminosæ.
Acacia.
Adesmia.
Æschynomene.
Albizzia.
Aloexylon.
Anthyllis.
Apios.
Arachis.
Astragalus.
Baptisia.
Butea.
Cæsalpinia.
Cajanus.
Canavalia.
Caragana.
Cassia.
Ceratonia.
Cercis.
Clea
Dalbergia.
Desmodium.
Dolichos.
Elephantorrhiza.
Ervum.
Erythrina.
Flemingia.
Galega.
Geissaspis.
Genista.
Gleditschia.
Glycine.
Glycyrrhiza.
Gourliea.
Gymnocladus.
Hæmatoxylon.
Hardwickia.
Hedysarum.
Hippocrepis.
Hymenæa.
Indigofera.
Jacksonia.
Kennedya.
Lathyrus.
Lespedeza.
Liparia.
Lotus.
Lupinus.
Medicago.
Melilotus.
Mimosa.
Mucuna.
Neptunia.
Onobrychis.
Ornithopus.
Oxytropis.
Pachyrrhizus.
Parkinsonia.
Peltophorum.
Periandra.
Phaseolus.
Piptadenia.
Piscidia.
Pisum.
Prosopis.
Psophocarpus.
Psoralea.
Pterocarpus.
Pueraria.
Rafnia.
Robinia.
Sesbania.
Sophora.
Spartium.
Stylosanthes.
Tamarindus.
Trachylobium.
Trifolium.
Trigonella.
Ulex.
Vicia.
Vigna.
Voandzeia.
Wistaria.
Xylia.

Saxifrageæ.
Ceratopetalum.
Eucryphia.
Hydrangea.
Ribes.

Aristolochieæ.
Aristolochia.

Hamamelideæ.
Hamamelis.
Liquidambar.
Parrotia.

Myrtaceæ.
Agonis.
Angophora.
Astartea.
Backhousia.
Bertholletia.
Calyptranthes.
Eucalyptus.
Eugenia.
Kunzea.
Leptospermum.
Marliera.
Melaleuca.
Metrosideros.
Myrtus.
Pimenta.
Psidium.
Rhodomyrtus.
Syncarpia.
Tristania.

Combretaceæ.
Combretum.
Terminalia.

Haloragеæ.
Batis.
Gunnera.

Onagreæ.
Fuchsia.
Trapa.

Lythraceæ.
Lawsonia.
Punica.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA—*continued.*

Passifloreæ.
Carica.
Passiflora.

Cucurbitaceæ.
Acanthosicyos.
Benincasa.
Coccinia.
Corynosicyos.
Cucumis.
Cucurbita.
Ecballion.
Lagenaria.
Sechium.
Sicana.
Telfairia.

Olacineæ.
Ximenia.

Santalaceæ.
Cervantesia.
Osyris.
Pyrularia.
Santalum.

Proteaceæ.
Brabejum.
Conospermum.
Embothrium.
Grevillea.
Guevina.
Helicia.
Knightia.
Leucadendron.
Macadamia.
Protea.

Elæagneæ.
Elæagnus.
Hippophæ.
Shepherdia.

Cornaceæ.
Cornus.
Curtisia.
Nyssa.
Stylidium.

Rhamnaceæ.
Ceanothus.
Colletia.
Condalia.
Hovenia.
Paliurus.
Pomaderris.
Rhamnus.
Sageretia.
Scutia.
Zizyphus.

Viniferæ.
Vitis.

Umbelliferæ.
[Including Araliaceæ.]
Aciphylla.
Actinotus.
Anthriscus.
Apium.
Arracacha.
Aralia.
Archangelica.
Carum.
Chærophyllum.
Conium.
Conopodium.
Coriandrum.
Crithmum.
Crytotaenia.
Cuminum.
Cymopterus.
Daucus.
Diposis.
Dorema.
Eryngium.
Fatsia.
Ferula.
Fœniculum.
Hedera.
Heracleum.
Laserpitium.
Myrrhis.
Ligusticum.
Œnanthe.
Panax.
Peucedanum.
Pimpinella.
Prangos.
Psammogeton.
Scandix.
Selinum.
Seseli.
Sison.
Smyrnium.
Stilbocarpa.
Thapsia.
Tinguarra.

Rubiaceæ.
Alibertia.
Asperula.
Bouvardia.
Cephaelis.
Cephalanthus.
Cinchona.
Coffea.
Luculia.
Plectronia.
Psychotria.
Richardsonia.
Rubia.
Vangueria.

Caprifoliaceæ.
Sambucus.
Viburnum.

Valerianeæ.
Nardostachys.
Valeriana.
Valerianella.

Dipsaceæ.
Dipsacus.

Compositæ.
Achillea.
Anacyclus.
Anthemis.
Arnica.
Artemisia.
Baccharis.
Carlina.
Carthamus.
Chrysanthemum.
Chrysopsis.
Cichorium.
Crepis.
Cynara.
Echinops.
Eupatorium.
Garuleum.
Grindelia.
Guizotia.
Helianthus.
Helichrysum.
Helipterum.
Heterothalamus.
Hypochœris.
Inula.
Launæa.
Lactuca.
Leyssera.
Liatris.
Matricaria.
Microseris.
Mutisia.
Osmitopsis.
Parthenium.
Pentzia.
Phymaspermum.
Podachænium.
Rhaponticum.
Santolina.
Saussurea.
Scorzonera.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA—*continued.*

Schkuhria.
Scolymus.
Spilanthes.
Tagetes.
Tanacetum.
Taraxacum.
Tarchonanthus.
Tragopogon.
Tussilago.
Waitzia.

Campanulaceæ.

Campanula.

Ericaceæ.

Arbutus.
Arctostaphylos.
Gaultiera.
Gaylussacia.
Rhododendron.
Vaccinium.

Styraceæ.

Styrax.
Symplocos.

Aquifoliaceæ.

Ilex.

Ebenaceæ.

Diospyros.
Euclea.
Maba.
Royenia.

Sapotaceæ.

Achras.
Argania.
Chrysophyllum.
Dichopsis.
Illippe.
Imbricaria.
Mimusops.
Niemeyera.
Palaquium.
Payenia.
Sideroxylon.

Myrsinaceæ.

Ægiceras.

Jasmineæ.

Azima.
Fraxinus.
Jasminum.
Li[illegible].

Apocyneæ.

Alstonia.
Apocynum.
Aspidosperma.
Carissa.
Gonioma.
Hancornia.
Plumiera.
Strophanthus.
Vahea.

Asclepiadeæ.

Araujia.
Calotropis.

Loganiaceæ.

Buddlea.
Gelsemium.
Spigelia.

Plantagineæ.

Plantago.

Gentianeæ.

Gentiana.
Menyanthes.
Sabbatia.
Sebæa.
Swertia.

Convolvulaceæ.

Convolvulus.
Ipomœa.

Solanaceæ.

Atropa.
Bassovia.
Capsicum.
Cestrum.
Duboisia.
Fabiana.
Hyoscyamus.
Lycium.
Nicotiana.
Physalis.
Salpichroma.
Solanum.
Withania.
Witheringia.

Scrophularinæ.

Chelone.
Digitalis.
Leptorhabdos.
Lyperia.
Paulownia.
Verbascum.
Veronica.

Acanthaceæ.

Hypoestes.
Justicia.
Strobilanthes.

Bignoniaceæ.

Catalpa.
Jacaranda.

Pedalineæ.

Sesamum.

Asperifoliæ.

Alkanna.
Borrago.
Cerinthe.
Echium.
Heliotropium.
Lithospermum.
Maharanga.
Onosma.
Pollichia.
Symphytum.

Labiatæ.

Audibertia.
Calamintha.
Cedronella.
Coleus.
Collinsonia.
Dracocephalum.
Hedeoma.
Hyssopus.
Lasiocorys.
Lavandula.
Leonotis.
Marrubium.
Melissa.
Mentha.
Meriandra.
Micromeria.
Monarda.
Nepeta.
Ocimum.
Origanum.
Pogostemon.
Perilla.
Plectranthus.
Prostanthera.
Pycnanthemum.
Rosmarinus.
Salvia.
Satureja.
Stachys.
Teucrium.
Thymus.
Trichostema.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA—*continued.*

)enaceæ.
ia.

'oporineæ.
ıila.
ım.
lagineæ.

:usaceæ.

itamineæ.

a.
.
:.

)meliaceæ.
.
ɜia.

accaceæ.

)scorideæ.
'ea.

Irideæ.

us.

ıaryllideæ.

.
meria.
rneria.
oya.
:hes.

Liliaceæ.

ı.
ıgus.
galum.
cum.
llaria.
line.

Coniferæ.

Araucaria.
Belis.
Callitris.
Cephalotaxus.
Cryptomeria.
Cupressus.
Dacrydium
Dammara.
Fitzroya.
Ginkgo.
Glyptostrobus
Juniperus.
Libocedrus.
Nageia.
Phyllocladus.
Pinus.
Saxono-Gothæa.
Sciadopitys.
Sequoia.
Taxodium.
Taxus.
Thuya.
Torreya.

Cycadeæ.

Cycas.
Encephalartos.

MONOCOTYLEDONEÆ.

Dracæna.
Eremurus.
Eustrephus.
Geitonoplesium.
Lapageria.
Ophipogon.
Phormium.
Ruscus.
Sanseviera.
Schœnocaulon.
Scilla.
Smilax.
Trillium.
Tulipa.
Urginia.
Uvularia.
Veratrum.
Xanthorrhœa.
Yucca.

Commelineæ.

Cartonema.

Alismaceæ.

Aponogeton.
Butomus.
Sagittaria.

Fluviales.

Triglochin.

Aroideæ.

Acorus.
Amorphophallus.
Colocasia.
Monstera.
Richardia.
Xanthosoma.

Typhaceæ.

Typha.

Cyclanthaceæ.

Carludovica.

Pandanaceæ.

Pandanus.

Palmaceæ.

Acanthophœnix.
Acrocomia.
Arenga.
Bactris.
Bacularia.
Borassus.
Brahea.
Calamus.
Calyptronoma.
Caryota.
Ceroxylon.
Chamædora.
Chamærops.
Clinostigma.
Cocos.
Copernicia.
Diplothemium.
Dypsis.
Elæis.
Erythea.
Euterpe.
Geonoma.
Hyphæne.
Jubæa.
Kentia.
Livistona.
Mauritia.
Oncosperma.
Oreodoxa.
Phœnix.
Plectocomia.
Preston.
Pritchardia.
Pseudophœnix.

SYSTEMATIC INDEX TO GENERA—*continued*

Ptychosperma.
Rhapis.
Rhapidophyllum.
Sabal.
Serenoa.
Thrinax.
Trithrinax.
Wallichia
Washingtonia.
Wettinia.
Zalacca.

Bestiaceæ.

Cannamois.
Elegia.
Thamnochortus.

Cyperaceæ.

Carex.
Cyperus.
Heleocharis.
Lepidosperma.
Lepironia.
Remirea.
Scirpus.

Gramineæ.

Agrostis.
Aira.
Alopecurus.
Amphipogon.
Andropogon.
Antinstiria.
Anthoxanthum.
Aristida.
Arundinaria.
Arundinella.
Arundo.
Astrebla.
Avena.
Bambusa.
Beesha.
Bouteloua.
Briza.
Bromus.
Bucquia.
Calamagrostis.
Chionachne.
Chloris.
Chusquea.
Cinna.
Coix.
Cynodon.
Cynosurus.
Dactylis.
Danthonia.
Dendrocalamus.
Dinochloa.
Eatonia
Eatonia.
Ehrharta.
Eleusine.
Elionurus.
Elymus.
Epicampes.
Eragrostis.
Ermatinus.
Eriochloa.
Euchlæna.
Festuca.
Gigantochloa.
Guadua.
Hemarthria.
Hierochloa.
Hordeum
Hordeum.
Imperata.
Koeleria.
Leersia.
Lolium.
Lygeum.
Melica.
Melocalamus.
Melocanna.
Milium.
Muehlenbergia.
Nastus.
Neurachne.
Oryza.
Oryzopsis.
Oryzotenanthera.
Panicum.
Pappophorum.
Paspalum.
Pennisetum.
Phalaris.
Phleum.
Phyllostachys.
Poa.
Potamophila.
Psamma.
Rottboellia
Saccharum.
Schizostachyum.
Secale.
Setaria.
Spartina.
Spinifex.
Sporobolus.
Stenotaphrum.
Stipa.
Teinostachyum.
Thamnocalamus.
Thouarea.
Triodia.
Tripsacum.
Triseetum.
Triticum.
Unioia
Zea.
Zizania.
Zoysia.

ACOTYLEDONEÆ.

Filices.

Alsophila.
Cyathea.
Dicksonia.
Lycopodium.
Todea.

[illegible]henes.

Fungaceæ.

Agaricus.
Boletus
Cantharellus.
Choiromyces.
Clavaria.
Coprinus.
Cortinarius.
Fistulina.
Helvella
Hirneola.
Hydnum.
Lycoperdon.
Morchella.
Pachyma.
Peziza.
Phallus.
Polyporus.
Russula.
Terfezia.
Tremella.
Tuber.

Algæ.

Chondrus.
Gelidium.
Gracilaria.
Porphyra.

IC SYNONYMS, REFERRED RESPECTIVELY TO THE ADOPTED GENERA.

ny cases the name of the genus changeable only for some of its species.)

a ... Psidium.
... Pinus.
... Albizzia, Piptadenia.
orus ... Hypochæris.
ena ... Phymaspermum.
... Dactylis.
... Vaccinium.
... Dammara.
m ... Triticum.
... Nephelium.
... Colocasia.
is ... Euxolus.
mus ... Danthonia.
is ... Prunus.
... Joannesia.
za ... Selinum.
... Carum, Peucedanum
... Carum.
... Fatsia.
... Bacularia, Ptychosperma.
a ... Prunus.
erum Avena.
a ... Schoenocaulon.
is ... Oxytropis.
ia ... Saussurea.
ita ... Melia.
arpon Cæsalpinia.
... Gigantochloa, Guadua, Phyllostachys.
... Illippe.
... Ipomœa.
... Melocanna.
... Thuya.
... Cupania.
... Chenopodium.
... Maytenus.
... Washingtonia.
... Hagenia.
... Carum.
a ... Peltophorum.
ostis ... Psamma.
ia ... Claytonia.
... Scilla.
nesia Psidium.
us ... Torreya.
... Poa.
llum ... Leontice.
... Pinus.
dra ... Coccinia.
mma ... Vaccinium.
paris Cupressus, Thuya.
ps ... Rhapidophyllum.

Chayota ... Sechium.
Cibotium ... Dicksonia.
Cicca ... ... Phyllanthus.
Citrullus ... Cucumis.
Cladosicyos ... Corynosicyos.
Codiæum ... Baloghia.
Cookia ... Clausena.
Commiphora ... Balsamodendron.
Cotinus ... Rhus.
Cunninghamia Belis.
Cydonia ... Pyrus.
Dactylis ... Poa.
Danthonia ... Astrebla.
Dichopsis ... Palaquium.
Diosma ... Barosma.
Dolichos ... Vigna, Pachyrrhizus.
Enterolobium ... Albizzia.
Eriobotrya ... Photinia.
Ervum ... ... Vicia
Euryangium ... Ferula.
Exidia ... ... Hirneola.
Fabricia ... Leptospermum.
Fagotriticum ... Fagopyrum.
Ferdinanda ... Podachænium.
Festuca ... Distichlis.
Flueggea ... Ophiopogon.
Frenela ... Callitris.
Glechoma ... Nepeta.
Glyceria ... Poa.
Grumilia ... Psychotria.
Guilandina ... Cæsalpinia.
Guilielma ... Bactris.
Gynerium ... Arundo.
Haplotaxis ... Saussurea.
Harina ... ... Wallichia.
Hedyscepe ... Kentia.
Hellenia ... Alpinia.
Hordeum ... Elymus.
Howea ... ... Kentia.
Hydrochloa ... Zizania.
Hydropyrum ... Zizania.
Hyospathe ... Prestoa.
Imperatoria ... Peucedanum.
Isachne ... Panicum.
Isonandra ... Palaquium.
Juania ... ... Ceroxylon.
Kentia ... ... Clinostigma.
Landolphia ... Vahea.
Larix ... ... Pinus.
Lathyrus ... Ervum.
Lens ... ... Ervum.
Lithræa ... Rhus.
Lucuma ... Niemeyera.

GENERIC SYNONYMS—*continued.*

Lycopersicum	Solanum.
Lysiloma	Albizzia.
Macranthus	Mucuna.
Machrochloa	Stipa.
Macrozamia	Encephalartos.
Maharanga	Onosma.
Malabaila	Peucedanum.
Marlea	Stylidium.
Melloca	Ullucus.
Mespilus	Cratægus, Pyrus.
Metrosideros	Syncarpia.
Microlæna	Ehrharta.
Monizia	Thapsia.
Myrcianthes	Myrtus.
Myricaria	Tamarix.
Myrtus	Rhodomyrtus.
Nannorrhops	Chamærops.
Nasturtium	Cochlearia.
Negundo	Acer.
Nelumbium	Nelumbo.
Nengella	Kentia.
Ophelia	Swertia.
Oplismenus	Panicum.
Oreodaphne	Ocotea, Umbellularia.
Orobus	Lathyrus.
Osmunda	Todea.
Oxycoccus	Vaccinium.
Oxytenanthera	Gigantochloa.
Panax	Aralia.
Panicum	Pennisetum.
Paspalum	Panicum.
Passerina	Thymelæa.
Pastinaca	Peucedanum.
Penicillaria	Pennisetum.
Phytolacca	Pircunia.
Picea	Pinus.
Piptatherum	Milium.
Piptochætium	Oryzopsis.
Pithecolobium	Albizzia.
Planera	Zelkova.
Poa	Festuca.
Podocarpus	Nageia.
Poinciana	Cæsalpinia.
Pollinia	Andropogon.
Poterium	Sanguisorba.
Prinos	Ilex.
Pritchardia	Washingtonia.
Prumnopithys	Nageia.
Pyrethrum	Chrysanthemum, Tanacetum.
Quadria	Guevina.
Reana	Euchlæna.
Retinospora	Cupressus.
Rhopalostylis	Kentia.
Rottlera	Mallotus.
Rubachia	Marliera.
Ruellia	Strobilanthes.
Sabadilla	Schœnocaulon.
Sabal	Serenoa.
Salisburia	Ginkgo.
Salvia	Audibertia.
Sapota	Achras.
Satureja	Thymus.
Scilla	Urginea.
Scorodosma	Ferula.
Seaforthia	Ptychosperma.
Setaria	Panicum.
Sinapis	Brassica.
Siphonia	Hevea.
Sium	Pimpinella.
Slackea	Decaisnea.
Soja	Glycine.
Sorghum	Andropogon.
Spartium	Cytisus.
Sterculia	Cola.
Stillingia	Excæcaria.
Talinum	Claytonia.
Taxodium	Glyptostrobus, Sequoia.
Tetranthera	Umbellularia.
Tetragonolobus	Lotus.
Thamnocalamus	Arundinaria.
Thea	Camellia.
Themeda	Anthistiria.
Thibaudia	Vaccinium.
Thuyopsis	Thuya.
Trachycarpus	Chamærops.
Trichodesma	Pollichia.
Tricholæna	Panicum.
Tricuspis	Festuca.
Trisetum	Avena.
Ulmus	Holoptelea.
Uralepis	Festuca.
Wellingtonia	Sequoia.
Widdringtonia	Callitris.
Witheringia	Bassowia.
Xanthochymus	Garcinia.

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX.

NORTHERN AND MIDDLE EUROPE.

Acer campestre, A. platanoides, A. Pseudo-platanus, Achillea atrata, A. Millefolium, A. moschata, A. nana, Aconitum Napellus, Acorus Calamus, Actæa spicata, Agaricus Auricula, A. cæsareus, A. campestris, A. Cardarella, A. decorus, A. deliciosus, A. eryngii, A. esculentus, A. extinctorius, A. flammeus, A. fusipes, A. gambosus, A. giganteus, A. Marzuolus, A. melleus, A. mouzeron, A. odorus, A. oreades, A. ostreatus, A. procerus, A. scorodonius, A. socialis, A. splendens, A. sylvaticus, A. virgineus, A. volemus, Agrostis palustris, A. rubra, A. vulgaris, Aira cæspitosa, Alchemilla alpina, A. vulgaris, Allium Ampeloprasum, A. Schœnoprasum, A. Scorodoprasum, Alnus glutinosa, A. incana, Alopecurus bulbosus, A. geniculatus, A. pratensis,* Althæa officinalis, Anemone Pulsatilla, Anthemis nobilis, A. tinctoria, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Anthriscus Cerefolium, Anthyllis vulneraria, Archangelica officinalis, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi, Arnica montana, Artemisia Absinthium, A. Mutellina, A. Pontica, Asparagus officinalis,* Asperula odorata, Astragalus arenarius, A. glycyphyllos, A. hypoglottis, Atropa Belladonna, Avena elatior,* A. fatua, A. flavescens, A. pratensis, A. pubescens, A. sativa,* Barbarea vulgaris, Beta vulgaris,* Betula alba, Boletus bovinus, B. circinans, B. edulis, B. luteus, B. sapidus, B. scaber, B. subtomentosus, B. variegatus, Brassica alba, B. Napus,* B. nigra, B. oleracea,* B. Rapa,* Briza media. Bromus asper, B. erectus, Bromus inermis, Butomus umbellatus, Buxus sempervirens,* Cakile maritima, Calamintha officinalis, Camelina sativa, Campanula Rapunculus, Cantharellus edulis, Carex arenaria, Carpinus Betulus, Carum Bulbocastanum, C. Carui, C. segetum, Cetraria Islandica, Chæromyces meandriformis, Chærophyllum bulbosum, C. sativum, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus, Chondrus crispus, Cichorium Intybus, Clavaria aurea, C. botrytis, C. brevipes, C. coralloides, C. crispa, C. flava, C. formosa, C. grisea, C. muscoides, C. palmata, Cochlearia Armoracia, C. officinalis, Colchicum autumnale, Conium maculatum, Convallaria majalis, Coprinus comatus, Cornus mas, Cortinarius cinnamomeus, Corylus Avellana,* Crambe maritima, Cratægus Oxyacantha, Crepis biennis, Cynosurus cristatus, Cytisus scoparius, Dactylis glomerata,* Daucus Carota,* Digitalis purpurea, Dipsacus fullonum, Elymus arenarius,* Euxolus viridis, Fagus sylvatica,* Festuca arundinacea, F. drymeia, F. duriuscula, F. elatior,* F. gigantea, F. heterophylla, F. loliacea, F. ovina, F. pratensis,* F. rubra, F. silvatica, Fistulina hepatica, Fragaria collina, F. vesca,* Fraximus excelsior,* Genista tinctoria, Gentiana lutea, Geum urbanum, Helleborus niger, Helvella esculenta, H. Gigas, H. infula, Heracleum Sibiricum, Hippophae rhamnoides, Holcus lanatus, H. mollis, Hordeum nodosum, H. secalinum,* Humulus Lupulus,* Hydnum album, H. auriscalpium, H. Caput

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Medusæ, H. coralloides, H. diversidens, H. erinaceum, H. fuligineo-album, H. graveolens, H. hystrix, H. imbricatum, H. infundibulum, H. lævigatum, H. repandum, H. suaveolens, H. subsquamosum, H. violascens, Hyoscyamus niger, Ilex Aquifolium, Inula Helenium, Juniperus communis, Lactuca saligna, Lactuca virosa, Laserpitium aquilegium, Lathyrus macrorrhizus, Lathyrus maritimus, L. pratensis, L. sativus, L. silvestris, Lavatera arborea, Leersia oryzoides, Lolium perenne,* Lotus corniculatus, L. major, L. uliginosus, Lycoperdon giganteum, Marrubium Alyssum, M. Opulum, M. Pannonicum, M. vulgare, Matricaria Chamomilla, Medicago falcata, Medicago media, M. sativa,* Melica altissima, M. ciliata, M. nutans, M. uniflora, Melilotus alba, M. altissima, Melilotus dentatus, Mentha aquatica, Mentha arvensis, M. citrata, M. crispa, M. piperita, M. Pulegium, M. rotundifolia, M. sylvestris, M. viridis, Menyanthes trifoliata, Milium effusum, M. multiflorum, Morchella conica, M. deliciosa, M. esculenta, M. Gigas, M. patula, Nepeta Cataria, N. Glechoma, Œnanthe Phellandrium, Onobrychis sativa, Origanum vulgare, Panicum Germanicum, Peucedanum officinale, P. Ostruthrium, P. sativum, Peziza macropus, Phleum alpinum, P. pratense,* Physalis Alkekengi, Pimpinella saxifragra, Pinus Abies,* P. Cembra, P. Larix,* P. montana, P. obovata, P. picea,* P. silvestris,* Plantago lanceolata, Poa airoides, P. alpina, P. angustifolia, P. aquatica, P. bulbosa, P. compressa, P. distans, P. fertilis, P. fluitans, P. maritima, P. nemoralis, P. palustris, P. pratensis,* P. trivialis,* Polyporus citrinus, P. frondosus, P. giganteus, P. ovinus, P. tuberaster, Populus alba, P. canescens, P. dilatata, P. fastigiata, P. nigra, P. tremula, Porphyra vulgaris, Prunus Mahaleb, P. Padus, P. spinosa, Psamma arenaria,* P. Baltica, Pyrus aucuparia, P. Germanica, P. nivalis, Quercus Robur,* Reseda Luteola, Rhamnus catharticus, R. Frangula, Rhizopogon rubescens, Ribes Grossularia,* R. nigrum,* R. rubrum,* Rosa alba, R. Gallica, R. spinosissima, Rubia peregrina, Rubus cæsius,* R. Chamæmorus, R. fruticosus,* R. Idæus,* Rumex Acetosa, R. scutatus, Ruscus aculeatus, Russula vesca, Salix alba,* Salix amygdalina,* S. caprea, S. daphnoides, S. fragilis, S. lanceolata, S. purpurea,* S. rubra,* S. viminalis,* Sambucus nigra, Sanguisorba minor, Saponaria officinalis, Scorzonera Hispanica, Scsleria cærulea, Silene Cucubalus, Sison Amomum, Smyrnium Olusatrum, Solanum Dulcamara, Spartina stricta, Spergula arvensis, Tanacetum vulgare, Taraxacum officinale, Tilia Europea, Tragopogon porrifolius, Trapa natans,* Tremella mesenterica, Trifolium agrarium, T. alpestre, T. fragiferum, T. hybridum,* T. [illegible], T. medium, T. montanum, T. ochroleucum, T. Pannonicum, T. prat[illegible]* T. repens,* T. spadiceum, T. subterraneum, Triticum [illegible]ivum, T. albidum, T. cibarium, T. magnatum, T. [illegible]silago Farfara, Typha latifolia, Ulex Europæus, U. pedunculata, Vaccinium Myrtillus,* V. Oxy-[illegible], V. Vitis Idæa, Valeriana Celtica, Valerianella [illegible]m, Verbascum Thapsus, Vicia Cracca, V. villosa, [illegible], V. sylvatica, Viola odorata.

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

COUNTRIES ON OR NEAR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

Acacia Arabica,* A. gummifera, A. Seyal, A. tortilis, A. Verek, er campestre, A. Creticum, A. platanoides, A. Pseudo-Platanus, hillea fragrantissima, Ægilops ovata, Æsculus Hippocastanum, aricus cæsareus, A. flammeus, Agrostis palustris, A. vulgaris, Aira pitosa, Albizzia Lebbeck, Alchemilla vulgaris, Alkanna tinctoria, ium Ampeloprasum, A. Ascallonicum, A. Cepa,* A. Neapolitanum, Porrum, A. roseum, A. sativum, A. Scorodoprasum, Alnus glutinosa, e vulgaris, Alopecurus bulbosus, A. geniculatus, A. pratensis,* hæa officinalis, Amarantus Blitum, Amelanchier vulgaris, Anacyclus ethrum, Andropogon Gryllus, A. Haleppensis,* A. Ischæmum, A. vincialis, A. Schœnanthus, Anthemis nobilis, A. tinctoria, Anthoxhum odoratum, Anthyllis vulneraria, Apium graveolens, Aquilaria allocha, Argania Sideroxylon, Aristida pungens, Artemisa Abrotum, A. Absinthium, A. Pontica, Arundo Ampelodesmos, A. Donax, Pliniana, Asparagus acutifolius, A. albus, A. aphyllus, A. horridus, officinalis,* A. tenuifolius, Astragalus adscendens, A. arenarius, brachycalyx, A. Cephalonicus, A. Cicer, A. Creticus, A. glycyllos, A. gummifer, A. Hyrcanus, A. microcephalus, A. Parnassi, strobiliferus, A. Stromatodes, A. venosus, A. verus, Atriplex rosea, opa Belladonna, Avena elatior,* A. fatua, A. flavescens, A. pubes-s, A. sativa,* Balsamodendron Mukul, B. Myrrha, B. Opobalsum, Beta vulgaris,* Betula alba, Bongardia Rauwolfii, Boswellia yracea, Borassus Æthiopicus, Borrago officinalis, Brassica alba, B. ipestris, B. Cretica, B. juncea, B. Napus,* B. nigra, B. oleracea,* Rapa,* Briza media, Bromus erectus, B. inermis, Buxus Balearica, longifolia, B. sempervirens,* Cajanus Indicus,* Cakile maritima, amintha Nepeta, C. officinalis, Callitris quadrivalvis, Camelina sativa, mpanula Rapunculus, Cannabis sativa,* Capparis spinosa, Carex aria, Carlina acanthifolia, Carpinus Betulus, Carthamus tinctorius, um Ajowan, C. Bulbocastanum, C. Carui, C. ferulifolium, C. incrassum, C. Petroselinum, C. segetum, Cassia acutifolia, C. angustifolia, C. vata, Castanea sativa,* Catha edulis, Cedronella triphylla, Celtis stralis, Ceratonia Siliqua,* Cerinthe major, Chamærops humilis, erophyllum bulbosum, C. macrospermum, Chelidonium majus, nopodium Blitum, Choiromyces Leonis, Chrysanthemum carneum, cinerarifolium, C. parthenium, C. roseum, Cicer arietinum,* horium Endivia, C. Intybus, Cistus Creticus, C. Cyprius, Cochlia Armoracia, Coffea Arabica,* Colchicum autumnale, Colocasia quorum,* Conium maculatum, Conopodium denudatum, Convala majalis, Convolvulus floridus, C. Scammonia, C. scoparius, rinus comatus, Cornus mas, Cortinarius cinnamomeus, Coriandrum vum, Corylus Avellana,* C. Colurna,* C. maxima,* C. Pontica,* ynosicyos edulis, Crambe cordifolia, C. Kotschyana, C. maritima, C. taria, Cratægus Azarolus, C. Oxyacantha, C. Pyracantha, Crepis nis, Crithmum maritimum, Crocus Alatavicus, C. Fleischeri, hiemalis, C. Nevadensis, C. sativus, C. serotinus, C. vitellinus,

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Cucumis Citrullus,* C. Colocynthis, C. Melo,* Cuminum Cyminum, C. Hispanicum, Cupressus sempervirens, Cynara Cardunculus, C. Scolymus, Cynodon Dactylon,* Cyperus esculentus, C. Papyrus, C. tegetum, Cytisus proliferus, C. scoparius, C. spinosus, Dactylis glomerata,* D. hispanica, Daphne Mezereum, Datisca cannabina, Daucus Carota,* Digitalis purpurea, Diospyros Lotus, Dipsacus fullonum, Dolichos Lablab,* D. uniflorus, Dorema Ammoniacum, Dracæna Draco, Dracocephalum Moldavica, Echallion Elaterium, Echinops sphærocephalus, Echium candicans, E. fastuosum, Elæagnus hortensis, Eleusine flagelliger, E. Tocussa, Elymus arenarius,* Eruca sativa, Ervum Lens,* Eryngium maritimum, Euxolus viridis, Fagopyrum esculentum,* F. Tataricum, Fagus sylvatica,* Ferula galbaniflua, F. longifolia, Festuca elatior,* F. gigantea, F. ovina, Ficus Carica,* F. Sycomorus, Fistulina hepatica, Fœniculum dulce, Fragaria collina, F. pratensis, F. vesca,* Fraxinus excelsior,* F. Ornus, Galega officinalis, Gelidium corneum, Genista monosperma, G. sphærocarpa, G. tinctoria, Gentiana lutea, Geum urbanum, Glaucium luteum, Glycyrrhiza echinata, G. glabra, Gossypium arboreum,* Guilandina Bonduc, G. Bonducella, Hedysarum coronarium,* Helianthus orientale, Helleborus niger, Heracleum giganteum, Hippocrepis comosa, Hippophae rhamnoides, Hirneola auricula Judæ, Hordeum hexastichum, H. mollis, Hordeum deficiens, H. distichon,* H. hexastichon,* H. macrolepis, H. nodosum, H. vulgare,* H. zeocriton,* Humulus Lupulus,* Hydnum imbricatum, Hyoscyamus albus, H. niger, Hyphæne Argun, H. coriacea, Hyssopus officinalis, Imperata arundinacea, Inula argentea, Inula Helenium, Iris Florentina, I. juncea, Isatis tinctoria, Jasminum odoratissimum,* J. officinale,* Juglans regia,* Juniperus brevifolia, J. Cedrus, J. drupacea, J. excelsa, J. fœtidissima, J. Lycia, J. procera, Koeleria cristata, K. glauca, Lactuca perennis, L. sativa, L. virosa, Lathyrus Cicera, L. latifolius, L. maritimus, L. odoratus, L. pratensis, L. silvestris, L. tuberosus, Laserpitium siler, Laurus nobilis, Lavandula angustifolia, L. latifolia, Leucochas, Lavatera arborea, Lawsonia alba, Leersia oryzoides, Lepidium latifolium, L. sativum, Linum usitatissimum,* Liquidambar orientalis, L. orientalis, Lolium Italicum,* L. perenne,* Lotus corniculatus, L. major, L. siliquosus, L. tetragonolobus, L. uliginosus, Lupinus albus, L. angustifolius, L. luteus,* L. varius, Lycium Afrum, L. barbarum, L. Europæum, Lycoperdon giganteum, Lygeum Spartum, Lysimachia crispa, Marrubium Alyssum, M. apulum, M. Pannonicum, M. vulgare, Matricaria Chamomilla, Medicago arborea, M. falcata, M. orbiculosa, M. lupulina, M. media, M. orbicularis, M. rugosa, M. sativa,* M. scutellata, M. tuberculata, Melica ciliata, M. nutans, Melissa ra, Melilotus albus, M dentatus, M. altissimus, M. cœruleus, officinalis, M. parviflorus, Melissa officinalis, Mentha aquatica, M. citrata, M. crispa, M. piperita, M. Pulegium, M. M. sylvestris, M. tomentosa, M. viridis, Menyanthes trifoliata, Abyssinica, Milium effusum, M. multiflorum, Morchella

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

deliciosa, M. esculenta, M. conica, Moringa aptera, Morus nigra,* Musa Ensete, Myrica Faya, Myrrhis odorata, Myrtus communis, Nelumbo nucifera,* Nepeta raphanorrhiza, N. Cataria, N. Glechoma, Nicotiana Persica, Ocimum basilicum, O. sanctum, O. suave, Œnanthe Phellandrium, Olea Europæa,* Onobrychis sativa,* Origanum Dictamnus, O. hirtum, O. Majorana, O. Maru, O. normale, O. Onites, O. virens, O. vulgare, Ornithopus sativus, Ostrya carpinifolia, Oxytenanthera Abyssinica, Oxytropis pilosa, Paliurus Spina Christi, Panicum brizanthum, P. Crus-Galli, P. glabrum, P. maximum,* P. miliaceum,* P. prostratum, P. repens, P. sanguinale,* P. turgidum, Papaver somniferum,* Pennisetum typhoideum,* Persea Teneriffæ, Peucedanum cachrydifolium, P. graveolens, P. officinale, P. Sekakul, Phalaris aquatica, P. brachystachys, P. Canariensis, P. minor, P. truncata, Phaseolus coccineus,* Phleum alpinum, P. pratense,* Phœnix dactylifera,* Physalis Alkekengi, P. angulata, Picridium vulgare, Pimpinella Anisum, P. magna, P. nigra, P. saxifraga, P. Sisarum, Pinus Abies,* P. Canariensis,* P. Cedrus,* P. Cembra, P. Cilicica, P. Haleppensis,* P. Laricio,* P. Larix,* P. montana, P. orientalis, P. Pinaster,* P. Pinea,* P. Pinsapo, P. Pyrenaica, Pistacia Atlantica, P. Lentiscus, P. Terebinthus, P. vera,* Pisum arvense, P. sativum,* Plantago arenaria, P. lanceolata, P. cynops, P. ovata, P. Psyllium, Platanus orientalis,* Poa Abyssinica, P. compressa, P. airoides, P. angustifolia, P. aquatica, P. bulbosa, P. cynosuroides, P. distans, P. fluitans, P. maritima, P. nemoralis, P. palustris, P. trivialis,* Populus alba, P. canescens, P. dilatata, P. Euphratica, P. fastigiata, P. nigra,* P. tremula, Prosopis Stephaniana, Prunus Amygdalus,* P. Armeniaca,* P. avium,* P. cerasifera, P. Cerasus,* P. domestica,* P. insititia, P. Lauro-Cerasus, P. Lusitanica, P. Mahaleb, P. Padus, P. Persica,* P. spinosa, Psamma arenaria,* Pugionium cornutum, Punica Granatum, Pyrus aucuparia, P. communis,* P. Cydonia, P. Germanica, P. Malus,* P. nivalis, P. Sorbus, P. salicifolia, Quercus Ægilops,* Q. ballota, Q. calliprinos, Q. Cerris, Q. coccifera, Q. Ilex, Q. infectoria, Q. macrolepis, Q. Robur,* Q. Suber,* Q. Toza, Reseda luteola, R. odorata, Rhamnus Alaternus, R. amygdalinus, R. catharticus, R. Frangula, R. Græcus, R. infectorius, R. oleoides, R. prunifolius, R. saxatilis, Rhaponticum acaule, Rheum Rhaponticum, Rhus coriaria,* R. cotinus,* Ribes Grossularia,* R. nigrum,* R. orientale, R. rubrum,* Richardia Africana, Ricinus communis,* Roccella tinctoria, Rosa alba, R. centifolia,* R. Damascena,* R. Gallica, R. moschata, R. sempervirens, R. spinosissima, Rosmarinus officinalis, Rubia peregrina, R. tinctorum, Rubus fruticosus,* R. Idæus,* Rumex Acetosa, R. scutatus, R. vesicarius, Ruscus aculeatus, Russula vesca, Ruta graveolens, R. sylvestris, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Salix alba,* S. Babylonica,* S. daphnoides, S. fragilis, S. purpurea,* S. rubra,* S. viminalis,* Salvia officinalis, Sambucus nigra, Sanguisorba minor, Santolina Chamæ-Cyparissus, Saponaria officinalis, Satureja Græca, S. hortensis, S. Juliana, S. montana, S. Thymbra, Saussurea Lappa, Scandix grandiflora, Scolymus Hispanicus, Scorzonera Astrachanica, S. crocifolia,

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

S. deliciosa, S. Hispanica, S. lanata, S. ramosa, S. Scowitzii, S. semicana, S. tuberosa, S. undulata, Secale cereale,* S. Creticum, Sesbania Ægyptica, Sesuvium Portulacastrum, Silene Cucubalus, Sison Amomum, Smilax aspera, Smyrnium Olusatrum, Solanum Æthiopicum, S. Dulcamara, S. edule, Spartina stricta, Spartium junceum, Spergula arvensis, Spinacia tetrandra, Stipa arenaria. S. tenacissima,* Styrax officinalis, Symphytum peregrinum, S. officinale, Syringa vulgaris, Tamarix articulata, T. Gallica,* T. Germanica, T. Orientalis, T. tetragyna, Tanacetum vulgare, Taraxacum officinale, Taxus baccata, Terfezia Leonis, Teucrium Chamædrys, T. Creticum, T. Marum, T. Polium, T. Scordium, Thapsia edulis, Theligonum Cynocrambe, Thouarea sarmentosa, Thymelæa tinctoria, Thymus æstivus, T. capitatus, T. hiemalis, T. Mastichina, T. Serpillum, T. vulgaris, Tilia argentea, T. dasystyla, T. Europæa, T. petiolaris, Tinguarra Sicula, Tragopogon porrifolius,* Trapa natans,* Tremella mesenterica, Trichodesma Zeylanicum, Trifolium agrarium, T. Alexandrinum, T. alpestre, T. fragiferum, T. glomeratum, T. hybridum,* T. incarnatum, T. medium, T. montanum, T. ochroleucum, T. pratense,* T. Quartinianum, T. repens,* T. resupinatum, T. spadiceum, T. subrotundum, T. subterraneum, T. tomentosum, Trigonella corniculata, T. Fœnum Græcum, Triticum junceum, T. vulgare,* Tuber æstivum, T. albidum, T. cibarium, T. magnatum, Tulipa Gesneriana, Tussilago Farfara, Ulex Europæus, Ulmus campestris,* U. pedunculata, Urginia Scilla, Vaccinium Arctostaphylos, V. Myrtillus,* V. Oxycoccus, V. uliginosum, V. Vitis-Idæa, Valeriana officinalis, Valerianella olitoria, Veratrum album, Verbascum Thapsus, Viburnum Tinus, Vicia Cracca, V. Ervilia, V. Faba,* V. peregrina, V. sativa,* V. sepium, V. sylvatica, V. tetrasperma, V. varia, V. villosa, Viola odorata, Vitis Schimperiana, V. vinifera,* Withania somnifera, Zelkova crenata, Z. Cretica, Zizyphus Lotus, Z. Spina Christi, Z. vulgaris.

NORTHERN AND TEMPERATE EASTERN ASIA.

Acer palmatum, A. pictum, Actæa spicata, Actinidia arguta, Ægle sepiaria, Æsculus turbinata, Agaricus flammeus, Agriophyllum Gobicum, Agrostis palustris, A. rubra, A. vulgaris, Ailantus glandulosa, Akebia lobata, A. quinata, Albizzia Julibrissin, Aleurites cordata, Allium Cepa,* A. fistulosum, A. odorum, A. sativum, A. Schœnoprasum, A. Victoriale, Alnus glutinosa, Alopecurus geniculatus, Amarantus Blitum, Anabasis Ammodendron, Andropogon involutus, Aralia cordata, Arctostaphylos uva ursi, Arenga saccharifera, Aristolochia recurvilabra, Artemisia Cina, A. Dracunculus, Arundinaria Fortunei, A. Japonica, A. pygmæa, A. Simoni, Asparagus schoberioides, Atriplex hortensis, A. Veitchii, Avena elatior,* A. fatua, A. flavescens, A. pubescens, Balsamodendron Mukul, Bambusa Beechyana, B. Castillonis, B. flexuosa, B. heterocycla, B. nana, B. Senaensis, B. tessellata, B. tuldoides (under Schizostachyum), Barbarea vulgaris, Basella rubra, Berberis Japonica, Betula alba, Bœhmeria nivea,* Brassica alba,

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Chinensis, B. juncea, B. nigra, Bromus asper, B. inermis, Briza media, Broussonetia papyrifera, Butomus umbellatus, Buxus microphylla, B. Rolfei, B. sempervirens,* Cæsalpinia sepiaria, Camellia Japonica, C. Thea,* Cannabis sativa,* Caragana arborescens, Carex arenaria, C. pumila, Carissa Carandas, Carpinus cordata, C. erosa, C. Japonica, C. laxiflora, Carum Bulbocastanum, C. Carui, Catalpa Kæmpferi, Cedrela Sinensis, Celtis Sinensis, Cephalotaxus Fortunei, C. drupacea, Cetraria Islandica, Chærophyllum macrospermum, Chamærops excelsa, C. Fortunei, Chenopodium Bonus Henricus, Cinnamomum Camphora, Citrus Japonica, Convallaria majalis, Coprinus comatus, Corchorus capsularis,* Cordyline terminalis, Cornus macrophylla, C. mas, Cortinarius cinnamomeus, Corylus heterophylla, Cryptomeria Japonica, Cryptotænia Canadensis, Cucumis Melo,* Cudrania triloba, Cupressus funebris, C. obtusa, C. pisifera, Cycas revoluta, Daucus Carota,* Debregeasia edulis, Dendrocalamus strictus, Dioscorea bulbifera, D. Japonica, D. oppositifolia, D. quinqueloba, Diospyros Kaki,* D. Lotus, Dolichos umbellatus, Ehrharta caudata, Elæagnus hortensis, E. longipes, E. parvifolius, Eleusine Coracana,* Erianthus Japonicus, Eruca sativa, Euonymus Japonicus, Euryale ferox, Euxolus viridis, Excæcaria sebifera, Fagopyrum cymosum, F. esculentum,* F. Tataricum, Fagus Sieboldii, Fatsia papyrifera, Ferula Sambul, Fistulina hepatica, Fraxinus Chinensis, Gelidium corneum, Genista tinctoria, Geum urbanum, Ginkgo biloba,* Gleditschia horrida, Glycine hispida,* G. Soya, Glyptostrobus heterophyllus, Gyrophora esculenta, Heleocharis tuberosa, Heracleum Sibiricum, Hirneola auricula Judæ, Hordeum secalinum,* Hovenia dulcis, Hydrangea Thunbergi, Ilex crenata, Imperata arundinacea, Isatis indigotica, I. tinctoria, Jasminum grandiflorum,* J. officinale,* J. sambac, Juglans cordiformis, J. Mandschurica, J. Sieboldiana, J. stenocarpa, Juniperus Chinensis, J. sphærica, Lathyrus macrorrhizus, L. maritimus, Lepidium latifolium, Lespedeza striata,* Ligustrum Japonicum, L. lucidum, Liquidambar Formosana, Livistona Chinensis, Lycium Chinense, Magnolia hypoleuca, M. Yulan, Melia Azadirachta, Melica altissima, Mentha arvensis, Morchella conica, Morus alba,* Mucuna Cochinchinensis, Musa Cavendishii,* Myrica rubra, Nageia cupressina, Nephelium Litchi, N. Longanum, Œnanthe Phellandrium, Ophiopogon Japonicus, Osmanthus fragrans, Pachyma Hœlen, Paliurus ramosissimus, Panax Shinsing, Paulownia imperialis, Pennisetum cereale, Perilla arguta, Phœnix pusilla, Photinia Eriobotrya,* Phyllostachys bambusoides, P. nigra, Physalis Alkekengi, P. angulata, Pinus Alcoquiana, P. densiflora, P. firma, P. Fortunei, P. Jezoensis, P. Kæmpferi, P. Koraiensis, P. leptolepis, P. Massoniana, P. obovata, P. selenolepis, P. Thunbergi, P. parviflora, P. polita, P. Sibirica, P. stenolepis, P. Tsuga, P. Veitchii, Planera Japonica, Poa airoides, P. alpina, P. bulbosa, P. compressa, P. fertilis, P. palustris, Polygonum Sachalinense, P. tinctorium, Populus nigra, P. tremula, Prangos pabularia, Porphyra vulgaris, Prunus Armeniaca,* P. domestica,* P. Japonica, P. padus, P. Persica*, P. Pseudo-cerasus, P. tomentosa, Pterocarpus Indicus, Pterocarya fraxinifolia, P. stenoptera,

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Pueraria Thunbergiana, Pugionium cornutum, Pyrus aucuparia, P. Japonica, Quercus Chinensis, Q. cornea, Q. cuspidata, Q. dentata,* Q. glabra, Q. glauca, Q. Mongolica, Q. serrata,* Rhamnus chlorophorus, R. Frangula, R. utilis, Rhapis flabelliformis, R. humilis, Rheum officinale,* R. palmatum,* R. Rhaponticum, R. Tataricum, R. undulatum, Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, Rhus semialata, R. succedanea, R. vernicifera, Rosa Indica, R. lævigata, R. moschata, R. rugosa, R. sempervirens, R. spinosissima, R. villosa, Rubia cordifolia, Rubus parvifolius, R. phœnicolasius, Rumex acetosa, R. Patientia, R. vesicarius, Saccharum officinarum,* S. Sinense, Sagittaria sagittifolia, Salix amygdalina,* S. Babylonica,* S. Japonica, Sanguisorba minor, Sciadopitys verticillata, Scorzonera albicaulis, Selinum Monnieri, Silene Cucubalus, Smilax China, Sophora Japonica, Spergula arvensis, Spinacia oleracea,* Stachys tuberifera, Sterculia nobilis, Tetragonia expansa, Tetranthera Japonica, Tilia Europæa, T. Manchurica, T. Miqueliana, Thuya dolabrata, T. Japonica, T. orientalis, Torreya grandis, T. nucifera, Trapa bicornis,* T. bispinosa,* Trifolium pratense,* Triphasia Aurantiola, Ulmus campestris, U. parvifolia, Vaccinium Japonicum, V. præstans, Veratrum album, Vicia Cracca, V. sepium, V. sylvatica, Vigna Sinensis,* Vitex trifolia, Vitis Labrusca, V. vulpina,* Wistaria Chinensis, Xanthoxylon piperitum, Zelkova acuminta, Zizania latifolia, Zizyphus Jujuba, Z. Sinensis, Zoysia pungens.

SOUTHERN ASIA.

Acacia Arabica, A. Catechu, A. concinna, A. Farnesiana, A. latronum, A. Sundra, Acer Campbelli, A. lævigatum, A. niveum, A. oblongum, A. sterculiaceum, A. villosum, Aconitum ferox, Ægiceras majus, Ægle Marmelos, Æschynomene aspera, Æsculus Indica, Akebia lobata, A. quinata, Albizzia bigemina, A. Lebbek, A. micrantha, A. procera, A. stipulata, Aleurites cordata, A. triloba, Allium rubellum, Alnus Nepalensis, Aloe socotrina, Aloexylon Agallochum, Alpinia Galanga, Amarantus tricolor, Amorphophallus Konjac, Andropogon annulatus, A. binatus, A. Calamus, A. cernuus, A. falcatus, A. Gryllos, A. involutus, A. Ischæmum, A. Ivarancusa, A. montanus, A. muricatus, A. muticus, A. Nardus, A. pertusus, A. saccharatus,* A. Schœnanthus, A. sericeus, A. Sorghum,* A. Timorensis, Anthistiria ciliata,* Aponogeton crispus, Aquilaria Agallocha, Aralia Ginseng, Areca Nagensis, A. triandra (under Zalacca), Aristolochia Indica, Artocarpus Bengalensis, A. integrifolia,* Arundinaria callosa, A. debilis, A. elegans, A. falcata, A. Falconeri, A. Hookeriana, A. Japonica, A. Khasiana, A. macrosperma, A. spathiflora, A. suberecta, A. tecta (partly under Schizostachyum), Arundinella Nepalensis, Arundo Bengalensis, A. Karka, Avicennia officinalis, Azima tetracantha, Bambusa arundinacea, B. Oliveriana, B. aspera, B. attenuata, B. Balcooa, B. Blumeana, B. elegantissima, B. flexuosa, B. marginata, B. monadelpha, B. nutans, B. pallida, B. polymorpha, B. regia, B. spinosa, B. stricta, B. Tulda (under Schizostachyum), B.

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

verticillata, B. vulgaris, Basella lucida, B. rubra, Beesha elegantissima, B. Rheedei, B. stridula, B. Travancorica (under Schizostachyum), Belis jaculifolia, Benincasa cerifera, Bentinckia Coddapanna (under Zalacca), Berberis aristata, B. Asiatica, B. Lycium, B. Nepalensis, Betula acuminata, Bœhmeria nivea,* Borassus flabelliformis, Boswellia serrata, Brassica juncea, Buddlea Asiatica, B. Colvillei, B. macrostachya, B. paniculata, Butea frondosa, Buxus Wallichiana, Cæsalpinia Sappan, C. sepiaria, Cajanus Indicus,* Calamus montanus, Calophyllum tomentosum, Calotropis gigantea, C. acanthospathus, C. erectus, C. extensus, C. Flagellum, C. floribundus, C. leptospadix, C. macrospathus, C. Mishmelensis, C. quinquenervius, C. Royleanus, C. schizospathus, C. tenuis (under Zalacca), Camellia Thea,* Canavalia gladiata, Capparis aphylla, C. horrida, C. Roxburghi, C. sepiaria, Carex Moorcroftiana, Carissa Carandas, Carpinus viminea, Carthamus tinctorius, Carum Ajowan, C. gracile, C. nigrum, C. Roxburghianum, Caryota obtusa (under Zalacca), C. urens, Cassia Absus, C. fistula, Castanopsis argentea, C. Indica, C. tribuloides, Casuarina equisetifolia, Cedrela febrifuga,* C. serrata, C. Toona,* Cephalostachyum capitatum, C. pallidum, C. pergracile (under Schizostachyum), Chærophyllum Mannii, Chamærops Khasyana, C. Martiana, C. Ritchieana, Chenopodium Botrys, Chloroxylon Swietenia, Chrysanthemum roseum, C. Sinense, Cinnamomum Cassia, C. Loureiroi, Citrus Aurantium,* C. Medica,* Clausena Wampi, Coccinia Indica, Cocosmanthus macrophyllus, Coix Lachryma, Coleus Amboinicus, C. tuberosus, Colocasia esculenta,* C. Indica, Corchorus acutangulus, C. capsularis,* C. olitorius,* Cordyline terminalis, Cornus macrophylla, Cotoneaster baccillaris, Crambe cordifolia, Crotalaria Burhia, C. juncea,* C. retusa, Croton lacciferus, C. Tiglium, Cucumis cicatrisatus, C. Colocynthis, C. Momordica, C. utilissimus, Cupressus glauca, C. torulosa, Curcuma longa, Cyamopsis psoraloides, Cyathea medullaris, Cynodon Dactylon,* Cyperus corymbosus, C. tegetum, Dæmonorops Guruba, D. Jenkinsii, D. nutantiflorus (under Zalacca), Dalbergia latifolia, D. Sissoo,* Dammara alba, Debregeasia dichotoma, D. hypoleuca, D. velutina, D. Wallichiana, Decaisnea insignis, Dendrocalamus Brandisii, D. flagellifer, D. giganteus, D. Hamiltoni, D. Hookeri, D. longispathus, D. sericeus, D. strictus (under Schizostachyum), D. membranaceus, Desmodium triflorum, Dimochloa Andamanica, Dioscorea aculeata, D. alata, D. atropurpurea, D. bulbifera, D. deltoidea, D. fasciculata, D. glabra,* D. globosa, D. nummularia, D. oppositifolia, D. pentaphylla, D. purpurea, D. spicata, D. tomentosa, D. triphylla, Diospyros Chloroxylon, D. discolor, D. Ebenum,* D. Ebenaster, D. Embropteris, D. Gardneri, D. hirsuta, D. insignis, D. Melanoxylon, D. montana, D. oppositifolia, D. quæsita, D. ramiflora, D. silvatica, D. truncata, D. Tupra, Dolichos uniflorus, Dracæna cinnabarina, Eleusine Coracana, E. stricta, Elionurus hirsutus, Engelhardtia spicata, Eragrostis Brownii, Eremurus aurantiacus, E. spectabilis, Eriochloa polystachya, Eurotia ceratiodes, Eugenia caryophyllata, E. cordifolia, E. Jambolana, E. Jambos, E. maboides, E. Malaccensis, E. revoluta, E. rotundifolia, Euryale ferox, Fagopyrum cymosum, Ferula alliacea, F.

... INDEX—*continued.*

... Senghalensis, F. elastica,* F. infectoria,
... Flacourtia cataphracta, F. Ramontchi,
... Garcinia elliptica, G. Travan-
... Gelidium corneum, Gen-
... G. aspera, G. atter, G. heterostachya,
... G. nigro-ciliata, G. robusta, G.
... Gossypium arboreum,* G. herbaceum,*
... Gunnera macrophylla,
... Heleocharis fistulosa, H. plan-
... Hibiscus cannabinus, H. Sabdariffa,
... Holoptelea integrifolia, Hydnum
... Hippe butyracea, I. latifolia, I. sericea,
... argentea, I. tinctoria,* Ipomœa longi-
... I. pes capræ, Iris Stocksii, Jasminum
... Juniperus recurva, J. Wallichiana, Justicia
... Lactuca sativa, Lagerstrœmia Indica,
... alba, Lepironia mucronata, Licuala
... Limonia acidissima, Lindera Neesiana,
... Litsea Wightiana, Livistona Jenkinsii (under
... Machilus odoratissima, Magnolia Campbelli,
... Mallotus Philippinensis, Mal-
... Mangifera Indica,* Maoutia Puya, Melaleuca Leu-
... M. Azedarach, Melocanna bambusoides,
... Melanorrhœa usitata, Melocalamus
... excelsa, Mimosa rubicaulis, Mimusops Elengi,
... pterygosperma, Morus atropurpurea, Mucuna
... exotica, Musa coccinea, M. corniculata, M.
... M. simiarum,* M. textilis,* M. troglody-
... Nageia amara, N. bracteata, N. cupressina,
... N. Jatamansi, Nastus Borbonicus, Nephe-
... Nonganum, Nyctanthes Arbor tristis, Ochrocarpus
... Basilicum, O. canum, O. gratissimum, O. sanctum,
... Oncospermum fasciculatum, Onosma Emodi,
... albociliata, O. nigro-ciliata, O. Thwaitesii
... Palaquium Borneense, Palaquium ellipticum,
... P. Krantzianum, P. Malaccense, P. oblongifo-
... P. Oxleyanum, P. polyanthemum, P. princeps, P.
... Panicum antidotale, P. atro-virens, P.
... P. compositum, P. flavidum, P. fluitans,
... P. helopus, P. Italicum,* P. Koenigii,
... P. Myurus, P. prostratum, P. repens, P. san-
... P. semialatum, P. tenuiflorum, P. virgatum,
... Paspalum distichum,* P. scrobiculatum,
... P. Maingayi, Pennisetum typhoideum,*
... Peucedanum Sowa, Phaseolus aconitifolius, P. adenan-
... Phœnix humilis, P. Hanceana, P. Kasya,
... (under Zalacca), P. paludosa, P. pusilla, P.
... Phyllanthus Cherimila, P. Cicca, Phyllostachys

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

bambusoides, Physorrhynchos Brahuicus, Pinus Brunoniana, P. Cedrus,* P. excelsa, P. Gerardiana,* P. Griffithii, P. longifolia,* P. Pindrow, P. Smithiana, P. Webbiana, Pipturus propinquus, P. velutinus, Pisum sativum,* Plectocomia Assamica, P. Himalayana, P. Khasyana (under Zallaca), P. macrostachya, Poa Chinensis, P. cynosuroides, P. parviflora, Podophyllum Emodi, Pogostemon Heyneanus, P. parviflorus, P. Patchouli, Polygala crotalaroides, Polygaster sampadarius, Populus ciliata, P. Euphratica, Pouzolzia tuberosa, Prosopis spicifera, P. Stephaniana, Psammogeton setifolium, Pseudostachyum polymorphum (under Schizostachyum), Pterocarpus Indicus, P. Marsupium, P. santalinus, Pteropyrum Aucheri, Ptychosperma disticha, P. Muschenbroekiana, Pueraria tuberosa, Pyrularia edulis, Quercus annulata, Q. cyclophora, Q. dilatata, Q. Griffithii, Q. incana, Q. lamellosa, Q. lancifolia, Q. pachyphylla, Q. rotundata, Q. semecarpifolia, Q. spicata, Q. squamata, C. Sundaica, Q. uvarifolia, Raphanus caudatus, R. sativas, Remirea maritima, Rheum Australe,* R. officinale,* R. spiciforme, Rhododendron Falconeri, Rhodomyrtus tomentosa, Rhus vernicifera, Ribes glaciale, R. Griffithii, R. laciniatum, R. villosum, Ricinus communis,* Rosa Indica, R. macrophylla, R. moschata, R. sempervirens, Rubia cordifolia, Rubus acuminatus, R. biflorus, R. crataegifolius, R. ellipticus,* R. lasiocarpus, R. Moluccanus, R. nutans, R. rugosus,* R. tiliaceus, Saccharum officinarum,* S. spontaneum, S. violaceum, Salix Daviesii, S. tetrasperma, Sageretia Brandrethiana, S. oppositifolia, S. theezans, Sanseviera Zeylanica, Santalum album, Schima Wallichii, Scirpus grossus, Schizostachyum elegantissimum, S. Blumei, S. brachycladum, S. Hasskarlianum, S. irratum, S. Zollingeri, Scutia Indica, Sesamum Indicum,* Sesbania aculeata, S. Ægyptiaca, S. cannabina, S. grandiflora, Sesuvium Portulacastrum, Shorea robusta, S. Talura, Sideroxylon attenuatum, Solanum album, S. ferox, S. Guineense, S. insanum, S. longum, S. Melongena, S. pseudo-saponaceum, S. undatum, Spinifex squarrosus, Spondias mangifera, Stenotaphrum dimidiatum, Sterculia monosperma, S. urceolata, S. urens, Streblus asper, Strobilanthes flaccidifolius, Swertia Chirata, S. elegans, Symplocos ramosissima, Syringa vulgaris, Tamarindus Indica, Tamarix articulata, T. dioica, T. Gallica,* T. orientalis, Tectona grandis, T. Hamiltoniana, Teinostachyum attenuatum, T. Griffithii (under Schizostachyum), Terminalia Catappa, T. Chebula, T. parviflora, T. tomentosa, Tetranthera calophylla, T. laurifolia, Thamnocalamus Falconeri, Thouarea sarmentosa, Tragopogon coloratus, T. gracilis, Trapa bispinosa,* T. Cochinchinensis, T. incisa, T. quadrispinosa, Trichodesma Zeylanicum, Trigonella corniculata, Triphasia Aurantiola, Ulmus Wallichiana, Urena lobata, Vaccinium Leschenaulti, Vigna Sinensis,* V. vexillata, Villebrunea frutescens, V. integrifolia, Vitex trifolia, Vitis auriculata, V. Blumeana, V. elongata, V. imperialis, V. Indica, V. lævigata, V. mutabilis, V. quadrangularis, V. thyrsiflora, V. vinifera, V. vulpina,* Wallichia caryotoides, W. densiflora, Withania coagulans, W. somnifera, Ximenia Americana, Xylia dolabriformis, Zalacca secunda, Zingiber officinale, Zizyphus Jujuba, Z. rugosa, Zoysia pungens.

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

WESTERN SOUTH-AMERICA.

Acacia Cavenia, A. macracantha, Achras Balata, Adenostemum nitidum, Adesmia balsamica, Aira antarctica, A. Magellanica, Alchemilla pinnata, Alnus acuminata, Alstrœmeria pallida, Amarantus maximus, Ananas sativa,* Andropogon argenteus, Anona Cherimolia, Apium Chilense, A. prostratum, Arachis hypogæa,* Araucaria imbricata,* Aristotelia Macqui, Arracacha xanthorriza, Bassovia solanacea, Berberis buxifolia, B. Darwinii, Boussingaultia baselloides, Buddlea globosa, Cæsalpinia brevifolia, C. tinctoria, Canna edulis,* Carex pumila, Carica Candamarcensis, C. Papaya, Cedrela Bogotensis, Cereus Atakamensis, C. Quixo, Ceroxylon andicola,* C. Australe, C. pithyrophyllum (under Wettinia), Cervantesia tomentosa, Chenopodium Quinoa, Chusquea Culeou, C. Dombeyana, C. montana, C. Quila, C. tenuiflora, (under Schizostachyum), Cinchona Calisaya,* C. cordifolia,* C. micrantha, C. nitida, C. officinalis,* C. succirubra,* Condalia microphylla, Cucurbita maxima, C. moschata, Dactylis cæspitosa, Datura arborea, Desmodium uncinatum, Dioscorea piperifolia, Diplothemium Porallyi (under Wettinia), Diposis Bulbocastanum, Drimys Winteri, Elymus condensatus, Embothrium coccineum, E. emarginatum, E. lanceolatum, Erythroxylon Coca,* Eucryphia cordifolia, Eugenia Hallii, Euterpe andicola, E. Hænkeana, E. longivaginata (under Wettinia), Fabiana imbricata, Fagus Dombeyi, F. obliqua, F. procera, F. antarctica, F. betuloides, Festuca Coiron, F. Magellanica, Fitzroya Patagonica,* Fragaria Chiloensis,* Fuchsia racemosa, Geonoma densa (under Wettinia), Gossypium religiosum,* Gourliea decorticans, Guadua angustifolia,* G. latifolia,* Guevina Avellana,* Gunnera Chilensis, Helianthus annuus,* Heliotropium Peruvianum, Hypochœris apargioides, H. Scorzoneræ, Ipomœa Batatas,* I. pes caprae, Jubæa spectabilis, Krameria triandra, Lagenaria sphaerica, L. vulgaris, Lapageria rosea, Lardizabala biternata, Laurelia aromatica, L. serrata, Libocedrus Chilensis, L. tetragona, Lippia citriodora, Manihot Aipi,* Mauritia flexuosa, Maytenus Boaria, Melicocca bijuga, Mesembrianthemum æquilaterale, Morus celtidifolia, M. insignis, Mutisia vicifolia, Myrtus Luma, M. Meli, M. nummularia, M. Ugni,* Nageia andina, N. Chilina, N. nubigena, Opuntia vulgaris, Oreodoxa frigida (under Wettinia), Oryza latifolia, Oryzopsis cuspidata, O. panicoides, Oxalis crassicaulis, O. crenata, O. enneaphylla, O. succulenta, O. tuberosa, Pachyrrhizus angulatus, Panicum pilosum, Paspalum ciliatum, P. dilatatum, Passiflora mata, P. tiliifolia, P. ligularis, P. macrocarpa, Persea gratissima, Peumus Boldus, Phaseolus vulgaris,* Physalis Peruviana,* Phytolephas æquatorialis (under Wettinia), Piptadenia rigida, Prosopis horrida, P. juliflora, P. Siliquastrum, Priva lævis, Quillaja saponaria, Rhus caustica, Rubus geoides, R. glaucus, Rumex [illegible], Salix Humboldtiana, Saxe-Gothæa conspicua, Schkuhria abrotanoides, Schinus Molle, Scirpus nodosus, Sesuvium Portulacastrum, Smilax Cochinchinensis, Smilax officinalis, Solanum Gilo, S. Maglia, S. [illegible]e, S. Lycopersicum,* S. muricatum, S. Quitoense, S. [illegible], S. tomentosum, Sophora tetraptera, Spilanthes oleracea, Stipa

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Jarava, S. setigera, Tagetes glanduligera, Tetragonia expansa, Tillandsia usneoides, Trithrinax campestris, Tropæolum majus, T. minus, T. sessilifolium, T. tuberosum, Ullucus tuberosus, Vaccinium alatum, V. bicolor, V. grandiflorum, V. melliflorum, Vigna vexillata, Wettinia augusta, W. Maynensis, Witheringia solanacea, Zizyphus Joazeiro, Z. Mistal.

WESTERN NORTH-AMERICA.

Acacia Greggii, Acer circinnatum, A. macrophyllum, Æsculus Californica, Amarantus maximus, Amelanchier alnifolia, Arbutus Menziesii, Audibertia polystachya, Baccharis consanguinea, B. pilularis, Baptisia tinctoria, Barbarea vulgaris, Beschorneria yuccoides, Bouteloua curtipendula, B. eriopoda, B. foenea, B. oligostachya, Bouteloua polystachya, Carica Papaya, Carum Gairdneri, Castaneopsis chrysophylla, Caulanthus procerus, Ceanothus prostratus, C. rigidus, C. thyrsiflorus, Cercocarpus ledifolius, C. parvifolius, Cereus Engelmanni, C. giganteus, C. Pringlei, C. Thurberi, Chamædora elatior, Chlorogalum pomeridianum, Claytonia perfoliata, C. tuberosa, Cornus Nuttallii, Cucurbita moschata,* Cupressus fragrans, C. Guadaloupensis, C. Lawsoniana, C. macrocarpa,* C. Nutkaensis, Cymopterus glomeratus, Erythea edulis, Fragaria Californica, Fraxinus Oregana, Gaultiera Myrsinites, Geum urbanum, Juglans rupestris, Juniperus occidentalis, Libocedrus decurrens, Lupinus arboreus,* L. Douglasii, Matricaria discoidea, Micromeria Douglasii, Myrica Californica, Myrrhis occidentalis, Nicotiana multivalvis, Nuphar multisepalum, Nyssa aquatica, Parkinsonia aculeata, P. microphylla, Pinus albicaulis, P. amabilis, P. Anacheca, P. Arizonica, P. bracteata, P. Chihua-huana, P. concolor, P. contorta, P. Coulteri,* P. Douglasii,* P. edulis,* P. flexilis, P. grandis, P. Hookeriana, P. insignis,* P. Jeffreyi, P. Lambertiana,* P. latifolia, P. Menziesii, P. Mertensiana, P. monophylla, P. monticola, P. Montezumæ, P. muricata, P. nobilis, P. Nuttallii, P. Pattoniana, P. ponderosa,* P. reflexa, P. resinosa, P. Sabiniana,* P. Sitkensis,* P. Torreyana, P. Williamsonii, Platanus racemosa, Populus Fremontii, P. tremuloides, P. trichocarpa, Pritchardia filamentosa, Prosopis pubescens, Prunus demissa, P. ilicifolia, P. subcordata, Pyrus rivularis, Quercus agrifolia, Q. chrysolepis,* Q. densiflora, Q. Douglasii, Q. Garryana, Q. lobata, Q. undulata, Rhamnus alnifolius, Rhamnus Californica, R. crocea, Ribes aureum, R. divaricatum, Ribes lacustre, R. niveum, R. rubrum, R. tenuiflorum, R. villosum, Rubus leucodermis, R. macropetalus, R. Nutkanus, R. odoratus, R. spectabilis, R. ursinus, Rumex occidentalis, Sagittaria variabilis, Salix longifolia, Schinus Molle, Scilla esculenta, Selinum Gmelini, Sequoia sempervirens,* S. Wellingtonia,* Solanum Fendleri, S. tuberosum,* Stipa setigera, Tetranthera Californica, Torreya Californica, Trichostema lanatum, Umbellularia Californica, Vaccinium humifusum, V. ovalifolium, V. ovatum, Valeriana edulis, Vicia gigantea, Vitis Arizonica, Vitis Berlandieri, V. Californica, Washingtonia filifera, Yucca angustifolia, Y. baccata, Y. brevifolia, Y. Sitchensis, Y. Treculiana, Zea Mays.*

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

EASTERN NORTH-AMERICA.

Acacia Wrightii, Acer dasycarpum, A. Negundo, A. rubrum, A. saccharinum,* Achillea Millefolium, Achras Sapota, Acorus Calamus, Acrocomia Mexicana, Actæa alba, A. spicata, Æsculus lutea, Agave Americana, A. heteracantha, A. Mexicana, A. vivipara, Agrostis palustris, A. rubra, A. scabra, A. vulgaris, Alchemilla alpina, A. vulgaris, Aletris farinosa, Allium Canadense, Allium gracile, A. striatum, A. Schœnoprasum, Alnus acuminata, Amarantus maximus, Amelanchier Botryapium, Andropogon avenaceus, A. furcatus, A. nutans, A. scoparius, Apios tuberosa, Apocynum cannabinum, Arctostaphylos uva ursi, Aristolochia anguicida, A. ovalifolia, A. serpentaria, Arundinaria macrosperma, A. tecta, Asimina triloba, Astragalus hypoglottis, Barbarea vulgaris, Betula lenta, B. lutea, B. nigra, B. papyracea, Bouteloua barbata, Bouvardia longiflora, Brahea dulcis, B. edulis, Bromus ciliatus, B. marginatus, Buchloa dactyloides, Bursera elemifera, Cæsalpinia Bonduc, Cakile maritima, Calamagrostis Canadensis, C. longifolia, Canella alba, Canna flaccida, Carya alba,* C. amara, C. glabra,* C. microcarpa, C. oliviformis,* C. sulcata,* C. tomentosa,* Carpinus Americana, Cassia Marylandica, Catalpa bignonioides, C. speciosa, Cedronella cordata, Celtis occidentalis, Cephalanthus occidentalis, Cetraria Islandica, Chamædora concolor, Chelone glabra, Chondrus crispus, Chrysopsis graminifolia, Cimicifuga racemosa, Cinna arundinacea, Cladrastis tinctoria, Cochlearia officinalis, Collinsonia Canadensis, Comptonia asplenifolia, Cornus florida, Corylus Americana, C. rostrata, Cratægus æstivalis, C. apiifolia, C. coccinea, C. cordata, C. Crus Galli, C. Mexicana, C. parvifolia, C. tomentosa, Cryptotænia Canadensis, Cucurbita Pepo, Cupressus Benthami, C. Lindleyi, C. thurifera, C. thuyoides, Desmodium acuminatum, D. Canadense, Diospyrus Virginiana,* Dirca palustris, Echinocactus Fendleri, Elymus mollis, E. Virginicus, Epicampes macroura, Eragrostis pectinacea, Euonymus atropurpureus, Eupatorium purpureum, Fagus ferruginea, Festuca flava, F. purpurea, Fragaria Chiloensis,* F. grandiflora,* F. Illinoensis, F. vesca,* F. Virginiana, Fraxinus Americana,* F. nigra, F. platycarpa, F. pubescens, F. quadrangulata,* F. viridis, Gaultieria Shallon, Gaylussacia frondosa,* G. resinosa, Gelsemium nitidum, Geum urbanum, Gleditschia monosperma, G. triacanthos, Gordonia lasianthos, Grindelia squarrosa, Gymnocladus Canadensis, Hamamelis Virginica, Hedeoma pulegioides, Hordeum nodosum, H. secalinum, Humulus Lupulus,* Hydrastis Canadensis, Ilex Cassine, I. verticillata, Indigofera Anil,* Ipomœa purga, I. simulans, Juglans cinerea,* J. nigra,* Juniperus flaccida, J. Mexicana, J. Virginiana,* Lathyrus maritimus, Leitneria Floridana, Leontice thalictroides, Lewisia rediviva, Liatris odoratissima, Lindera Benzoin, Liquidambar styraciflua, Liriodendron tulipifera, Lithospermum canescens, L. hirtum, L. longiflorum, Lycopodium dendroideum, L. lucidulum, Maclura aurantiaca,* Magnolia acuminata, M. cordata, M. Fraseri, M. grandiflora, M. macrophylla, M. umbrella, Melica mutica, Menyanthes trifoliata, Milium effusum, Mimusops

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Sieberi, Monarda didyma, M. fistulosa, M. punctata, Montia fontana, Morchella conica, M. esculenta, Morus rubra,* Muehlenbergia diffusa, M. Mexicana, Myrica cerifera, Nelumbo lutea,* Nicotiana quadrivalvis, N. repanda, N. rustica, N. Tabacum,* Nyssa aquatica, N. multiflora, N. uniflora, Opuntia coccinellifera, O. Ficus Indica, O. Hernandezii, O. Missouriensis, O. Rafinesquii, O. spinosissima, O. Tuna, O. vulgaris, Oryza latifolia, O. perennis, Ostrya Virginica, Oxalis Deppei, O. esculenta, O. tetraphylla, O. violacea, Pachyma Cocos, Panicum amarum, P. Myurus, P. obtusum,* P. ovatum, P. proliferum,* P. striatum, P. Texanum, P. virgatum, Parkinsonia aculeata, Parthenium integrifolium, Passiflora incarnata, P. lutea, P. suberosa, Paspalum læve, P. lentiginosum, P. platycaule, P. undulatum, Peireskia aculeata, P. Bleo, P. portulacifolia, Phaseolus perennis, Physalis angulata, P. pubescens, Phytolacca Americana, Pinus alba, P. aristata, P. Australis,* P. Ayacahuite, P. Bahamensis, P. Balfouriana, P. balsamea, P. Canadensis,* P. cembroides,* P. Cubensis,* P. echinata,* P. Fraseri, P. glabra, P. Hartwegii, P. Hudsonica, P. inops, P. leiophylla, P. Montezumæ, P. nigra, P. patula, P. pendula, P. Pinceana, P. Pseudostrobus, P. pungens, P. religiosa, P. rigida,* P. rubra, P. serotina, P. Strobus,* P. Tæda, P. tenuifolia, P. Teocote, P. Torreyana, Pisonia aculeata, Planera aquatica, Platanus occidentalis, Poa airoides, P. alpina, P. aquatica, P. arachnifera,* P. Canadensis, P. distans, P. fertilis, P. fluitans, P. maritima, P. nemoralis, P. nervata, P. palustris, Podophyllum peltatum, Polianthes tuberosa, Polygala Senega, Populus angulata, P. balsamifera, P. Canadensis, P. grandidendata, P. heterophylla, P. tremuloides, Porphyra vulgaris, Prosopis dulcis, P. glandulosa, P. juliflora, P. pubescens, Prunus Americana, Prunus Capuli, P. Caroliniana, P. Chisasa, P. maritima, P. Pennsylvanica, P. pumila, P. serotina, P. Virginiana, Psamma arenaria,* Pseudophœnix Sargenti, Psoralea esculenta, Pycnanthemum incanum, P. montanum, Pyrularia edulis, Pyrus coronaria, Quercus acutifolia, Q. alba,* Q. aquatica. Q. Castanea, Q. chrysophylla, Q. coccinea,* Q. corrugata, Q. Douglasii, Q. falcata, Q. glaucescens, Q. lanceolata, Q. laurina, Q. lyrata, Q. macrocarpa, Q. magnolifolia, Q. Muehlenbergii, Q. obtusata, Q. palustris, Q. Phellos, Q. Prinus, Q. reticulata, Q. rubra, Q. sideroxyla, Q. Skinneri,* Q. stellata, Q. virens,* Q. Wislizenii, Q. Xalapensis, Rhamnus alnifolius, Rhapidophyllum Hystrix, Rhododendron maximum, Rhus aromatica, R. cotinoides, R. copallina, R. glabra, R. typhina, Ribes aureum, Ribes lacustre, R. cynosbati, R. floridum, R. Hudsonianum, R. nigrum,* R. oxyacanthoides, R. rotundifolium,* R. rubrum,* Robinia Pseudo-Acacia, Rosa setigera, Rubus arcticus, R. Canadensis,* R. Chamæmorus, R. cuneifolius, R. deliciosus,* R. occidentalis, R. odoratus, R. strigosus,* R. trivialis, R. villosus, Rumex Acetosa, R. hymenosepalus, Sabal Adansoni, S. Palmetto, S. serrulata, Sabbatia angularis, Sagittaria lancifolia, S. obtusa, Salix cordata, S. longifolia, S. lucida, S. nigra,* S. petiolaris, S. tristis, Sambucus Canadensis, S. racemosa, Sanguinaria Canadensis, Sassafras officinale, Schœnocaulon officinale, Scilla Fraseri, Serenoa serrulata, Shepherdia

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

argenta, Smilax bona nox, S. glauca, S. medica, S. Pseudo-China, S. rotundifolia, Solanum calycinum, S. cardiophyllum, S. Fendleri, S. Jamesii, S. oxycarpum, S. tuberosum,* Spartina cynosuroides, S. juncea, S. polystachya, S. stricta, Spigelia Marylandica, Stenotaphrum dimidiatum,* Stillingia silvatica, Stylosanthes elatior, Tanacetum vulgare, Taraxacum officinale, Taxodium distichum,* T. mucronatum, Taxus brevifolia, Thuya gigantea, T. occidentalis, Tilia alba, T. Americana, Tillandsia usneoides, Torreya taxifolia, Trifolium reflexum, T. repens, Trillium erectum, Tripsacum dactyloides, Typha latifolia, Ulmus alata, U. Americana,* U. crassifolia, U. fulva, U. Mexicana, U. racemosa,* Uniola gracilis, U. latifolia, U. paniculata, Uvularia sessilifolia, Vaccinium Canadense,* V. cæspitosum, V. corymbosum, V. erythrocarpum, N. leucanthum, V. macrocarpum,* V. myrtilloides, V. Myrtillus,* V. ovalifolium, V. ovatum, V. Oxycoccus, V. parvifolium, V. Pennsylvanicum,* V. uliginosum, V. vacillans, V. Vitis Idæa, Valeriana edulis, Veratrum viride, Viburnum prunifolium, Vicia Cracca, V. Sitchensis, Vitis æstivalis,* V. candicans, V. cinerea, V. cordifolia,* V. Labrusca, V. riparia,* V. rubra, V. rupestris,* V. vulpina,* Wistaria frutescens, Xanthorriza apiifolia, Ximenia Americana, Yucca aloifolia, Y. angustifolia, Y. filamentosa, Y. gloriosa, Zea Mays,* Zizania aquatica, Z. fluitans, Z. miliacea.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Acacia macracantha, Achras Sapota, Acrocomia Mexicana, Agave Americana, A. inæquidens, A. Ixtli, A. rigida,* Albizzia dulcis, A. latisiliqua, A. Saman,* Aleurites triloba, Alnus acuminata, Amarantus maximus, Andropogon avenaceus, Anona muricata, A. reticulata, A. sericea, A. squamosa, Arracacha xanthorrhiza, Arthrostylidium excelsum, A. longiflorum, A. racemiferum (under Schizostachyum), Arundinaria acuminata, Aulonemia Quexo (under Schizostachyum), Averrhoa Bilimbi, A. Carambula, Bactris Gasipæs, Batis maritima, Beschorneria yuccoides, Bixa Orellana, Brahea dulcis, Bursera elemifera, Buxus acuminata, B. citrifolia, B. Cubana, B. glomerata, B. gonoclada, B. lævigata, B. Purdieana, B. retusa, B. subcolumnaris, B. Vahlii, B. Wrightii, Cæsalpinia crista, C. vesicaria, Cakile maritima, Calyptronoma Swartzii, Canavalia gladiata, Canna coccinea, C. glauca, C. Warszeniczii, Canella alba, Carica Papaya, Carludovica palmata, Cæsalpinia Bonduc, Casimiroa edulis, Castillon elastica,* Cedrela odorata, Celtis Tala, Ceroxylon andicola,* C. Klopstockia (under Wettinia), Cestrum nocturnum, Chusquea abietifolia, C. Fendleri, C. Galeottiana, C. Muelleri, C. scandens, C. simpliciflora, C. uniflora, (under Schizostachyum), Claytonia perfoliata, Coccoloba uvifera, Cocos regia, Copernicia nana, Cucurbita moschata, Cyperus giganteus, Dioscorea Cajennensis, D. esurientum, D. piperifolia, D. trifida, Epicampes macroura, Eriochloa polystachya, Euchlæna luxurians,* Eupatorium triplinerve, Fourcroya Cubensis, F. gigantea, F. longæva, Fuchsia splendens, Geonoma vaga, Gossypium Barbadense,* G. hirsutum,*

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

G. religiosum,* Guadua amplexifolia, G. angustifolia,* G. latifolia,* Guayacum officinale, Hæmatoxylon Campecheanum, Hibiscus elatus, H. esculentus, Indigofera Anil,* Ipomœa Batatilla, Juniperus Bermudiana, Kunthia montana, Lantana crocea, Maclura tinctoria, Malvastrum spicatum, Mammea Americana, Maranta arundinacea, Melicocca bijuga, Mimusops globosa, M. Sieberi, Monstera deliciosa, Morus celtidifolia, Nageia coriacea, N. Purdieana, Nicotiana repanda, N. rustica, N. Tabacum,* Opuntia coccinellifera, O. Dillenii, O. elatior, O. Hernandezii, O. spinosissima, O. Tuna, Oreodoxa frigida, O. oleracea, O. regia, Pachyrrhizus angulatus, Panicum altissimum, P. divaricatum, P. molle,* P. Myurus, P. obtusum, P. striatum, Paspalum stoloniferum, Passiflora laurifolia, P. ligularis, P. maliformis, P. pedata, P. serrata, Peireskia aculeata, Persea gratissima, Phytolacca Americana, Pimenta communis, Pinus Cubensis,* Piscidia erythrina, Platenia Chiragua (under Wettinia), Plumiera acutifolia, Podachænium alatum, Polianthes tuberosa, Prestoa pubigera, Prunus occidentalis, Psidium acidum, P. Araca,* P. cordatum, P. Guayava,* P. polycarpum, Quercus agrifolia, Q. Castanea, Q. Skinneri,* Remirea maritima, Ribes floridum, Richardsonia scabra, Sabal umbraculifera, Schinus Molle, Sechium edule, Sesuvium Portulacastrum, Sicana odorifera, Simaba Cedron, Similax officinalis, S. papyracea, Solanum betaceum, S. Guineense, S. Plumieri, S. Topiro, S. torvum, Spondias lutea, Sporobolus Virginicus, Stenotaphrum dimidiatum, Stylosanthes elatior, Swietenia Mahagoni,* Talinum patens, Terminalia Buceras, Thrinax argentea, T. parviflora, Tillandsia usneoides, Trophis Americana, Urena lobata, Vaccinium meridionale, V. Mortinia,* Vigna vexillata, Wissadula rostrata, Xanthosoma sagittifolium, Yucca aloifolia, Y. Guatemalensis, Y. Yucatana, Zizania miliacea, Zizyphus chloroxylon.

EASTERN SOUTH-AMERICA.

Acacia Cebil, A. macracantha, A. moniliformis, Acrocomia Totai (under Wettinia), Aira antartica, A. Magellanica, Albizzia Timbouva, Alibertia edulis, Alstrœmeria spectabilis, Amarantus maximus, Ananas sativa,* Andira vermifuga, Apium prostratum, Araucaria Brasiliensis,* Araujia albens, Arundinaria verticillata (under Schizostachyum), Arundo saccharoides, A. Sellowiana, Aspidosperma Quebracho, Bactris Gasipaes, Bertholletia excelsa,* Bixa Orellana, Boussingaultia baselloides, Briza Lamarckiana, B. stricta, B. triloba, Bromus unioloides,* Cæsalpinia coriaria, C. echinata, C. Gilliesii, Calyptranthes aromatica, Canna Achiras, Capsicum annuum, C. baccatum, C. frutescens, C. longum, C. microcarpum, Carex pumila, Cedrela, fissilis, C. Velloziana, Celtis Sellowiana, C. Tala, Cephælis Ipecacuanha, Ceroxylon Klopstockia, Chenopodium ambrosioides, Chusquea capituliflora, C. Culeou, C. Gaudichaudiana (under Schizostachyum), C. Lorentziana, Cocos Australis, C. flexuosa, C. plumosa, C. Romanzoffiana, C. Yatay (under Wettinia), Copernicia cerifera,* Condalia microphylla, Cucurbita moschata,* Cyperus giganteus, Dalbergia nigra, D. Miscolobium, Danthonia

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

picta, Desmodium triflorum, Dioscorea Brasiliensis,* D. conferta, D. dodecaneura,* D. piperifolia, D. subhastata, D. tuberosa, Diplothemium campestre, D. littorale (under Wettinia), Duvaua longifolia, Eryngium pandanifolium, Eugenia Nhanica, E. pyriformis, E. supra-axillaris, E. uniflora, Eupatorium laeve, Geonoma vaga, Gourliea decorticans, Guadua angustifolia, G. capitata, G. latifolia, G. macrostachya, G. paniculata, G. refracta, G. Tagoara, G. virgata, Gunnera manicata, Hancornia speciosa, Heterothalamus brunioides, Hevea Guianensis,* Hibiscus digitatus, Hordeum andicola, Hymenæa Caurbaril, Ilex Paraguensis, Indigofera Anil,* Ipomœa Batatas,* I. Batatilla, I. Megapotamica, I. operculata, I. paniculata, I. pes capræ, Iriartea deltoidea, I. exorrhiza, I. ventricosa (under Wettinia), Jacaranda mimosifolia, Joannesia princeps, Koeleria caudata, Lippia citriodora, Loxopterygium Lorentzii, Maclura Mora, M. tinctoria, Malvastrum spicatum, Mammea Americana, Manihot Aipi,* M. Glazioui,* M. utillissima,* Marliera glomerata, M. tomentosa, Melica sarmentosa, Merostachys Claussenii, M. Kunthii, M. ternata (under Schizostachyum), Myrtus Cisplatensis, M. edulis, M. incana, M. mucronata, Nageia Lamberti, Nicotiana rustica, N. Tabacum,* Ocimum gratissimum, Œnocarpus multicaulis (under Wettinia), Opuntia vulgaris, Oryza latifolia, Oryzopsis panicoides, Oxalis carnosa, O. connorrhiza, Pachyrrhizus angulatus, Panicum altissimum, P. barbinode, P. divaricatum, P. latissimum, P. molle,* P. Myurus, Parkinsonia aculeata, Paspalum notatum, P. ciliatum, P. conjugatum, P. dilatatum, P. undulatum, Passiflora actinia, P. alata, P. coccinea, P. cœrulea, P. edulis, P. filamentosa, P. laurifolia, P. maliformis, P. mucronata, P. pedata, P. quadrangularis, P. serrata, P. suberosa, Paullinia sorbilis, Peireskia aculeata, P. Bleo, P. portulacifolia, Peltophorum Linnaei, Pennisetum latifolium, Periandra dulcis, Persea gratissima, Phaseolus adenanthus, P. coccineus,* P. inamoenus, P. lunatus,* P. Pallar, Physalis angulata, P. Peruviana, P. pubescens, Phytelephas macrocarpa, P. microcarpa (under Wettinia), Phytolacca Americana, Pilocarpus pinnatifolius,* P. jaborandi, P. Sellowianus, Piptadenia Cebil, P. rigida, Pircunia dioica, Poa Bergii, P. Forsteri,* Prosopis alba, P. dulcis, P. Siliquastrum, Psidium Araca,* P. arboreum, P. Cattleyanum,* P. chrysophyllum, P. cinereum, P. cuneatum, P. grandifolium, P. Guayava,* P. incanescens, P. lineatifolium, P. malifolium, P. polycarpon, P. rufum, Pterygota basiloxylon, Rubus imperialis, Salix Humboldtiana, Salpichroma rhomboidea, Salvia Matico, Sambucus Australis, Schinus Molle, S. terebinthifolia, Scirpus nodosus, Sesuvium Portulacastrum, Sicana odorifera, Smilax papyracea, S. rubiginosa, Solanum Commersonii, S. Gilo, S. Guineense, S. indigoferum, S. Lycopersicum,* S. torvum, S. tuberosum,* Spilanthes oleracea, Sporobolus Indicus, Syagrus Sancona, Sterculia Carthaginensis, Tagetes glanduligera, Talinum patens, Tillandsia usneoides, Terminalia Buceras, Trithrinax Acanthocoma, T. Brasiliensis (under Wettinia), Trophis Americana, Ullucus tuberosus, Wissadula rostrata, Withering[illegible]acea, Vigna vexillata, Zizania miscrostachya, Zizyphus M[illegible]

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

MIDDLE AFRICA [AND MADAGASCAR].

Acacia Arabica, A. Catechu, A. erubescens, A. Nilotica, A. Senegal, A. stenocarpa, Aberia verrucosa, Acanthophœnix rubra, Acanthosicyos horrida,* Adansonia digitata, Æschynomene aspera,* Aloe Perryi, Andropogon annulatus, A. filipendulinus, Andropogon Ivarancusa, A. Nardus, Aristida prodigiosa,* A. pungens, Arundinella Nepalensis, Asplenium Nidus, Astragalus venosus, Beesha capitata, Boswellia papyracea, Buddlea Madagascariensis, Buxus Madagascarica, Canavalia gladiata, Cassia Absus, Casuarina equisetifolia, Chrysophyllum Africanum, Coffea Liberica,* Cola acuminata, Corchorus acutangulus, Corynosicyos edulis, Cucumis Anguria, Cudrania Javensis, Cupania sapida, Dalbergia melanoxylon, Diospyros Dendo, D. haplostylis, D. mespiliformis, D. microrhombus, Dypsis pinnatifrons, Elæis Guineensis,* Eragrostis Abyssinica, Eriochloa polystachya, Ficus Vogelii, Guizotia Abyssinica, Hagenia Abyssinica, Hibiscus Sabdariffa, Hymenæa verrucosa, Hyphæne Thebaica, Ipomoea longiflora, Launea pinnatifida, Lepironia mucronata, Maclura excelsa, Malvastrum spicatum, Monodora Angolensis, M. Myristica, Musa Livingstoniana, Panicum coloratum, P. fluitans, P. molle, P. spectabile,* Musa Buchanani, M. proboscidea, Pennisetum cenchroides, P. villosum, Pharnaceum acidum, Phœnix Canariensis, P. spinosa, Plectranthus Madagascariensis, Pollichia Zeilanica, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus, Pterolobium lacerans, Remirea maritima, Rosa sancta, Rubus rosifolius, Sesamum Indicum,* S. macranthum, Solanum edule, S. Æthiopicum, S. macrocarpum, S. Thonningi, Stenotaphrum dimidiatum, Strophanthus Kombe, Tamarix orientalis, Telfairia occidentalis, T. pedata, Trachylobium Hornemannianum, T. Petersianum, Urena lobata, Vaccinium padifolium, Vahea Comorensis, V. Heudelotii, V. Kirkii, V. Owariensis,* V. Traunii, Vigna Sinensis,* V. vexillata, Vitis asarifolia, V. Chantini, V. Schimperiana, Wissadula rostrata.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Aberia Caffra, A. tristis. A. Zeyheri, Acacia Giraffæ, A. horrida, Agaricus Georgii, Alchemilla Capensis, A. elongata, Aloe Bainesii, A. dichotoma, A. ferox, A. linguiformis, A. plicatilis, A. purpurascens, A. spicata, A. vera, A. Zeyheri, Andropogon Caffrorum,* Anthistiria ciliata,* Aponogeton distachyos, Aristida pungens, Arundinaria tesselata, Arundinella Nepalensis, Asparagus laricinus, A. plumosus, Atriplex albicans, A. Capensis, Avicennia officinalis, Azima tetracantha, Barosma betulina, B. serratifolia, Brabejum stellatifolium, Buxus Macowani, Callitris arborea, Calodendron Capense, Cannamois cephalotes, C. virgata, Carissa Arduina, C. ferox, C. grandiflora Caroxylon Salsola, Carum Capense, Combretum butyraceum, Cucumis hirsutus, Curtisia faginea, Dovyalis zizyphoides, Ehrharta longiflora, E. gigantea, Elegia nuda, E. propinqua, E. verticillaris, Elephanthorrhiza Burchelli, Eragrostis spinosa, Erythrina acanthocarpa, Euclea myrtina, E. undulata, E. Pseudebenus, Eugenia Zeyheri, Exomis axyrioides, Garuleum bipinnatum, Gladiolus edulis, Gonioma Kamassia, Helichrysum vestitum, Hemarthria compressa, Hibiscus

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Lwigii, Hyphæne ventricosa, Kochia pubescens,* Lasiocorys Capensis, notis Leonurus, Leucadendron argenteum, Leyssera gnaphalioides, tononis gracilis, Lyperia crocea, Matricaria glabrata, Melianthus jor, Mesembrianthemum acinaciforme, M. Barklyi, M. capitatum, . crystallinum, M. edule,* M. floribundum, Microstephium niveum, yrica cordifolia, M. quercifolia, M. serrata, Monsonia ovata, Nageia ongata, N. Thunbergi, Nastus Borbonicus, Ocotea bullata, Osmiopsis asteriscoides, Osyris compressa, Othonna cylindrica, Panicum coloratum, P. roseum, Pappea Capensis, Parkinsonia Africana, Pelargonium capitatum, P. odoratissimum,* P. peltatum, P. Radula, Pentzia virgata,* Phœnix reclinata, Phymaspermum parvifolium, Plectronia ciliata, P. spinosa, P. ventosa, Plumbago Capensis, Portulacaria Afra,* Protea mellifera, Psychotria Eckloniana, Rafnia amplexicaulis, R. perfoliata, Rhus lucida, Royenia Pseudebenus, R. pubescens, Rubus fruticosus, Salix Capensis, Scirpus nodosus, Selago leptostachya, Selinum anesorrhizum, S. montanum, Solanum Aculeastrum, Tarchonanthus camphoratus, Tecoma Capensis, Thamnochortus dichotomus, T. fruticosus, T. imbricatus, Todea Africana, Vigna vexillata, Vitis Capensis, Voandzeia subterranea, Vangueria infausta, Withania somnifera, Zizyphus mucronatus.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Acacia acuminata, A. aneura, A. armata, A. cyclopis, A. heteroclita, A. leiophylla,* A. microbotrya, A. Sentis, Adansonia Gregorii, Agonis flexuosa, Albizzia lophantha, A. procera, Astartea fascicularis, Atriplex cinereum, A. Muelleri, Avicennia officinalis, Bambusa Arnhemica, Boronia megastigma, Cassia artemisioides, Cartonema philhydroides, Casuarina Decaisneana, C. distyla, C. Fraseriana, C. Huegeliana, C. trichodon, Claytonia polyandra, Conospermum Stoechadis, Danthonia bipartita, Dioscorea hastifolia, Duboisia Hopwoodii, Encephalartos Preissi, Eragrostis falcata, Eriachne ovata, Erianthus fulvus, Eucalyptus calophylla, E. cornuta,* E. diversicolor, E. Doratoxylon, E. ficifolia, E. gomphocephala,* E. loxophleba,* E. marginata,* E. oleosa, E. patens, E. redunca,* E. rudis, E. salmonophloia, E. salubris, Grevillea annulifera, Helichrysum leucopsidium, H. lucidum, Helipterum Manglesii, Hypoestes moschata, Jacksonia cupulifera, Kennedya Stirlingi, Kochia villosa, Lepidosperma gladiatum, Livistona Mariæ, Muehlenbeckia Cunninghami, Oryza sativa, Panicum flavidum, P. gracile, P. semialatum, Phaseolus Max, Pimelea clavata, Ptilotus hemisteirus, Santalum cygnorum, S. Preissianum, Scirpus nodosus, Sesbania Ægyptiaca, S. grandiflora, Spinifex hirsutus, S. longifolius, Tamarindus Indica, Waitzia corymbosa, Xanthorrhœa Preissii.

EASTERN AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA).

Acacia aneura, A. armata, A. binervata, A. dealbata, A. decurrens,* strophiolata, A. excelsa, A. falcata, A. Farnesiana, A. fasciculifera glaucescens, A. harpophylla, A. homalophylla, A. implexa, A gifolia, A. Melanoxylon,* A. mollissima,* A. Osswaldi, A. pendula penninervis, A. Peuce, A. polybotrya, A. pycnantha,* A. retinod

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

A. salicina, A. Sentis, A. stenophylla, A. subporosa, Aciphylla glacialis, Actinotus Helianthi, Aegiceras majus, Agrostis Muelleri, A. Solandri, Aira cæspitosa, Albizzia basaltica, Alchemilla vulgaris, Aleurites triloba, Alstonia constricta, Amphipogon strictus, Andropogon annulatus, A. Australis, A. bombycinus, A. erianthoides, A. exaltatus, A. falcatus, A. filipendulinus, A. Gryllos, A. montanus, A. Nardus, A. pertusus, A. procerus, A. refractus, A. sericeus, Angophora intermedia, A. lanceolata, A. subvelutina, Anthistiria avenacea, A. ciliata,* A. membranacea, Apium prostratum, Aponogeton crispus, Araucaria Bidwilli,* A. Cunninghami,* Aristolochia Indica, Arundinella Nepalensis, Astrebla pectinata,* A. triticoides,* Atalantia glauca, Atriplex cinereum, A. crystallinum, A. halimoides,* A. leptocarpum, A. Muelleri, A. nummularium,* A. semibaccatum, A. spongiosum,* A. stipitatum, A. vesicarium,* Avicennia officinalis, Backhousia citriodora, Bacularia monostachya, Barbarea vulgaris, Baloghia lucida, Brachychiton acerifolius, B. populneus, Cakile maritima, Callitris calcarata, C. columellaris, C. Endlicherii, C. Macleayana, C. Parlatorei, C. verrucosa, Carex pumila, Carissa Brownii, Cassia artemisioides, Casuarina Cunninghami, C. distyla, C. equisetifolia, C. glauca, C. quadrivalvis, C. suberosa, C. torulosa, Cedrela Australis,* Ceratopetalum apetalum, Chenopodium auricomum,* C. nitrariaceum, Chinonachne cyathopoda, Chloris scariosa, C. truncata, Citrus Australasica, C. Planchoni, Claytonia polyandra, Colocasia esculenta,* C. Indica, Corchorus acutangulus, C. Cunninghami, C. olitorious,* Cordyline terminalis, Crotolaria juncea,* C. retusa, Cudrania Javanensis, Cyathea medullaris, Cycas angulata, C. Normanbyana, Cynodon Dactylon,* Cyperus textilis, Dacrydium Franklini, Dammara robusta,* Danthonia bipartita, D. nervosa, D. penicillata,* D. robusta, Dicksonia Billardieri, Dioscorea bulbifera, D. transversa, Distichlis maritima, Drimys aromatica, Duboisia Hopwoodii, D. myoporoides, Dysoxylon Fraseri, D. Lesserti, D. Muelleri, Ectrosia Gulliverii, Ehrharta stipoides,* Embothrium Wickhami, Encephalartos Denisonii, E. spiralis, Eragrostis Brownii,* E. falcata, Eremophila longifolia, Eriachne ovata, Erianthus fulvus, Eriochloa polystachya, Eucalyptus alba, E. alpina, E. amygdalina,* E. Baileyana, E. botryoides,* E. capitellata, E. citriodora,* E. coccifera, E. cordata, E. corymbosa,* E. corynocalyx,* E. crebra, E. drepanophylla, E. eugenioides,* E. Globulus,* E. goniocalyx,* E. Gunnii,* E. hæmastoma, E. hemiphloia,* E. Howittiana,* E. largiflorens,* E. leptophleba, E. Leucoxylon,* E. longifolia,* E. macrorrhyncha,* E. maculata,* E. melanophloia, E. melliodora,* E. microcorys,* E. microtheca,* E. miniata, E. Muelleriana, E. obliqua,* E. ochrophloia, E. oleosa, E. paniculata, E. pauciflora, E. phœnicea, E. pilularis,* E. Planchoniana, E. platyphylla, E. polyanthema,* E. populifolia, E. punctata,* E. Raveretiana,* E. resinifera,* E. robusta,* E. rostrata,* E. saligna, E. siderophloia,* E. Sieberiana,* E. Staigeriana,* E. stellulata, E. Stuartiana, E. tereticornis,* E. terminalis,* E. tesselaris,* E. trachyphloia, E. triantha,* E. urnigera, E. vernicosa, E. viminalis, Eucryphia Billardieri, E. Moorei, Eugenia Australis, E. Jambolana, E. Smithii, E. Tierneyana, Eustrephus

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Brownii, Fagus Cunninghami, F. Moorei, Festuca Billardieri, F. dives,* F. Hookeriana,* F. litoralis, F. purpurascens, Ficus colossea, F. columnaris, F. Cunninghami, F. eugenioides, F. macrophylla, F. rubiginosa, F. Watkinsiana, Fistulina hepatica, Flindersia Australis, F. Bennettiana, F. Oxleyana, Garcinia Mestoni, Geitonoplesium cymosum, Gelidium glandulifolium, Geum urbanum, Gmelina Leichhardtii, Gracilaria lichenoides, Grevillea robusta, Harpullia Hillii, Heleocharis sphacelata, Helichrysum elatum, H. leucopsidium, H. lucidum, Helicia Whelani, Helipterum incanum, Hemarthria compressa, Hibiscus cannabinus, Hierochloa redolens, Hirneola auricula Judae, Hymenanthera Banksii, Imperata arundinacea, Ipomœa Calobra, I. costata, I. graminea, I. longiflora, I. paniculata, I. pes capræ, Jasminum calcareum, J. didymum, J. lineare, J. racemosum, J. simplicifolium, J. suavissimum, Kentia Belmoreana, K. Canterburyana, K. Mooreana, Kochia eriantha, K. villosa,* Kunzea pomifera, Lagerstroemia Indica, Leersia hexandra, Lepidosperma gladiatum, L. laterale, Lepironia mucronata, Leptospermum abnorme, L. lævigatum,* L. lanigerum, L. scoparium, Livistona Australis,* L. Leichhardtii, L. Mariæ, Lycopodium clavatum, L. densum, L. laterale, Maba fasciculosa, M. geminata, M. humilis, Macadamia ternifolia,* Mallotus Philippinensis, Malvastrum spicatum, Marlea Vitiensis, Melaleuca ericifolia,* M. genistifolia, M. Leucadendron,* M. linarifolia, M. parviflora, M. styphelioides, Melia Azedarach, Mentha Australis, M. gracilis, M. laxiflora, M. saturejoides, Mesembrianthemum æquilaterale, Microseris Forsteri, Morchella conica, Muehlenbeckia Cunninghami, Murraya exotica, Myoporum insulare, Myrtus acmenoides, Nageia elata, Neurachne Mitchelliana, Niemeyera prunifera, Ocimum sanctum, Owenia acidula, O. venosa, Oryza sativa,* Pandanus Forsteri, P. pedunculatus, Panicum antidotale, P. atro-virens, P. bicolor, P. cœnicolum, P. coloratum, P. compositum, P. decompositum,* P. divaricatissimum, P. effusum,* P. flavidum, P. foliosum, P. gracile, P. marginatum, P. melanthum, P. Myurus, P. Kœnigii, P. miliaceum, P. parvifolium, P. prolutum, P. prostratum, P. Mitchelli,* P. repens, P. sanguinale,* P. semialatum, P. tenuiflorum, Pappophorum commune, Parinarium Nonda, Paspalum distichum,* P. scrobiculatum, Peltophorum ferrugineum, Pennisetum Arnhemicum, Phaseolus adenanthus, P. Max,* Phyllocladus rhomboidalis, Pimelea stricta, Pipturus propinquus, Pisonia aculeata, Pittosporum bicolor, P. undulatum, Poa Billardieri, P. cæspitosa, P. Chinensis, P. digitata, P. fluitans, Pollichia Zeilanica, Polyporus Mylittae, P. portentosus, Pomaderris apetala, Potamophila parviflora, Prostanthera cuneata, P. lasiantha, P. melissifolia, P. rotundifolia, Ptilotus hemisteirus, Ptychosperma Alexandræ, P. Cunninghami, P. elegans, P. laccospadix, Rhagodia Billardieri, R. linifolia, [illegible]itans, Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa, Rhus rhodanthema, Rottbœllia [illegible]oides, Rul[illegible]ianus, R. parvifolius, R. rosifolious, Santalum [illegible]num. [illegible]sus, Sclerachne cyathopoda, Sebæa albidi- [illegible]or [illegible]nliginosa, Sesbania aculeata, S. Ægyptiaca, [illegible]ium Portulacastrum, Smilax Australis, S. [illegible]scum, Spinifex hirsutus, S. paradoxus,

GEOGRAPHIC INDEX—*continued.*

Spondias Solandri, Stenocarpus sinuosus, Stenopetalum nutans, Stenotaphrum dimidiatum, Sterculia quadrifida, Stipa artistiglumis, Stylidium Vitiense, Syncarpia laurifolia, Synoon glandulosum, Tacca pinnatifida, Tetragonia expansa, T. implexicoma, Tetranthera laurifolia, Todea Africana, Tremella mesenterica, Triglochin procerum, Trigonella suavissima, Tristania conferta, Vigna lanceolata, V. vexillata, Vitex lignum vitae, V. trifolia, Vitis acetosa, V. Baudiniana, V. hypoglauca, Waitzia corymbosa, Xanthorrhœa Australis, X. hastilis, X. quadrangulata, X. resinosa, X. Tatei, Ximenia Americana, Zizyphus Jujuba, Zoysia pungens.

NEW ZEALAND.

Agrostis Solandri, Apium prostratum, Arundo conspicua, Avicennia officinalis, Carex pumila, Cordyline Banksii, C. indivisa,* C. Sturmii, C. superbiens,* Corynocarpus lævigata, Cyathea medullaris, Dacrydium Colensoi, D. cupressinum, D. Kirkii, Dammara Australis,* Danthonia Cunninghami, Dicksonia Billardieri, Ehrharta Diplax, E. stipoides,* Fagus cliffortioides, F. fusca, F. Menziesii, F. Solandri, Festuca litoralis, Fuchsia excorticata, Heleocharis sphacelata, Hierochloa redolens, Hirneola auricula Judae, Hymenanthera Banksii, Ipomœa chrysorrhiza, Kentia sapida, Knightia excelsa, Libocedrus Doniana, Metrosideros florida, M. lucida, M. robusta, M. tomentosa, Myoporum lætum, Nageia dacrydioides, N. ferruginea, N. spicata, N. Totara, Nephelium excelsum, Panicum atro-virens, Phormium tenax,* Phyllocladus trichomanoides, Pittosporum eugenioides, P. Ralphii, P. tenuifolium, Poa anceps, P. cæspitosa, P. Colensoi, P. fluitans, P. foliosa, Ripogonum scandens, Scirpus nodosus, Sebæa ovata, Stilbocarpa polaris, Tetragonia expansa, T. implexicoma, Triodia exigua, Trisetum antarcticum, Veronica pimeloides, V. specicosa.

POLYNESIA.

Acacia Koa, Ægiceras majus, Aleurites triloba, Andropogon refractus, Araucaria Cookii,* A. excelsa,* A. Rulei, Aristolochia Indica, Artocarpus communis,* Bacularia Arfakiana, Batis maritima, Broussonetia papyrifera, Casuarina equisetifolia, Coix Lachryma, Colocasia esculenta, C. Indica, Cordyline Baueri, C. terminalis, Cyathea medullaris, Cyrtosperma edule, Dammara macrophylla, D. Moorei, D. obtusa, D. ovata, D. Vitiensis, Dioscorea aculeata,* D. alata,* D. bulbifera, D. nummularia, D. pentaphylla, Eugenia Jambolana, Gossypium Taitense, G. tomentosum, Heleocharis sphacelata, Hirneola auricula Judae, Illippe Cocco, I. Erskiniana,* I. Maclayana, Ipomœa paniculata, Kentia Baueri, K. Beccarii, Lagerstroemia Indica, Metrosideros polymorpha, Musa Troglodytarum, Ocimum gratissimum, Pipturus propinquus, Pringlea antiscorbutica, Pritchardia Gaudichaudi, P. grandis, P. pacifica, P. Martii, P. Thurstoni, Ptychosperma Arfakiana, Rubus Hawaiensis, R. Macraei,* Saccharum officinarum,* Santalum Freycinetianum, S. Yasi, Solanum Uporo, Spondias cytherea, Stylidium Vitiense, Tacca pinnatifida, Tetragonia expansa, Touchardia latifolia, Vaccinium penduliflorum, V. reticulatum, Vigna vexillata.

I.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, YIELDING A RETURN IN ONE YEAR, BUT REQUIRING RENEWAL.

[Annuals, including some few Biennials.]

Allium Ampeloprasum, A. Ascalonicum, A. Cepa, A. fistulosum, A. Porrum, A. sativum, A. Schœnoprasum, A. Scorodoprasum, Andropogon saccharatus, A. Sorghum, Apium graveolens, Arachis hypogæa, Avena sativa, Beta vulgaris, Brassica alba, B. nigra, B. oleracea, Cannabis sativa, Capsicum annuum, Carum Petroselinum, Chærophyllum bulbosum, Cicer arietinum, Cichorium Endivia, Corchorus capsularis, C. olitorius, Crotalaria juncea, Cucumis Citrullus, C. Melo, C. sativus, Cucurbita Pepo, Daucus Carota; Dioscorea aculeata, D. alata, D. Batatas, D. nummularia, D. pentaphylla, D. sativa, Dolichos Lablab, Ervum Lens, Euchlæna luxurians, Fagopyrum emarginatum, F. esculentum, F. Tataricum, F. triangulare, Glycine hispida, Helianthus annuus, Hibiscus esculentus, Hordeum deficiens, H. distichon, H. hexastichon, H. vulgare, H. zeocriton, Ipomœa Batatas, Lactuca sativa, Linum usitatissimum, Lupinus albus, L. angustifolius, L. luteus, L. varius, Medicago orbicularis, M. scutellata, Nicotiana Tabacum, Oryza sativa, Panicum Crus Galli, P. frumentaceum, P. Italicum, P. miliaceum, P. sanguinale, Papaver somniferum, Pennisetum typhoideum, Peucedanum sativum, Phalaris Canariensis, Phaseolus derasus, P. lunatus, P. Max, P. vulgaris, Physalis pubescens, Pisum sativum, Raphanus sativus, Rumex vesicarius, Secale cereale, Sesamum Indicum, Sesbania cannabina, Solanum Lycopersicum, S. tuberosum, Spinacia oleracea, Tragopogon porrifolius, Trapa natans, Trifolium Alexandrinum, T. furcatum, T. incarnatum, T. pratense, T. reflexum, T. resupinatum, T. spadiceum, Triticum vulgare, Vicia Faba, V. sativa, Vigna Sinensis, Zea Mays (Manihot here also referable).

II.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, YIELDING A RETURN IN THE FIRST OR SECOND SEASON AND ALSO FOR SOME YEARS AFTERWARDS.

[Perennials and several Shrubs.]

Æschynomene aspera, Agrostis alba, A. rubra, Aloe ferox, A. linguiformis, A. Perryi, A. purpurascens, A. vera, A. vulgaris, Alopecurus pratensis, Ananas sativa, Andropogon Haleppensis, Anthistiria ciliata, Artemisia Dracunculus, Arundinaria spathiflora, Asparagus officinalis, trebla pectinata, A. triticoides, Atriplex halimoides, A. nummum, A. vesicarium, Bambusa arundinacea, B. Balcooa, B. spinosa,

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS—*continued.*

B. vulgaris, Bœhmeria nivea, Bromus unioloides, Cajanus Indicus, Canavalia gladiata, Canna Achiras, C. coccinea, C. edulis, C. glauca, Capparis spinosa, Capsicum frutescens, Cedronella triphylla, Chenopodium auricomum, Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium, C. coronopifolium, C. roseum, Cichorium Intybus, Cochlearia Armoracia, Crambe cordifolia, C. maritima, C. Tataria, Curcuma longa, Cynodon Dactylon, Cyperus esculentus, Cytisus scoparius, Dactylis glomerata, Danthonia penicillata, Dendrocalamus Brandisii, D. giganteus, D. strictus, Desmodium triflorum, Elymus arenarius, Fagopyrum cymosum, Festuca elatior, F. ovina, Fragaria Californica, F. Chiloensis, F. collina, F. grandiflora, F. Illinoensis, F. pratensis, F. vesca, F. Virginiana, Gigantochloa Apus, G. atter, G. maxima, G. robusta, Glycyrrhiza glabra, Gossypium arboreum, G. Barbadense, G. herbaceum, G. hirsutum, G. religiosum, Guadua angustifolia, G. latifolia, Hedysarum coronarium, Helianthus tuberosus, Humulus Lupulus, Indigofera Anil, I. tinctoria, Jasminum grandiflorum, J. ordoratissimum, J. officinale, J. Sambac, Kochia villosa, Lavandula angustifolia, L. latifolia, L. Stœchas, Lippia citriodora, Lolium perenne, Lotus corniculatus, Lupinus arboreus, L. Douglasii, Manihot Aipi, M. utilissima, Medicago sativa, Mentha piperita, Monstera deliciosa, Morus alba, Musa Cavendishii, M. paradisiaca, M. simiarum, Nelumbo lutea, N. nucifera, Ocimum gratissimum, Onobrychis sativa, Origanum Majorana, Oryzopsis multiflora, Panicum decompositum, P. maximum, P. spectabile, Pappophorum commune, Paspalum distichum, Passiflora alata, P. edulis, P. ligularis, P. macrocarpa, P. quadrangularis, Pelargonium capitatum, P. odoratissimum, P. Radula, Phaseolus coccineus, Phleum pratense, Phormium tenax, Phyllostachys bambusoides, P. nigra, Physalis Peruviana, Pimpinella Sisarum, Poa arachnifera, P. Brownii, P. Forsteri, P. pratensis, P. trivialis, Polygonum Sachalinense Portulacaria Afra, Psamma arenaria, Rheum australe, R. officinale, R. palmatum, R. Rhaponticum, Ribes floridum, R. Griffithii, R. Grossularia, R. hirtellum, R. nigrum, R. rubrum, Ricinus communis, Rosa centifolia, R. Damascena, R. moschata, R. sempervirens, Rubia tinctorum, Rubus cæsius, R. Canadensis, R. deliciosus, R. ellipticus, R. fruticosus, R. geoides, R. Idæus, R. imperialis, R. lasiocarpus, R. Macreai, R. nutans, R. occidentalis, R. phœnicolasius, R. rugosus, R. strigosus, R. trivialis, R. ursinus, R. villosus, Rumex Acetosa, R. Patientia, R. scutatus, Salix purpurea, S. rubra, S. triandra, S. viminalis, Scorzonera crocifolia, S. deliciosa, S. Hispanica, S. tuberosa, Sechium edule, Sesbania Ægyptiaca, Sesleria cœrulea, Solanum betaceum, Stachys tuberifera, Stenotaphrum dimidiatum, Symphytum peregrinum, Tinguarra Sicula, Trifolium agrarium, T. alpestre, T. fragiferum, T. hybridum, T. medium, T. montanum, T. ochroleucum, T. Pannonicum, T. repens, Vaccinium cæspitosum, V. Canadense, V. corymbosum, V. erythrocarpum, V. humifusum, V. macrocarpon, V. myrtilloides, V. myrtillus, V. ovalifolium, V. ovatum, V. Oxycoccos, V. Pennsylvanicum, V. vacillans, Zingiber officinale. (Bamboos last for many years.)

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS—*continued.*

III.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, YIELDING A RETURN IN THE THIRD OR FOURTH SEASON AND FOR SOME OR MANY YEARS AFTERWARDS.

[Shrubs and some small trees].

Aberia Caffra, Agave Americana, A. heteracantha, A. inæquidens, A. rigida, Alibertia edulis, Aloe dichotoma, A. plicatilis, A. spicata, Arundinaria spathiflora, Astragalus adscendens, A. brachycalyx, A. Cephalonicus, A. Creticus, A. gummifer, A. microcephalus, A. Parnassi, A. verus, Atriplex Capense, Camellia Thea, Carica Candamarcensis, C. Papaya, Citrus Aurantium, C. medica, Coffea Arabica, Corylus Avellana, Dendrocalamus Brandisii, D. giganteus, D. strictus, Erythroxylon Coca, Gaylussacia frondosa, G. resinosa, Ilex Paraguensis, Laurus nobilis, Myrtus Ugni, Olea Europæa, Opuntia coccinellifera, O. Hernandezii, O. Tuna, Photinia eriobotrya, Pilocarpus pinnatifolius, Pistacia Lentiscus, P. Terebinthus, Prunus Amygdalus, P. Armenica, P. Cerasus, P. domestica, P. Persica, Psidium Cattleyanum, P. Guayava, P. polycarpon, Pyrus communis, P. Cydonia, P. Malus, Rhamnus catharticus, Rhus coriaria, R. Cotinus, R. glabra, R. typhina, Vaccinium Leschenaultii, V. leucanthum, V. meridionale, V. Mortinia, V. padifolium, V. parvifolium, V. pendulifiorum, V. reticulatum, Vitis æstivalis, V. candicans, V. cinerea, V. cordifolia, V. Labrusca, V. riparia, V. rupestris, V. Schimperiana, V. vinifera, V. vulpina, Yucca aloifolia, Y. brevifolia, Y. filamentosa, Y. gloriosa, Y. Yucatana, Zizyphus Jujuba.

IV.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, YIELDING A RETURN AFTER SEVERAL YEARS AND OFTEN FOR MANY SUBSEQUENT YEARS ALSO.

[Trees, mostly large.]

Acacia aneura, A. Arabica, A. Catechu, A. decurrens, A. Koa, A. leiophylla, A. Melanoxylon, A. microbotrya, A mollissima, A. pycnantha, A. Verek, Acer saccharinum, Achras Sapota, Albizzia Saman, Amelanchier Botryapium, Anona Cherimolia, Argania Sideroxylon, Buxus Macowani, B. sempervirens, Callitris cupressiformis, C. quadrivalvis, C. verrucosa, Carya alba, C. amara, C. glabra, C. microcarpa, C. oliviformis, C. sulcata, C. tomentosa, Casimiroa edulis, Castanea sativa, Castilloa elastica, Cedrela Australis, C. Sinensis, C. Taona, Ceratonia Siliqua, Ceroxylon andicola, Chrysophyllum Africanum, Cinchona Calisaya, C. cordifolia, C. micrantha, C. nitida, C. officinalis, C. succirubra, Cocosmanthus macrophyllus, Cola acuminata, Coper-[illegible]rifera, Corylus Avellana, C. Colurna, C. maxima, C. Pontica, [illegible]ata, Dammara australis, D. robusta, Dichopsis Gutta, Dios-[illegible]benum, D. Kaki, D. Virginiana, Elæis Guineensis, Eucalyptus

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS—*continued.*

citriodora, E. crebra, E. Globulus, E. gomphocephala, E. goniocalyx, E. Leucoxylon, E. melliodora, E. rostrata, E. saligna, E. siderophloia, Ficus Carica, F. elastica, Fraxinus Americana, F. excelsior, F. Ornus, F. quadrangulata, Garcinia Xanthochymus, Ginkgo biloba, Guevina Avellana, Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, Hevea Guianensis, Hovenia dulcis, Hymenœa Courbaril, Illippe sericea, Jubæa spectabilis, Juglans cinerea, J. nigra, J. regia, Juniperus Bermudiana, J. Chinensis, J. drupacea, J. Virginiana, Liquidambar Altingia, L. orientalis, L. styraciflua, Macadamia ternifolia, Mangifera Indica, Mimusops Elengi, M. Manilkara, Morus nigra, M. rubra, Nephelium Litchi, Palaquium Gutta, P. Krantzianum, Persea gratissima, Phœnix dactylifera, Pimenta communis, Pinus Abies, P. amabilis, P. australis, P. balsamea, P. Cedrus, P. cembroides, P. Coulteri, P. Douglasii, P. edulis, P. excelsa, P. Fraseri, P. Gerardiana, P. Halepensis, P. Hartwegii, P. Kæmpferi, P. Lambertiana, P. Laricio, P. Larix, P. longifolia, P. mitis, P. monticola, P. nigra, P. Picea, P. Pinaster, P. Pinea, P. ponderosa, P. radiata, P. rigida, P. Sabiniana, P. silvestris, P. Sitkensis, P. Strobus, P. Webbiana, Pistacia vera, Populus alba, P. monilifera, P. nigra, Quercus Ægilops, Q. alba, Quercus Ballota, Q. Cerris, Q. chrysolepis, Q. coccinea, Q. Douglasii, Q. Garryana, Q. Ilex, Q. incana, Q. lyrata, Q. macrocarpa, Q. macrolepis, Q. Phellos, Q. Robur, Q. serrata, Q. Skinneri, Q. Suber, Q. virens, Sequoia sempervirens, S. Wellingtonia, Spondias dulcis, Swietenia Mahagoni, Taxodium distichum, Thuya gigantea, Tilia Americana, T. Europæa, Ulmus campestris, U. fulva, U. racemosa.

All these plants fit for extra-tropical countries, but many only for particular climatic regions; for information in respect to the latter the geographic index is to some extent indicative.

V.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS ADAPTED ONLY FOR FROSTLESS REGIONS.

[Contained within the following genera.]

Acanthophœnix, Acanthosicyos, Achras, Acrocomia, Æschynomene, Albizzia, Aleurites, Alibertia, Aloexylon, Alstonia, Amorphophallus, Ananas, Andropogon, Anona, Aponogeton, Aquilaria, Arenga, Artocarpus, Arundinaria, Arundinella, Atalantia, Averrhoa, Bactris, Bacularia, Baloghia, Balsamodendron, Bambusa, Basella, Beesha, Benincasa, Boehmeria, Borassus, Boswellia, Brahea, Bursera, Butea, Cæsalpinia, Cajanus, Calamus, Calyptranthes, Calyptronoma, Camellia, Canavalia, Capsicum, Carica, Carludovica, Caryota, Casimiroa, Cassia, Castilloa, Catha, Cedrela, Cephaelis, Cereus, Ceroxylon, Cervantesia, Cestrum, Chamædora, Chionachne, Chloroxylon, Cinchona, Cinnamomum, Clausena, Coccoloba, Cocos, Coffea, Cola, Colocasia, Combretum, Copernicia, Corchorus, Corynosicyos, Crotalaria, Croton, Cupania, Curcuma, Cycas, Dalbergia, Dendrocalamus, Dimochloa,

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS—*continued.*

Dioscorea, Diospyros, Elæis, Engelhardtia, Erythroxylon, Euchlæna, Ficus, Flacourtia, Flemingia, Garcinia, Geonoma, Gigantochloa, Guadua, Guizotia, Gynocardia, Hæmatoxylon, Hagenia, Hancornia, Hardwickia, Heterothalamus, Hevea, Hyphæne, Illippe, Indigofera, Launea, Maba, Machilus, Malachra, Mangifera, Manihot, Maoutia, Maranta, Marlea, Marliera, Mauritia, Melanorrhœa, Melicocca, Melocalamus, Melocanna, Mimusops, Monodora, Murraya, Musa, Nastus, Nyctanthes, Oncosperma, Oreodoxa, Owenia, Palaquium, Pandanus, Parinarium, Paulinia, Peireskia, Peltophorum, Persea, Phyllanthus, Pilocarpus, Pimenta, Piscidia, Plectocomia, Plectranthus, Plumiera, Pogostemon, Pouzolzia, Prestoa, Pritchardia, Pterocarpus, Remirea, Saccharum, Sanseviera, Schima, Schizostachyum, Scutia, Shorea, Simaba, Spondias, Sterculia, Streblus, Strophanthus, Swietenia, Tacca, Tamarindus, Tectona, Teinostachyum, Telfairia, Terminalia, Thouarea, Touchardia, Triphasia, Trophis, Vahea, Vangueria, Villebrunia, Voandzeia, Wettinia, Wissadula, Xanthosoma, Ximenia, Xylia, Zingiber.

VI.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS ADAPTED EVEN FOR VERY COLD REGIONS.

[Contained within the following genera.]

Acer, Achillea, Aconitum, Acorus, Actæa, Actinidia, Æsculus, Agrostis, Aira, Alchemilla, Alkanna, Allium, Alnus, Alopecurus, Althæa, Amelanchier, Andropogon, Anthemis, Anthoxanthum, Anthyllis, Apium, Archangelica, Arctostaphylos, Arnica, Artemisia, Asparagus, Asperula, Astragalus, Atriplex, Avena,* Barbarea, Berberis, Beta,* Betula,* Brassica,* Bromus, Butomus, Cakile, Camelina, Cannabis,* Caragana, Carex, Carpinus, Carthamus, Carum, Carya, Celtis, Cetraria, Chærophyllum, Chelidonium, Chondrus, Cichorium, Cochlearia, Colchicum, Conium, Convallaria, Coriandrum, Cornus, Corylus,* Crambe, Cratægus, Crocus, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Cupressus, Cynara, Cynosurus, Cyperus, Dacrydium, Dactylis, Danthonia, Daucus,* Digitalis, Diospyros, Elymus, Ervum, Fagopyrum,* Fagus,* Ferula, Festuca, Fitzroya, Fragaria,* Fraxinus, Galega, Gaulthieria, Gentiana, Geum, Gymnocladus, Hedera, Helianthus, Helleborus, Hierochloa, Hippocrepis, Holcus, Hordeum, Humulus, Hyoscyamus, Ilex, Isatis, Juglans,* Juniperus, Kœleria, Lactuca, Lathyrus, Lepidium, Linum, Ligusticum, Lolium, Lotus, Lupinus, Lycium, Marrubium, Matricaria, Medicago, Melica, Melilotus, Mentha, Menyanthes, Microseris, Milium, Monarda, Montia, Morchella, Morus, Myrrhis, Nepeta, Nicotiana, Nyssa, Ocimum, Onobrychis, Origanum, Oxalis, Oxytropis, Papaver, Peucedanum, Phalaris, Phaseolus, Phleum, Phormium, Physalis, Pimpinella, [illegible]* Pisum,* Polygonum, Plantago, Platanus, Poa, Populus, Por- Prangos, Pringlea, Prunus,* Psamma, Pyrus,* Quercus,* us, Reseda, Rhamnus, Rheum, Ribes,* Rosa, Rosmarinus,

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS—*continued.*

Rubia, Rubus,* Rumex, Ruta, Sagittaria, Salix, Salvia, Sambucus, Sanguinaria, Sanguisorba, Saponaria, Satureja, Saxono-Gothaea, Scandix, Scorzonera, Secale,* Sequoia, Sesleria, Silene, Sison, Solanum, Spartina, Spartium, Spergula, Spinacia, Stachys, Stilbocarpa, Symphytum, Tamarix, Tanacetum, Taraxacum, Taxus, Thuya, Thymus, Tilia, Tragopogon, Trapa, Trifolium,* Trisetum, Triticum,* Tropæolum, Tulipa, Typha, Ulex, Ulmus, Vaccinium,* Valeriana, Valerianella, Veratrum, Vicia,* Viola, Zizania.

VII.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, ADAPTED EVEN FOR THE DRIEST CLIMATE.

[Contained within the following genera.]

Acacia, Acanthosicyos, Agriophyllum, Albizzia, Allium, Aloe, Amphipogon, Anabasis, Andropogon, Anthistiria, Arachis, Aristida, Astragalus, Atriplex, Avena, Beta, Bouteloua, Brassica, Bromus, Callitris, Capparis, Casuarina, Ceratonia, Cereus, Chenopodium, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Cynodon, Cyperus, Dactylis, Danthonia, Daucus, Dorema, Duboisia, Ehrharta, Eremophila, Erianthus, Eriochloa, Erodium, Ervum, Eucalyptus, Exomis, Fagopyrum, Ficus, Grevillea, Helianthus, Helichrysum, Helipterum, Holcus, Hordeum, Ipomœa, Jacksonia, Kochia, Lactuca, Lasiocorys, Lathyrus, Lespedeza, Medicago, Mesembrianthemum, Milium, Neurachne, Ornithopus, Oryzopsis, Oxytropis, Panicum, Pappophorum, Parinarium, Pentzia, Peucedanum, Phaseolus, Phœnix, Phymaspermum, Physalis, Pinus, Pisum, Poa, Pollichia, Portulacaria, Prunus, Ptilotus, Raphanus, Rhagodia, Rhus, Ricinus, Rumex, Sanguisorba, Santalum, Scorzonera, Secale, Sesbania, Solanum, Spergula, Spinifex, Sporobolus, Stenopetalum, Stenotaphrum, Stipa, Telfairia, Tetragonia, Trigonella, Triticum, Vicia, Vigna, Vitis.

VIII.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, EARLIEST IN THE SPRING.

[Contained within the following genera.]

Allium, Asparagus, Crambe, Daucus, Lactuca, Pisum, Prunus, Raphanus, Rheum, Ribes, Spinacia, Tragopogon.

IX.

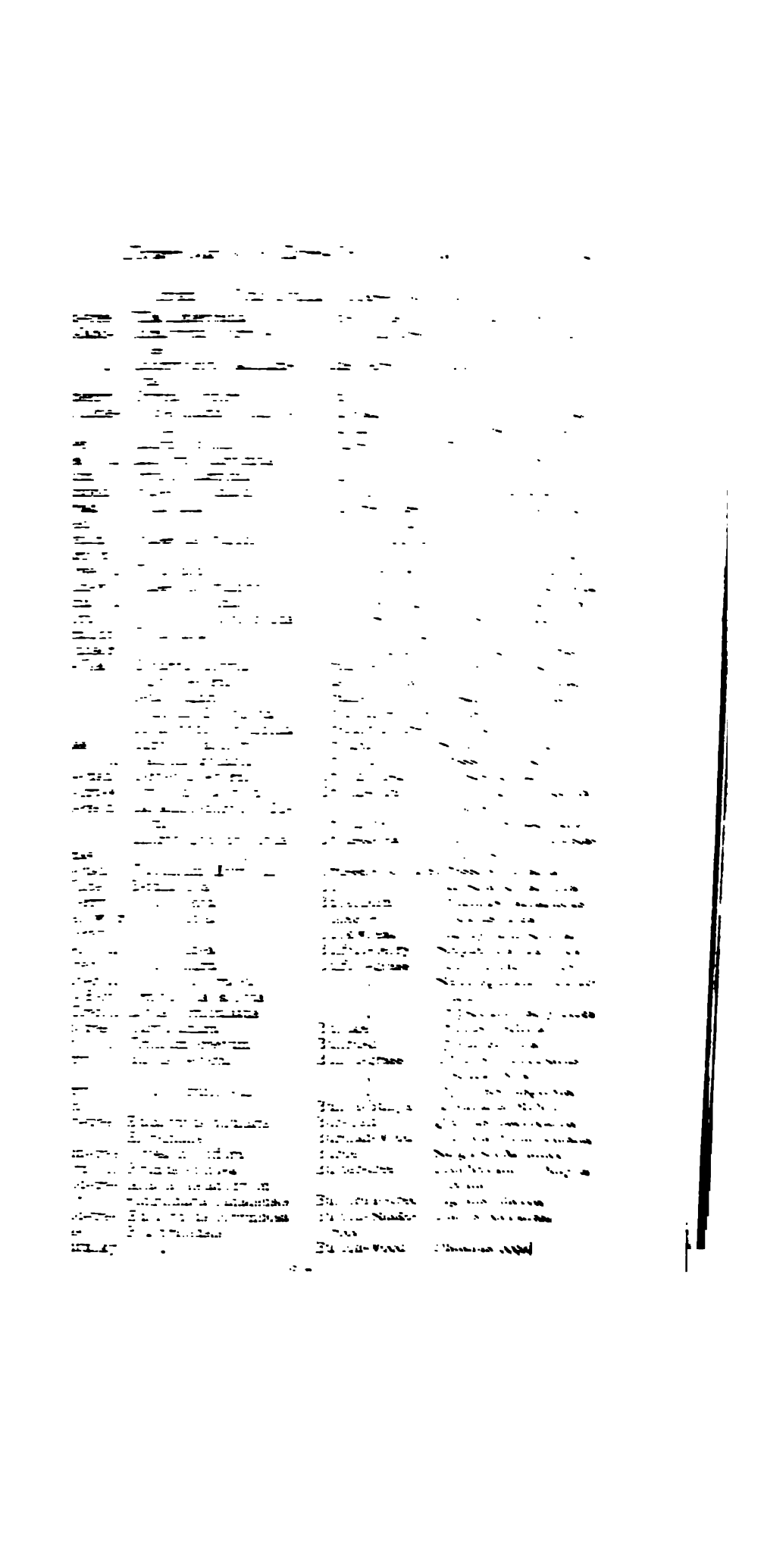
IMPORTANT CULTURAL PLANTS, LATEST IN THE AUTUMN.

[Contained within the following genera.]

Actinidia, Allium, Apium, Beta, Brassica, Capsicum, Castanea, Citrus, Corylus, Cucumis, Cucurbita, Diospyros, Ficus, Humulus, Juglans, Olea, Photinia, Prunus, Pyrus, Solanum, Stachys, Tragopogon, Vigna, Vitis.

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES.

Abele ... Populus alba
Aboh-fruit ... Vahea florida
Absinthe ... Artemisia Absinthium
Acacia, locust Robinia Pseudacacia
Acajou-wood Cedrela Brasiliensis
Aconite ... Aconitum Napellus
Adam's Needle Yucca filamentosa
Adeira ... Canna edulis
Agallochum ... Aquilaria agallocha
Agar-Agar ... Gracilaria lichenoides
Agath-Dammar Dammara alba
Aggur ... Aquilaria agallocha
Aguacate ... Persea gratissima
Akala ... Rubus Macraei
Akamatsou ... Pinus densiflora
Akee ... Cupania sapida
Akeki ... Thuya dolabrata
Alder ... Alnus glutinosa
Aleppo-grass Andropogon Halepensis
Alerce ... Fitzroya Patagonica
Alexandra-Palm Ptychosperma Alexandrae
Alfa ... Stipa tenacissima
Alfalfa ... Medicago sativa
Algaroba ... Ceratonia Siliqua
„ ... Hymenaea Courbaril
Algorobillo ... Cæsalpinia brevifolia
Alisander ... Smyrnium Olusatrum
Alkanna ... Alkanna tinctoria
„ spurious Lithospermum canescens
Alkanet ... Lithospermum canescens
Almond-tree ... Prunus Amygdalus
Aloe, gigantic Agave Americana
„ branched Aloe dichotoma
„ yellow-flowered „ vulgaris
Aloe-wood ... Aloexylon Agallochum
Aloja ... Prosopis dulcis
Alvarillo ... Ximenia Americana
Allspice-tree ... Pimenta communis
Ambari-Hemp Hibiscus cannabinus
Ammoniacum Dorema Ammoniacum
„ Ferula Tingitana
Angelica ... Archangelica officinalis
Angico-gum ... Piptadenia rigida
Anise ... Pimpinella Anisum
Anyam ... Pennisetum cenchroides
Apple-tree ... Pyrus Malus
Apple-gumtree Eucalyptus Stuartiana
Apple-haw ... Crataegus aestivalis
Apple, Kei- ... Aberia Caffra
Apricot-tree ... Prunus Armeniaca
Aracacha, spurious Oxalis esculenta
Aracua ... Adenostemum nitidum
Arbor vitæ ... Thuya occidentalis
Argan-tree ... Argania Sideroxylon
Arhar ... Cajanus Indicus
Aroche ... Atriplex hortense
Arrowhead ... Sagittaria sagittifolia
Arrowroot ... Maranta arundinacea
„ ... Tacca pinnatifida
„ ... Canna edulis
Artichoke ... Cynara Scolymus
„ ... Helianthus tuberosus
Ash-tree ... Fraxinus, several
Asparagus ... Asparagus officinalis
Aspen ... Populus tremula
Assa fetida ... Ferula Assa fœtida
Atocha ... Stipa tenacissima
Aubergine ... Solanum Melongena
Avens ... Geum urbanum
Avocado-pear Persea gratissima
Baboor ... Acacia Arabica
Babur ... „ „
Badjong ... Acacia microbotrya
Bajree ... Pennisetum typhoideum
Bajrek ... Pennisetum typhoideum
Balata ... Mimusops globosa
Balm-herb ... Melissa officinalis
Balmony ... Chelone glabra
Balsam, Gilead Balsamodendron Opobalsamum
Ballota ... Quercus Ballota
Bamboo-reed ... Arundo Donax
Bamboos ... Arundinaria
„ ... Bambusa
„ ... Beesha
„ ... Chusquea
„ ... Dendrocalamus
„ ... Gigantochloa
„ ... Guadua
„ ... Melocalanus
„ ... Melocanna
„ ... Phyllostachys
„ ... Schizostachyum
„ ... Teinostachyum
„ ... Thamnocalamus
Banana ... Musa sapientum
Bandakai ... Hibiscus esculentus
Baneberry ... Actaea spicata
Bangalay ... Eucalyptus botryoides
Banyan-tree, Australian Ficus columnaris
Banyan-tree, Indian „ Indica or Bengalensis
Barley ... Hordeum, several
Barnyard-grass Panicum Crus Galli
Basil ... Ocimum Basilicum



INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES.

Abele ... Populus alba
Aboh-fruit ... Vahea florida
Absinthe ... Artemisia Absinthium
Acacia, locust Robinia Pseudacacia
Acajou-wood Cedrela Brasiliensis
Aconite ... Aconitum Napellus
Adam's Needle Yucca filamentosa
Adeira ... Canna edulis
Agallochum ... Aquilaria agallocha
Agar-Agar ... Gracilaria lichenoides
Agath-Dammar Dammara alba
Aggur ... Aquilaria agallocha
Aguacate ... Persea gratissima
Akala ... Rubus Macraei
Akamatsou ... Pinus densiflora
Akee ... Cupania sapida
Akeki ... Thuya dolabrata
Alder ... Alnus glutinosa
Aleppo-grass Andropogon Halepensis
Alerce ... Fitzroya Patagonica
Alexandra-Palm Ptychosperma Alexandrae
Alfa ... Stipa tenacissima
Alfalfa ... Medicago sativa
Algaroba ... Ceratonia Siliqua
„ ... Hymenaea Courbaril
Algorobillo ... Cæsalpinia brevifolia
Alisander ... Smyrnium Olusatrum
Alkanna ... Alkanna tinctoria
„ spurious Lithospermum canescens
Alkanet ... Lithospermum canescens
Almond-tree ... Prunus Amygdalus
Aloe, gigantic Agave Americana
„ branched Aloe dichotoma
„ yellow-flowered „ vulgaris
Aloe-wood ... Aloexylon Agallochum
Aloja ... Prosopis dulcis
Alvarillo ... Ximenia Americana
Allspice-tree ... Pimenta communis
Ambari-Hemp Hibiscus cannabinus
Ammoniacum Dorema Ammoniacum
„ Ferula Tingitana
Angelica ... Archangelica officinalis
Angico-gum ... Piptadenia rigida
Anise ... Pimpinella Anisum
Anyam ... Pennisetum cenchroides
Apple-tree ... Pyrus Malus
Apple-gumtree Eucalyptus Stuartiana
Apple-haw ... Crataegus aestivalis
Apple, Kei- ... Aberia Caffra
Apricot-tree ... Prunus Armeniaca
Aracacha, spurious Oxalis esculenta
Aracua ... Adenostemum nitidum
Arbor vitæ ... Thuya occidentalis
Argan-tree ... Argania Sideroxylon
Arhar ... Cajanus Indicus
Aroche ... Atriplex hortense
Arrowhead ... Sagittaria sagittifolia
Arrowroot ... Maranta arundinacea
„ ... Tacca pinnatifida
„ ... Canna edulis
Artichoke ... Cynara Scolymus
„ ... Helianthus tuberosus
Ash-tree ... Fraxinus, several
Asparagus ... Asparagus officinalis
Aspen ... Populus tremula
Assa fetida ... Ferula Assa fœtida
Atocha ... Stipa tenacissima
Aubergine ... Solanum Melongena
Avens ... Geum urbanum
Avocado-pear Persea gratissima
Baboor ... Acacia Arabica
Babur ... „ „
Badjong ... Acacia microbotrya
Bajree ... Pennisetum typhoideum
Bajrek ... Pennisetum typhoideum
Balata ... Mimusops globosa
Balm-herb ... Melissa officinalis
Balmony ... Chelone glabra
Balsam, Gilead Balsamodendron Opobalsamum
Ballota ... Quercus Ballota
Bamboo-reed ... Arundo Donax
Bamboos ... Arundinaria
„ ... Bambusa
„ ... Beesha
„ ... Chusquea
„ ... Dendrocalamus
„ ... Gigantochloa
„ ... Guadua
„ ... Melocalanus
„ ... Melocanna
„ ... Phyllostachys
„ ... Schizostachyum
„ ... Teinostachyum
„ ... Thamnocalamus
Banana ... Musa sapientum
Bandakai ... Hibiscus esculentus
Baneberry ... Actaea spicata
Bangalay ... Eucalyptus botryoides
Banyan-tree, Australian Ficus columnaris
Banyan-tree, Indian „ Indica or Bengalensis
Barley ... Hordeum, several
Barnyard-grass Panicum Crus Galli
Basil ... Ocimum Basilicum

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Basswood-tree	Tilia Americana
Bastard-Mahogany	Eucalyptus botryoides
Battari ...	Andropogon saccharatus
Bay-waxberry	Myrica cerifera
Bay-tree, American	Umbellularia Californica
Bay, sweet ...	Laurus nobilis
Beach-pea ...	Lathyrus maritimus
Beach-plum ...	Prunus maritima
Bean, Almond	Phaseolus lunatus
„ Broad ...	Vicia faba
„ Field ...	„ „
„ French	Phaseolus vulgaris
„ Haricot	„ „
„ Horse ...	Vicia faba
„ Kidney	Phaseolus vulgaris
„ Lima ...	„ lunatus
„ Moth	„ aconitifolius
„ Straight	Vicia faba
„ Windsor	„ „
Beebalm-Tea	Monarda didyma
Beeches ...	Fagus, several
Beet ...	Beta vulgaris
Begoon ...	Solanum Melongena
Bembil ...	Eucalyptus populifolia
Bent-grass ...	Agrostis palustris
„ ...	Psamma arenaria
Berberry-bush	Berberis, several
Bermuda-grass	Cynodon Dactylon
Bdellium-resin	Balsamodendron Mukul
Bhabar ...	Andropogon involutus
Bhaib-grass ...	„ „
Bilberry-bush	Vaccinium Myrtillus
Birch, White...	Betula alba
„ Cherry	„ lenta
„ Yellow or Grey	„ lutea
„ Red ...	„ lutea
„ River	„ nigra
„ Paper ...	„ papyracea
Birdsfoot-Herb	Ornithopus sativus
„ Trefoil	Lotus corniculatus
Bitternut-tree	Carya amara
Birthroot ...	Trillium erectum
Blackberry-bush	Rubus, several
Blackberry	„ fruticosus
Co mon	
Blackbutt-tree	Eucalyptus pilularis
„	E. regnans
Black Gum-tree	Nyssa multiflora
Blackthorn ...	Prunus spinosa
Blackwood-tree	Acacia Melanoxylon
Blood-root ...	Sanguinaria Canadensis
Bloodwood-tree	Eucalyptus corymbosa
Blue grass ...	Poa pratensis
„ Kentucky	„
Blue Texas ...	Poa arachnifera
„ Gum-tree	Eucalyptus globulus
„	„ saligna
Blue berry ...	Vaccinium corymbosum
Bluets ...	„ myrtilloides
Bogbean ...	Menyanthes trifoliata
Bogum ...	Flindersia Oxleyana
Boighe ...	Drimys Winteri
Boldo ...	Peumus Boldus
Box-Elder ...	Acer Negundo
Box-Thorn ...	Lycium Europaeum
Box-tree, Bastard	Eucalyptus goniocalyx
„ Common	„ hemiphloia
„ „	„ largiflorens
„ Yellow	„ melliodora
„ Red	„ polyanthema
„ Shining	„ populifolia
„ South African	Buxus Macowani
„ Turkey	„ sempervirens
Bramble ...	Rubus fruticosus
Basiletto-wood	Peltophorum Linnaei
Brazil-wood ...	Cæsalpinia echinata
Brea-turpentine	Pinus Teocote
Breadfruit-tree	Artocarpus communis
Bringal ...	Solanum Melongena
Broccoli ...	Brassica oleracea
Broom-bush ...	Cytisus scoparius
Broom-corn ...	Andropogon saccharatus
Broom-root ...	Epicampes macroura
Broussa-tea ...	Vaccinum Arctostaphylos
Brussels sprouts	Brassica oleracea
Bucco ...	Barosma serratifolia
Buckthorn ...	Rhamnus catharticus
Buckeye ...	Æsculus lutea
Buckwheat ...	Fagopyrum, several
Buffalo-berry	Shepherdia argentea
Buffalo-grass	Buchloe dactyloides
„	Stenotaphrum dimidiatum
„	Tripsacum dactyloides
Bullace ...	Prunus insititia
Bullrush ...	Typha latifolia
Bunch-grass ...	Elymus condensatus
„	Festuca flava
„	Oryzopsis cuspidata
Bunya-Bunya	Araucaria Bidwilli
Bur-Oak ...	Quercus macrocarpa
Burmah-wood	Tectona Hamiltoniana
Burnet ...	Sanguisorba minor
Butter-tree ...	Combretum butyraceum
Butternut-tree	Juglans cinerea
Button-Snake-root	Liatris odoratissima
Button-wood	Platanus occidentalis

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Danchi ...	Sesbania aculeata
Date-Palm	Phœnix dactylifera
Date-Plum ...	Diospyros Kaki
Deadly Night-shade	Atropa Belladonna
Deccan-grass...	Panicum frumentaceum
Dewberry-Bramble	Rubus Canadensis
Dhak ...	Butea frondosa
Dhaman ...	Pennisetum cenchroides
Dill ...	Peucedanum graveolens
Dita-tree ...	Alstonia scholaris
Divi-Divi ...	Cæsalpinia coriaria
Doab-grass ...	Cynodon Dactylon
Dochna ...	Andropogon saccharatus
Dogstail-grass	Cynosurus cristatus
Dogwood-tree	Cornus florida
„ Jamaica	Piscidia erythrina
Doornboom ...	Acacia horrida
Doorva-grass	Cynodon Dactylon
Doum-Palm ...	Hyphæne crinita
Dragonsblood-tree	Dracæna Draco
Drooping Gum-tree	Eucalyptus pauciflora
Durra	Andropogon saccharatus
„ ...	„ sorghum
Dwarf Fan-Palm	Chamærops humilis
Dyer's Woad...	Isatis tinctoria
Earth-Chestnut	Conopodium denudatum
Earth-Nut ...	Arachis hypogæa
Earth-Pea ...	Voandzeia subterranea
Ebony ...	Diospyros, several
„ American	„ Virginiana
„ Australian	Maba geminata
Egg-plant ...	Solanum Melongena
Elder ...	Sambucus niger
Elecampane ...	Inula Helenium
Elemi ...	Bursera elemifera
Elm, Indian ...	Holoptelea integrifolia
„ White ...	Ulmus Americana
„ British ...	„ campestris
„ Whahoo	„ alata
Esparsette ...	Onobrychis sativa
Esparto ...	Stipa tenacissima
Espino ...	Acacia Cavenia
Estragon ...	Artemisia Dracunculus
Feijdospretos	Phaseolus lunatus
Fenkelwortel	Carum Capense
Fennel ...	Fœniculum officinale
n, sweet ...	Comptonia asplenifolia
Fernambuc-wood	Cæsalpinia echinata
Fescue, Meadow	Festuca elatior
„ Sheep	„ ovina
Feverfew ...	Chrysanthemum parthenium
Fichte ...	Pinus picea
Figtree ...	Ficus Carica
Fi-Moro ...	Thuya orientalis
Fiorin-grass ...	Agrostis palustris
Fir, Balm of Gilead	Pinus balsamea
„ Balsam ...	„ „
„ Cilician ...	„ Cilicica
„ Double Balsam	„ Fraseri
„ Great Silver	„ grandis
„ Noble White	„ nobilis
„ Oyamel ...	„ religiosa
„ Red ...	„ nobilis
„ Sapindus	„ orientalis
„ Scotch ...	„ silvestris
„ Siberian Pitch	„ Sibirica
„ Spanish ...	„ Pinsapo
„ Umbrella	Sciadopitys verticillata
„ Veitch's	Pinus selenolepis
„ Yellow ...	„ grandis
Firethorn ...	Cratægus pyracantha
Flametree ...	Brachychiton acerifolius
Flax ...	Linum usitatissimum
Flax-Lily, New Zealand	Phormium tenax
Flooded Gum-tree	Eucalyptus saligna
„ „	„ tereticornis
Flowering Rush	Butomus umbellatus
Fluted Gum-tree	Eucalyptus salubris
Foehre ...	Pinus silvestris
Foxglove ...	Digitalis purpurea
Foxtail-grass	Alopecurus pratensis
Fugi ...	Wistaria Chinensis
Fuller's Herb	Saponaria officinalis
„ Teazel	Dipsacus fullonum
Furze ...	Ulex Europæus
Galanga ...	Alpinia Galanga
Galingale Mat Rush	Cyperus tegetum
Gama-grass ...	Tripsacum dactyloides
Gamboge ...	Garcinia Xanthochymus
Garlic ...	Allium sativum
Genipi ...	Achillea moschata
„ ...	Artemisia Mutellina
Gentian ...	Gentiana lutea
Giant Gumtree	Eucalyptus amygdalina

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Gimlet-wood ... Eucalyptus salubris
Ginger ... Zingiber officinale
Ginger-grass ... Andropogon Calamus
Gingerbread-Palm Hyphæne crinita
Ginkgo-tree ... Ginkgo biloba
Gingili ... Sesamum Indicum
Ginseng-root Aralia Ginseng
Golden Seal ... Hydrastis Canadensis
Gooseberry-bush Ribes Grossularia
Gooseberry, Barbadoes Peireskia aculeata
„ Cape ... Physalis Peruviana
„ Currant ... Ribes oxyacanthoides
„ Tomato ... Physalis pubescens
Gorse ... Ulex Europæus
Goumi ... Elæagnus longipes
Gourd ... Cucurbita maxima
„ ... „ moschata
„ ... „ Pepo
„ Bottle... Lagenaria vulgaris
Graines d'Avignon Rhamnus infectorius
Gram ... Cicer arietinum
„ Horse ... Dolichos uniflorus
„ Green ... Phaseolus Max
Gramma-grass Bouteloua polystachya
Granadilla ... Passiflora, several
Grape, Fox ... Vitis vulpina
„ Frost ... „ cordifolia
„ Isabella „ Labrusca
„ Muscadine „ vulpina
„ Mustang „ candicans
„ ordinary „ vinifera
„ Sand ... „ rupestris
„ Summer „ æstivalis
„ Winter „ cordifolia
Grape-Pear ... Amelanchier Botryapium
Grape-Vine ... Vitis vinifera
Green River-grass Panicum Texanum
Grass-trees ... Xanthorrhœa, several
Grey Gumtree Eucalyptus Raveretiana
Ground-Almond Cyperus esculentus
Ground-Nut ... Arachis hypogæa
Ground-Ivy ... Nepeta Glechoma
Guabiroba ... Psidium chrysophyllum
Guaco ... Aristolochia ovalifolia
Guango ... Albizzia Saman
Guaparanga ... Marliera tomentosa
Guar ... Cyamopsis psoraloides
Guarana ... Paullinia sorbilis
Guava ... Psidium Guayava
„ Chilian Myrtus Ugni
„ Purple Psidium Cattleyanum
Guinea-corn ... Andropogon cernuus
„ ... „ Sorghum
Guinea-grass ... Panicum maximum
Gumbo ... Hibiscus esculentus
Gunyang ... Solanum vescum
Guttapercha-tree Palaquium, several
Gutta Taban ... „ „

Habhel ... Juniperus drupacea
Hackberry-tree Celtis occidentalis
Hack-me-tack Pinus contorta
Hair-grass ... Agrostis scabra
Haleppo-grass Andropogon Halepensis
Hamat Kochata Astragalus venosus
Haricot ... Phaseolus vulgaris
Haw, Apple ... Cratægus æstivalis
„ Black ... Viburnum prunifolium
Hawthorn ... Cratægus oxyacantha
Hazel ... Corylus, several
„ Chili ... Guevina Avellana
Heliotrope ... Heliotropium Peruvianum
Hemlock ... Conium maculatum
„ Spruce Pinus Canadensis
Hemp ... Cannabis sativa
„ Sunn ... Crotalaria juncea
Henbane ... Hyoscyamus niger
Henequen ... Agave rigida
Henna-bush ... Lawsonia alba
Henoki ... Celtis Sinensis
Herd-grass ... Agrostis palustris
Hickory-trees Carya, several
Hickory Eucalypt Eucalyptus punctata
Hinoki ... Cupressus obtusa
Hognut-tree ... Carya glabra
Holly ... Ilex Aquifolium
Hollyhock ... Althæa rosea
Holly-oak ... Quercus Ilex
Honey-Locust Gleditschia triacanthos
Hoop-koop ... Lespedeza striata
Hop ... Humulus Lupulus
Hop-Hornbean Ostrya carpinifolia
Horehound ... Marrubium vulgare
Hornbeam ... Carpinus Betulus
Horse-Chestnut tree Æsculus Hippocastanum
Horse-Gram ... Dolichos uniflorus
Horse-radish ... Cochlearia armoracia
„ tree Moringa pterygosperma
„ Kerguelen Pringlea antiscorbutica
Horseshoe-Vetch Hippocrepis comosa
Hottentot-Fig Mesembrianthemum edule
Huahuoa ... Laurelia aromatica
Huanuco-bark Cinchona nitida

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Huckleberry-shrub	Vaccinium corymbosum
Huon-pine ...	Dacrydium Franklini
Iceland-moss ...	Cetraria Islandica
Ice-plant ...	Mesembrianthemum
Imekomatsou	Pinus parviflora
Imphee ...	Andropogon Sorghum
Indian Bread...	Pachyma Cocos
Indian Corn ...	Zea Mays
Indian Fig-Cactus	Opuntia Ficus Indica
India-Rubber-tree	Ficus elastica
Indigo, Canadian	Baptisia tinctoria
„ true ...	Indigofera tinctoria
„ Japan	Polygonum tinctorium
Inoumaki ...	Nageia macrophylla
Ipecacuanha ...	Cephaelis Ipecacuanha
Ironbark-Acacia	Acacia excelsa
Ironbark-trees	Eucalyptus crebra
„	„ Leucoxylon
„	„ melanophloia
„	„ paniculata
„	„ siderophloia
Iron-Gumtree	Eucalyptus Raveretiana
Ironwood ...	Carpinus Americana
„ Acacia	Acacia stenophylla
Iva ...	Achillea moschata
Ivy ...	Hedera Helix
Iwatake ...	Gyrophora esculenta
Ixtli-fibre ...	Agave heteracantha
Jaborandi ...	Pilocarpus pinnatifolius
Jacaranda-wood	Dalbergia nigra
Jack-tree ...	Artocarpus integrifolia
Jalap ...	Ipomœa purga
Janatsi-itsigo	Debregeasia edulis
Jarilla ...	Adesmia balsamica
Jarosse ...	Lathyrus sativus
Jarrah ...	Eucalyptus marginata
Jasmine ...	Jasminum, several
„ medicinal	Gelsemium nitidum
Job's Tears ...	Coix Lachryma
Johnstone-grass	Andropogon Halepensis
Jujuba ..	Zizyphus jujuba
Juneberry-tree	Amelanchier Botryapium
Jute-plant ...	Corchorus olitorius
·wi-Yam ...	Dioscorea aculeata
ta ...	Catha edulis
ilkatea ...	Nageia dacrydioides
l or Kale ...	Brassica oleracea
„ Sea	Crambe maritima
nala ...	Mallotus Philippinensis
nassi-wood	Gonioma Kamassi
ne Matau ...	Sciadopitys verticilata
ass	Anthistiria ciliata
n	Acacia armata
Karaka ...	Corynocarpus lævigatus
Karamatsou ...	Pinus leptolepis
Karra-Doorn ...	Acacia horrida
Karri ...	Eucalyptus diversicolor
Kashi ...	Quercus glauca
Kauri-Pine ...	Dammara Australis
Kau-sun ...	Zizania latifolia
Kaya ..	Torreya grandis
Keaki ...	Zelkovia acuminata
Kei-Apple bush	Aberia Caffra
Kermes-Oak ...	Quercus coccifera
Kentucky Blue-grass	Poa pratensis
Kidney-vetch	Anthyllis vulneraria
Kikar ...	Acacia Arabica
Kino-tree, Indian	Pterocarpus marsupium
Kohlrabi ...	Brassica oleracea
Koho-Khur ...	Hydnum coralloides
Kolkas ...	Colocasia esculenta
Kooya-Maki ...	Sciadapitys verticillata
Kouromatsou	Pinus Thunbergi
Kudzu ...	Pueraria Thunbergiana
Kumera ...	Ipomoea chrysorrhiza
Kumquat ...	Citrus Japonica
Kuskus ...	Andropogon muricatus
Ladanum-bush	Cistus Creticus
Lahual ...	Nageia Chiliana
Lalong-grass ...	Imperata arundinacea
Lamb's Lettuce	Valerianella olitoria
Larch, American	Pinus pendula
„ Black ...	„ „
„ Chinese ...	„ Kæmpferi
„ Common ...	„ Larix
„ Himalayan	„ Griffithii
„ Japan ...	„ leptolepsis
„ Oregon ...	„ Nuttalli
Laubick-grains	Vigna Sinensis
Laurel, Cherry	Prunus Lauro-Cerasus
„ Mountain	Umbellularia Californica
„ Spice ...	Lindera Benzoin
„ Warriors	Laurus nobilis
Laurelwood ...	Ocotea bullata
Lauristine ...	Viburnum Tinus
Lavender ...	Lavandula angustifolia
Leatherjacket	Eucalyptus punctata
Leek ...	Allium Porrum
„ British ...	Allium Ampeloprasum
Lemon ...	Citrus Medica
„ Desert...	Atalantia glauca
Leng ...	Trapa bicornis
Lentil ...	Ervum Lens
Lettuce ...	Lactuca sativa
Lever-wood ...	Ostrya Virginica
Lightwood ...	Acacia Melanoxylon
Lilac ...	Syringa vulgaris
Lily of the Valley	Convallaria majalis

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Lima-Bean ...	Phaseolus lunatus
Lime ...	Citrus Medica
Linden-tree ...	Tilia alba
Ling ...	Trapa bicornis
Links ...	„ „
Liquorice ...	Glycyrrhiza glabra
Litchi ...	Nephelium Litchi
Litmus ...	Roccella tinctoria
Litre ...	Rhus caustica
Lleuque ...	Nageia andina
Loblolly-Bay...	Gordonia Lasianthus
Loco-weed ...	Astragalus, several
Locust-Acacia	Robinia Pseudacacia
Locust-tree ...	Gleditschia triacanthos
Log-wood ...	Hæmatoxylon Campechianum
Lokao ...	Rhamnus chlorophorus
Longan ...	Nephelium Longanum
Loongur ...	Carex Moorcroftiana
Loquat ...	Photinia eriobotrya
Lotus ...	Nelumbo nucifera
Lotus-tree ...	Celtis Australis
Loxa-bark ...	Cinchona nitida
Lucerne ...	Medicago sativa
„ Tree...	„ arborea
„ Sand	M. media
Lupines ...	Lupinus, several
Madder ...	Rubia tinctoria
Mahin ...	Saxono-Gothaea conspicua
Mahogany-tree	Swietenia Mahogoni
„ Bastard	Eucalyptus botryoides
„ Red ...	„ resinifera
„ Swamp	„ robusta
„ West-Australian	„ marginata
„ White	„ triantha
Mahwa ...	Illippe latifolia
Maize ...	Zea Mays
Mallamak ...	Ipomœa graminea
Mallee ...	Eucalyptus, several
Mammoth-tree	Sequoia Wellingtonia
Mandrake, American	Podophyllum peltatum
Mangaihas ...	Hancornia speciosa
Mango-tree ...	Mangifera Indica
Mangold-root	Beta vulgaris
Manilla-hemp	Musa textilis
Manna-grass ...	Poa fluitans
Manna-Gum-tree	Eucalyptus viminalis
Manniu ...	Nageia Chiliana
Maple ...	Acer
„ Norway	„ platanoides
„ Oregon, large	„ macrophyllum
„ Red ...	„ rubrum
„ Silver ...	„ dasycarpum
Maple Sugar or Rock	Acer nigrum
„ Sycamore	„ pseudo Platanus
Majoram ...	Origanum Majorana
Marmelade-tree	Achras Sapota
Marmeladinha	Alibertia edulis
Marrem ...	Psamma arenaria
Marsh-Mallow	Althæa officinalis
Mash ...	Phaseolus vulgaris
Mastic-tree ...	Pistacia Lentiscus
Matai ...	Heleocharis tuberosa
Mate ...	Ilex Paraguensis
Matsou ...	Pinus Thunbergii
May-Pops ...	Passiflora incarnata
Meadow-Fescue	Festuca elatior
Meadow Foxtail-grass	Alopecurus pratensis
„ Oat-grass	Avena pratensis
Meadow-grass	Poa pratensis
„ tall	Avena elatior
Meadow-Pea...	Lathyrus pratensis
Meadow-Saffron	Colchicum autumnale
Mealies ...	Zea Mays
Medick ...	Medicago lupulina
Medlar ...	Pyrus Germanica
„ Welsh...	Cratægus Azarolus
Mekka Balsam-tree	Balsamodendron opobalsamum
Melon	Cucumis Melo
Mesquite ...	Prosopis dulcis
Mesquite-grass	Panicum obtusum
Mesamate-tree	Eucalyptus obliqua
Metake ...	Arundinaria Japonica
Mignonette ...	Reseda odorata
Millet ...	Panicum miliaceum
„ Pearl ...	Pennisetum typhoideum
„ Indian...	Andropogon Sorghum
„ Sugar ...	„ saccharatus
„ Bulrush	Pennisetum typhoideum
„ Hungarian	Panicum Italicum
„ Mohar	„ „
Millet-grass ...	Milium effusum
Millfoil ...	Achillea Millefolium
Mint, Australian	Mentha laxiflora
„ Pepper...	„ piperita
„ Crisp ...	„ rotundifolia
„ Spear ...	„ viridis
„ Cat ...	Nepeta Cataria
„ Mountain	Pycnanthemum montanum
„ Spurious	Monarda punctata
Miro ...	Nageia ferru-
Mitchell-grass	Astrebla pe
„	A. triticoid

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Mocker-nut tree	Carya tomentosa
Molle ...	Duvaua longifolia
Monk's Hood...	Aconitum Napellus
Moram ...	Psamma arenaria
Morel ...	Morchella conica
Moreton-Bay Ash	Eucalyptus tessellaris
„ Fig	Ficus macrophylla
Morrell ...	Eucalyptus oleosa
Mortina ...	Vaccinium Mortinia
Mosquito-grass	Panicum obtusum
Moss, Florida Mattress	Tillandsia usneoides
Mountain-Ash	Pyrus aucuparia
Muermo ...	Eucryphia cordifolia
Mulberry-trees	Morus, several
Mulga-grass ...	Neurachne Mitchelliana
„ tree ...	Acacia aneura
Mullein ...	Verbascum Thapsus
Muntrie ...	Kunzea pomifera
Mushroom, ordinary	Agaricus campestris
Mustard, Black	Brassica nigra
„ White	„ alba
Myall-trees ...	Acacia acuminata
„ „ ...	„ glaucescens
„ „ ...	„ homalophylla
„ Weeping	„ pendula
Myrobalan-tree	Terminalia Chebula
Myrrh-tree ..	Balsamodendron Myrrha
Myrtle ...	Myrtus communis
Nasturtium ...	Tropæolum majus
Navew ...	Brassica oleracea
Nectarine-tree	Prunus Persica
Neem-tree ...	Melia Azadirachta
Neroli-tree ...	Citrus Aurantium
Ngaio ...	Myoporum lætum
Niger-seed ...	Guizotia Abyssinica
Nika-Palm ...	Kentia sapida
Ningal-Bamboo	Arundinaria spathiflora
Nonda-tree ...	Parinarium Nonda
Norfolk-Island Palm	Kentia Baueri
„ Pine	Araucaria excelsa
Notra ...	Embothrium coccineum
Nuble ...	Adenostemum nitidum
Nut, Brazil ...	Bertholletia excelsa
„ Hazel ...	Corylus, several
Nut-Pine, Nepal	Pinus Gerardiana
Nut-tree, Australian	Macadamia ternifolia
Oak, Abra-m's	Quercus calliprinos
Oak, Ballota ...	Quercus Ballota
„ Ban ...	„ incana
„ Bartrams	„ heterophylla
under	„ coccinea
„ Black ...	„ „
„ Blue ...	„ Douglasii
„ British ...	„ Robur
„ Burr ...	„ macrocarpa
„ Chestnut	„ densiflora
„ „ ...	„ Castanea
„ Cork ...	„ Suber
„ Coyahual	„ Skinneri
„ Durmast	„ Robur
„ Holly ...	„ Ilex
„ Karshu...	„ semecarpifolia
„ Kashi ...	„ glauca
„ Kermes...	„ coccifera
„ Live ...	„ virens
„ „ ...	„ chrysolepis
„ Marsh ...	„ palustris
„ Moru ...	„ dilatata
„ Moss-cupped	„ Cerris
„ Overcup	„ lyrata
„ Pin ...	„ palustris
„ Post ...	„ stellata
„ Quebec...	„ alba
„ Red ...	„ rubra
„ Roble ...	„ lobata
„ Rock Chestnut	„ Prinus
„ Scarlet...	„ coccinea
„ Shingle	„ imbricaria
under	„ Phellos
„ Spanish	„ falcata
„ Swamp...	„ Prinus
„ Turkey...	„ Cerris
„ Valonia	„ Aegilops
„ „ ...	„ macrolepis
„ White ...	„ alba
„ „ ...	„ lobata
„ „ ...	„ bicolor
„ „ ...	„ Garryana
„ Zeen ...	„ infectoria
Oat-grass ...	Avena elatior
„ ...	„ pubescens
„ ...	„ fatua
„ ...	„ flavescens
„ ...	„ pratensis
Oats ...	Avena sativa
Ohelo ...	Vaccinium penduliflorum
Okra ...	Hibiscus esculentus
Olibanum-trees	Boswellia, several
Olive-tree ...	Olea Europæa
Ombu ...	Pircunia dioica
Onion ...	Allium Cepa
„ Welsh ...	„ fistulosum
Ooyala-Yam ...	Dioscorea tomentosa

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Orange-tree ...	Citrus Aurantium
Orchard-grass	Dactylis glomerata
Orchil ...	Roccella tinctoria
Oregon-Larch	Pinus Nuttalli
„ Red Cedar	Thuya gigantea
Orris-root ...	Iris Florentina
Orseille ...	Roccella tinctoria
Osage-Orange	Maclura aurantiaca
Osiera ...	Salix, several
Oswego-Tea plant	Monarda didyma
Overcup-Oak	Quercus lyrata
Oyster-Mushroom	Agaricus ostreatus
Padauk ...	Pterocarpus Indicus
Pa-Koo ...	Ginkgo biloba
Palissander-tree	Dalbergia nigra
Palixander-tree	Jacaranda mimosifolia
Palmetto, Blue	Rhapidophyllum Hystrix
„ Dwarf	Sabal Adansoni
Palm-Lillies ...	Cordyline, several
Palmyra ...	Borassus flabelliformis
Palta ...	Persea gratissima
Pampas-grass	Arundo Sellowiana
Pampelmos ...	Citrus Aurantium, var.
Papaw-tree ...	Carica Papaya
Paper-Mulberry tree	Broussonetia papyrifera
Papoose-plant	Leontice thalictroides
Papyrus ...	Cyperus Papyrus
„ Dwarf	„ Syriacus
Para-grass ...	Panicum barbinode
„ ...	„ molle
Parsimon ...	Diospyros, several
Parsley ...	Carum Petroselinum
Parsnip ...	Peucadanum sativum
Parsnip-Chervil	Chærophyllum bulbosum
Passion-flower	Passiflora, several
Patchouli ...	Pogostemon Patchouli
Pea, common...	Pisum sativum
„ Congo ...	Cajanus Indicus
„ edge-fruited	Lotus tetragonolobus
„ Nitrification	„ „
„ cow ...	Vigna Sinensis
Pea-Bush ...	Sesbania Ægyptiaca
Pea-nut ...	Arachis hypogæa
Pea-tree ...	Caragana arborescens
Peach-tree ...	Prunus Persica
Peach-Palm ...	Bactris Gasipaes
Pear ...	Pyrus communis
„ prickly ...	Opuntia, several
„ snow ...	Pyrus nivalis
Pearl-grass ...	Melica nutans
Pecannut-tree	Carya oliviformis
Pelu ...	Sophora tetraptera
Pence ...	Cucuroita Pepo
Pencil-cedar ...	Juniperus Bermudiana
Pennyroyal ...	Mentha Pulegium
Pennsylvania green grass	Poa pratensis
Pepino ...	Solanum muricatum
Pepperidge ...	Nyssa aquatica
Peppermint ...	Mentha piperita
„ Eucalypt	Eucalyptus, several
Persimmon ...	Diospyros, several
Perubark-trees	Cinchona, several
Petsi ...	Heleocharis tuberosa
Phillips-Grass	Andropogon Halepensis &c.
Pin-Oak ...	Pinus palustris
Pine, Aleppo...	„ Halepensis
„ American Pitch	„ flexilis
„ American White	„ „
„ Bastard ...	„ Cubensis
„ Bishop's...	„ muricata
„ Black, N.Z.	Nageia spicata
„ Bootan ...	Pinus excelsa
„ Brazilian	Araucaria Brasiliensis
„ Broom ...	Pinus Australis
„ Bull ...	„ flexilis
„ Canary ...	„ Canariensis
„ Celery ...	Phyllocladus trichomanoides
„ Cheer ...	Pinus longifolia
„ Cluster ...	„ Pinaster
„ Corsican	„ Laricio
„ Dye ...	„ Webbiana
„ Emodi ...	„ longifolia
„ Foxtail ...	„ Balfouriana
„ Frankincense	„ Tæda
„ Georgia ...	„ Australis
„ Giant ...	„ Lambertiana
„ Ginger ...	Cupressus fragrans
„ Golden ...	Pinus Kæmpferi
„ Grey ...	„ Hudsoniana
„ Hard ...	„ Australis
„ Hickory...	„ Balfouriana
„ Huon ...	Dacrydium Franklinii
„ Jersey ...	Pinus inops
„ Kauri ...	Dammara Australis
„ King ...	Pinus Webbiana
„ Loblolly...	„ Tæda
„ Long-leaved yellow	„ Australis
„ Mahogany	Nageia Totara
„ Mexican Swamp	Pinus cembroides
„ Moreton-Bay	Araucaria Cunninghamia
„ Norfolk-Island	„ excelsa

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Pine Nut, Himalayan	Pinus Gerardiana
,, Nut, Californian	,, monophylla
,, Nut, Rocky Mountain	,, Sabiniana
,, Okote ...	,, Teocote
,, Oregon ...	,, Douglasii
,, Pitch ...	,, rigida
,, ,, Yellow	,, Australis
,, ,, ,,	,, ponderosa
,, Pond	,, serotina
,, Red, New Zealand	Dacrydium cupressinum
,, Red, American	Pinus resinosa ...
,, Red, Puget Sound	,, Douglasii
,, Scotch	,, silvestris
,, Screw ...	Pandanus, several
,, Shake ...	Pinus Lambertiana
,, Short-leaved	,, mitis
,, Slash ...	,, Cubensis
,, Southern	,, Australis
,, Stone ...	,, pinea
,, Sugar ...	,, Lambertiana
,, Swamp ...	,, Cubensis
,, Torch ...	,, Teocote
,, Trucker...	,, ponderosa
,, Weymouth	,, Strobus
,, White ...	,, Strobus
,, ,, Californian	,, Sabiniana
,, White Western	,, flexilis
,, White, New Zealand	Nageia dacrydioides
,, Yellow, Puget Sound	Pinus Douglasii
,, Yellow, Eastern	,, mitis
,, Yellow Pitch, Western	,, ponderosa
,, Yellow Pitch, Southern	,, Australis
,, Zirbel ...	,, Cembra
Pineapple-plant	Ananas sativa
Pine-Palm ...	Cycas, several
Pinkroot ...	Spigelia Marylandica
Pino-nut tree...	Pinus edulis
Piquillin-bush	Condalia microphylla
Pisang ...	Musa paradisiaca
Pistacia-nut tree	Pistacia vera
Pita fibre-plant	Agave Mexicana
Pitaya-bark ...	Cinchona officinalis
Pitury ...	Duboisia Hopwoodii
[illegible]ne-tree ...	Platanus, several
spurious	Acer Pseudo-Platanus
Plantain ...	Musa paradisiaca
Plum-tree ...	Prunus domestica
,, Californian	Prunus subcordata
,, Japanese	Prunus Japonica
,, Juniper	Juniperus drupacea
Pocoon ...	Hydrastis Canadensis
Pomegranate...	Punica Granatum
Pomelloe ...	Citrus Medica
Pompelmos ...	,, decumana
Pompion ...	Cucurbita maxima
Poplars ...	Populus, several
Poppy ...	Papaver somniferum
Potato ...	Solanum tuberosum
Prairie-grass, Southern	Bromus unioloides
Prairie-grass, Eastern	Spartina cynosuroides
Prairie-turnip	Psoralea esculenta
Praong ...	Arundinaria Hookeriana
Prickly Pear ...	Opuntia, several
Pride of Barbadoes	Cæsalpinia pulcherrima
Pride of India	Melia Azedarach
Privet ...	Ligustrum vulgare
Prune-tree ...	Prunus domestica
Puccon ...	Hydrastis Canadensis
Puchero ...	Talinum patens
Puff-Ball ...	Lycoperdon and Bovista, several
Pulas ...	Butea frondosa
Pulque ...	Agave Americana
Pumpkin ...	Cucurbita Pepo
Putchuk ...	Aristolochia recurvilabra
Pyengadu ...	Xylia dolabriformis
Pythagorean Bean	Nelumbo nucifera
Pyp-grass ...	Ehrharta gigantea
Quamash ...	Scilla Fraseri
Quandong ...	Santalum acuminatum
Quannot-tree...	Acacia heteroclita
Quebracho ...	Aspidosperma Quebracho
,, Colorado	Loxopterygium Lorentzi
Queen of the Meadows	Eupatorium purpureum
Quercitron ...	Quercus coccinea
Querule ...	Adenostemum nitidum
Quick ...	Cratægus oxyacantha
Quince ...	Pyrus Cydonia
Quincherich ...	Silene Cucubalus
Quinine-tree ...	Cinchona, several
Radish ...	Raphanus sativus
Rain-tree ...	Albizzia Saman
Rambutan ...	Nephelium lappaceum

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Ramee ...	Boehmeria nivea
Rampion ...	Campanula Rapunculus
Rampostan ...	Nephelium lappaceum
Rancouran ...	Owenia venosa
Rantiloil-plant	Guizotia oleifera
Raps ...	Brassica oleracea
Raspberry-bush	Rubus Idaeus
Rata ...	Metrosideros, several
Ratanhia-shrub	Krameria triandra
Ratstail-grass	Sporobolus elongatus
Rattlesnake-grass	Poa Canadensis
Rauli ...	Fagus procera
Red Brazil-wood	Cæsalpinia echinata
Red Cedar ...	Cedrela, several
Red Gum-tree	Eucalyptus calophylla
,, ,,	,, rostrata
,, ,,	,, tereticornis
Red Mahogany	,, resinifera
Red Pine, New Zealand	Dacrydium cupressinum
Red Sandal-wood	Pterocarpus Marsupium
Redtop-grass	Agrostis rubra
,, tall	Festuca flava
Redwood Cedar	Sequoia sempervirens
Reed, Danubian	Arundo Donax
Reedmace ...	Typha latifolia
Reule ...	Fagus procera
Rewa-Rewa ...	Knightia excelsa
Rhapontic ...	Rheum Rhaponticum
Rheea ...	Boehmeria nivea
Rhubarb ...	Rheum, several
Rib-herb ...	Plantago lanceolata
Rice ...	Oryza sativa
Rice, Canada ..	Zizania aquatica
Ricepaper-plant	Fatsia papyrifera
Rimu ...	Dacrydium cupressinum
Ringal ...	Arundinaria spathiflora
Roble, Chilian	Fagus obliqua
,, Californian	Quercus lobata
Romerillo ...	Heterothalamus bruniioides
Rose-Apple ...	Eugenia Malaccensis
Roses ...	Rosa, many
Rosemary ...	Rosmarinus officinalis
Rosewood ...	Convolvulus floridus
Rowan-tree ...	Pyrus aucuparia
Root, Broom-	Epicampes macroura
Roum ...	Strobilanthes flaccidifolius
Rubber-trees	Ficus elastica
,, ...	Hevea Guianensis
,, ...	Castilloa elastica
Rue ...	Ruta graveolens
Rye ...	Secale cereale
Rye-grass ...	Lolium perenne
Sabadilla ...	Schoenocaulon officinale
Sabe ...	Andropogon involutus
Sacci ...	Agave rigida
Safflower ...	Carthamus tinctorius
Saffron ...	Crocus sativus
Sage, Black ...	Trichostema lanatum
,, Garden	Salvia officinalis
Sainfoin ...	Onobrychis sativa
Sakura ...	Prunus Pseudo-Cerasus
Salad-Burnet	Sanguisorba minor
Sallow ...	Salix caprea
Salmonbarked Gumtree	Eucalyptus salmonophloia
Salmon-berry	Rubus spectabilis
Salsify ...	Trogopogon porrifolius
Saltbush, Australian	Atriplex, several
,, ...	Rhagodia ,,
,, ...	Kochia ,,
,, South African	Exomis axyroides
Sal-tree ...	Shorea robusta
Sambul ...	Ferula Sambul
Samphire ...	Crithmum maritimum
Sandal-trees ...	Santalum, several
Sandalwood-tree, Red	Pterocarpus santalinus
Sandarac-tree	Callitris, several
Sand-Leek ...	Allium Scorodoprasum
Sandstay ...	Leptospermum lævigatum
Sapodilla-Plum	Achras Sapota
Sarsaparilla ...	Smilax, several
Sassafras-tree	Sassafras officinale
Satinwood ...	Chloroxylon Swietenia
Saunders Red-wood	Pterocarpus santalinus
Savara ...	Cupressus pisifera
Savory, Winter	Satureja montana
,, Summer	,, hortensis
,, Thyme	,, Thymbra
Saxavul ...	Anabasis Ammodendron
Scammonia-plant	Convolvulus Scammonia
Scarlet Runner	Phaseolus coccineus
Scented Vernal-grass	Anthoxanthum odoratum
Schamum ...	Spinacia tetrandra
Scorzonera ...	Scorzonera Hispanica
,, Australian	Microseris Forsteri
Scotino ...	Rhus Cotinus
Screw-Pine ...	Pandanus fur-
Sea-Kail ...	Crambe ma·
Sea-Lymegrass	Elymus ar
Senna ...	Cassia acu
Seratella ...	Ornithopu
Serradella ...	,,

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Shadbush ...	Amelanchier Botryapium
Shaddock ...	Citrus Aurantium, var.
Shallot ...	Allium Ascalonicum
Shamalo ...	Panicum frumentaceum
Sheep-Fescue	Festuca ovina
She Oak, drooping	Casuarina quadrivalvis
„ erect	„ suberosa
Silt-grass ...	Paspalum distichum
Silver-Fir ...	Pinus Abies
„ Californian	„ amabilis
„ Cilician	„ Cilicica
„ Great	„ grandis
„ Great White	„ concolor
Silver-tree ...	Leucadendron argenteum
Silvery Tree-Fern	Cyathea dealbata
Simibi-Bean ...	Phaseolus aconitifolius
Singhara-Nut	Trapa bispinosa
Siris-Acacia ...	Albizzia Lebbek
Sisal-Hemp ...	Agave rigida
Sisso-tree ...	Dalbergia Sisso
Sloe ...	Prunus spinosa
Snail-Clover ...	Medicago scutellata
Snake-root ...	Aristolochia serpentaria
„ ...	Cimicifuga racemosa
„ ...	Liatris odoratissima
„ ...	Polygala Senega
Soapwort ...	Saponaria officinalis
Soffar ...	Acacia Seyal
Softgrass ...	Holcus lanatus
„ ...	„ mollis
Soja ...	Glycine hispida
Solah ...	Æschynomene aspera
Soola-Clover ...	Hedysarum coronarium
Soom-tree ...	Machilus odoratissima
Sorrel, French	Rumex scutatus
„ Kitchen	„ acetosa
„ Wood...	Oxalis, several
Soulchir ...	Agriophyllum Gobicum
Sour Gumtree	Nyssa multiflora
Sour Plum ...	Owenia venosa
Sour Sop ...	Anona muricata
Southernwood	Artemisia Abrotanum
Spadic ...	Erythroxylon Coca
Spearwood ...	Eucalyptus doratoxylon
Speik ...	Valeriana Celtica
Spekboom ...	Portulacaria Afra
kenard ...	Nardostachys Jatamansi
e ...	Spinacia oleracea
Spinage, New Zealand	Tetragonia expansa
Spotted Gum-tree	Eucalyptus goniocalyx
„ „	„ maculata
Spruce, Black	Pinus nigra
„ Blue ...	„ Sitkensis
„ Hemlock	„ Canadensis
„ „ Western	„ Mertensiana
„ Kutrow ...	„ Smithiana
„ Norway ...	„ picea
„ Red ...	„ rubra
„ Sapindus	„ orientalis
„ Tideland	„ Sitkensis
„ White ...	„ alba
Spurrey ...	Spergula arvensis
Squash ...	Cucurbita Melopepo
Squill ...	Urginea Scilla
Squirting Cucumber	Ecbalium Elaterium
Star Anise ...	Illicium verum
Stone-root ...	Collinsonia Canadensis
Storax-tree ...	Liquidambar orientalis
Strawberry-plants	Fragraria, several
Strawberry-Tomato	Physalis Alkekengi
Stringybark-trees	Eucalyptus, several
Styrax-tree ...	Styrax officinalis
Suak Gum-Acacia ...	Acacia stenocarpa
Sugar-Cane ...	Saccharum officinarum
Sugar Gumtree	Eucalyptus corynocalyx
Sugi ...	Cryptomeria Japonica
Sulphur-root ...	Peucedanum officinale
Sumach ...	Rhus coriaria
„ Staghorn	Rhus typhina
Sunflower ...	Helianthus annuus
„ Artichoke	„ tuberosus
Sunn-Hemp ...	Crotalaria juncea
Sunt ...	Acacia Arabica
SwampGumtree	Eucalyptus, several
„ Mahogany	„ robusta
Sweet Bay ...	Laurus nobilis
„ Cane ...	Andropogon Calamus
„ Chervil ...	Myrrhis odorata
„ Fernbush	Comptonia asplenifolia
„ Flag ...	Acorus Calamus
„ Gale ...	Myrica Californica
„ Potato ...	Ipomœa Batatas
Sweetsop ...	Anona sericea
Switch-grass ...	Panicum virgatum
Sword-Bean ...	Canavalia gladiata
Sword-sedge ...	Lepidosperma gladiatum
Sycamore-Fig tree	Ficus Sycamorus
„ Maple	Acer Pseudo Plantanus

INDEX TO VERNACULAR NAMES—*continued.*

Tacamahac ... Populus balsamifera
Tagasaste ... Cytisus prolifer
Tahla-Gumtree Acacia stenocarpa
Talmuda ... Carum incrassatum
Tallow-tree ... Excæcaria sebifera
Tama-Bamboo Dendrocalamus Hamiltoni
Tamarack ... Pinus contorta
Tamarak ... „ pendula
Tamarind ... Tamarindus Indica
Tambico-plant Yucca baccata
Tenekaha ... Phyllocladus trichomanoides
Tangleberry-bush Gaylussacia frondosa
Tanne ... Pinus Abies
Tansy ... Tanacetum vulgare
Tapioca ... Manihot utilissima
Tare ... Vicia sativa
„ Lentil ... „ tetrasperma
Taro ... Colocasia esculenta
Tata ... Eugenia supra-axillaris
Tarragon ... Artemisia Dracunculus
Tea-shrub ... Camellia Thea
„ „ Paraguay Ilex, several
Tea of Heaven Hydrangea Thunbergi
Tea-tree ... Leptospermum, several
„ ... Melaleuca, several
Teak ... Tectonia grandis
Teazle ... Dipsacus fullonum
Teff ... Poa Abyssinica
Teon-itsigo ... Debregeasia edulis
Teosinte ... Euchlæna luxurians
TerraJaponica-tree Acacia Catechu
Tham-Bamboo Arundinaria falcata
Thimbleberry-bush Rubus occidentalis
ThornyBamboo Bambusa arundinacea
Thyme ... Thymus vulgaris
Tideland-Spruce Pinus Sitkensis
Timothy-grass Phleum pratense
Ti-plant ... Cordyline terminalis
Tivoli-Yam ... Dioscorea nummularia
Tobacco ... Nicotiana Tabacum
Tochinoki ... Æsculus turbinata
Tomato ... Solanum Lycopersicum
„ shrub ... „ betaceum
Tooart ... Eucalyptus gomphocephala
Tornillo ... Prosopis pubescens
Tragacanth-plants Astragalus, several
Tree-Lucerne... Medicago arborea
Tree-Mallow ... Lavatera arborea
Trefoil ... Trifolium, many
Truffles ... Pachyma Cocos
„ ... Terfezia leonis
„ ... Tuber, several
Tsougné ... Buxus microphylla
Tuberose ... Polianthes tuberosa
Tugger ... Aquilaria Agallocha
Tule ... Sagittaria obtusa
Tulip ... Tulipa Gessneriana
Tulip-tree ... Liriodendron tulipifera
Tulipwood-tree Harpullia Hilli
Turmeric ... Curcuma longa
Tupelo ... Nyssa aquatica
Turkey Oak Quercus Cerris
Turnips ... Brassica oleracea
Turnsoil ... Crozophora tinctoria
Turpentine-tree, Pistacia Terebinthus Chio
Tusca ... Acacia moniliformis
Tussock-grass Poa Forsteri
Twofinger-grass Panicum distachyum

Ulmo ... Eucryphia cordifolia
Umbrella-Fir Sciadopitys verticillata
„ Palm Kentia Canterburyana
Unjum ... Pennisetum cenchroides
Uva-grass ... Arundo saccharoides
Uvalho do campo Eugenia pyriformis
Uvi-Yam ... Dioscorea alata

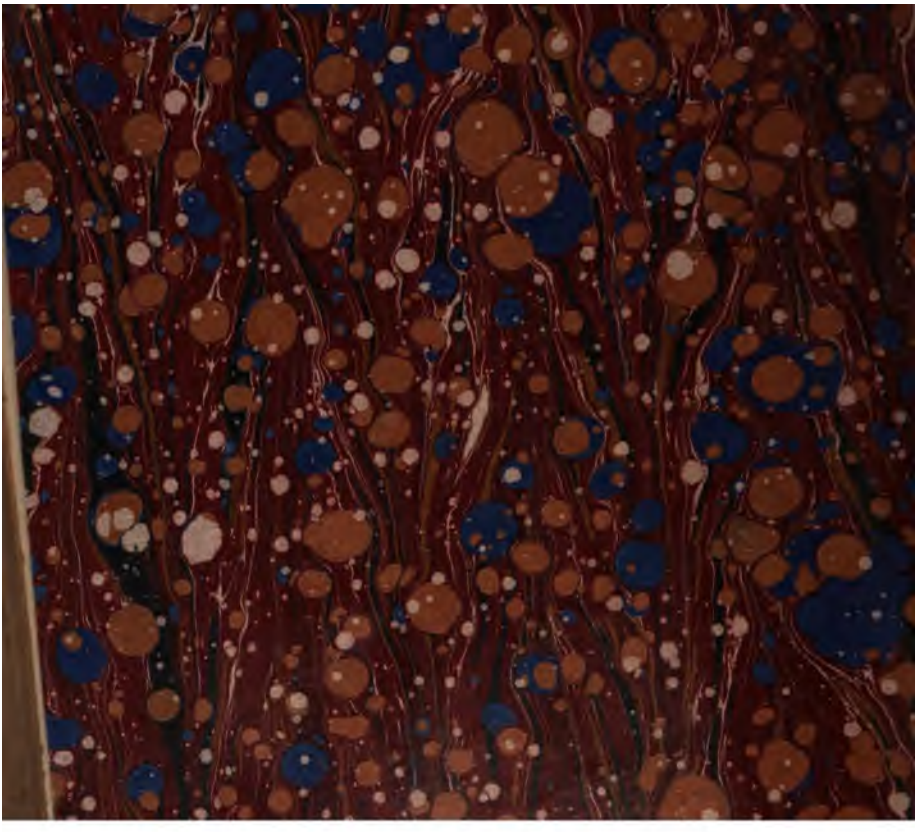
Valonia-Oak ... Quercus Ægilops
Vanilla-grass... Hierochloa macrophylla
Varnish-tree ... Melanorrhœa usitata
Vegetable Marrow Cucurbita Pepo
Velvet-grass ... Holcus lanatus
Verbena, scented Lippia citriodora
Vernal grass ... Anthoxanthum odoratum
Vetch ... Vicia sativa
„ hedge ... „ sepium
„ forest ... sylvatica
Vines ... Vitis, many
Vine-Maple ... Acer circinatum
Violet ... Viola odorata
Vitivert ... Andropogon muricatus
Vouvan ... Laurelia aromatica

Wallaby-grass Danthonia penicillata
Walnut, ordinary Juglans regia
„ black „ nigra
Wandoo ... Eucalyptus redunca
Wapatoo ... Sagittaria obtusa
Water-Beech ... Carpinus Americana

POSTSCRIPT.

In submitting this volume, the writer should feel particularly beholden to recipients, if they would furnish him with such additional reliable notes, as might suggest themselves during the use of this work, and as would be deserving of insertion in a book like this within its own scope. This request is made without reluctance, because the author does not derive any monetary profit from this volume, and also because the fulfilment of the wishes now expressed can involve nowhere much trouble and expense. Moreover, in here treating prominently utilitarian plants of our whole planet, except those of the hottest zone, it needs much aid of locally experienced collaborators in all different regions, if such a publication is to be brought to perfection, and to be maintained in such. While reaching the eighth decade of his life, the author cannot hope, to see many more editions of this work, brought up to the newest standard, through the press himself; but as he may perhaps still be able to publish one more edition before passing away, he is now particularly eager, that the next issue should by some special efforts be rendered as complete, as this within the knowledge of the present days can be possible. Such help furthermore would really be a recompense only from those who, in using this book, derived some practical rural benefit or instructive advantages from its pages.

MELBOURNE, *August*, 1895.



581.64 .M946 ed.9 C.1
Select extra-tropical plants,
Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 042 962 105